NOTICES

TO

CORRESPONDENTS,

CONSISTING OF

TEN THOUSAND EDITORIAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, SELECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES, SUPPLYING A FUND OF INFORMATION WHICH CANNOT BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.

*** THE VOLUME CONTAINS THREE THOUSAND AND FIFTY PARAGRAPHS, AND THE PARAGRAPHS, ON AN AVERAGE, ANSWER THREE OR FOUR QUESTIONS EACH. THE WHOLE IS RENDERED USEFUL AND EASY OF REFERENCE BY AN ELABORATE ANALYTICAL INDEX, OCCUPYING TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

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PREFACE

TO

"NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS."

EVERY person who has noticed the very useful Replies to Correspondents that appear in various weekly Papers, must have felt regret that hitherto no means have been devised for preserving, in a convenient form, the various items of information evidently gathered with so much labour.

The unwieldy size of the newspaper rendered the preservation of "Notices to Correspondents," in their original form, almost an impossibility; and the difficulty of referring to them, without the aid of a copious Index, such as no Newspaper could be expected to give, would have rendered them worthless even if the dimensions of newspaper files could be overlooked.

In this little volume of "NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS," there are gathered together from *The Dispatch*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Era*, *The Field*, *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, *The Lady's Newspaper*, *The Justice of the Peace*, *Lloyd's Newspaper*, *The Weekly Times*, *The News of the World*, *The Family Herald*, *The London Journal*, *The Home Companion*, *The Family Tutor*, *Notes and Queries*, and other excellent papers and magazines, ANSWERS TO SOME TEN THOUSAND QUESTIONS, submitted to Editorial decision and judgment by many thousands of Correspondents, who doubtless had been unable to obtain the information they required elsewhere.

This information is all the more valuable because, speaking of it generally, it cannot be obtained from any other source than the pages of this volume. No Dictionary, no Encyclopœdia, no work of Reference whatever, will be found to supply information upon the varied and singular points of inquiry that are crowded into this volume.

To the gentlemen whose labours have supplied this fund of useful information I am greatly indebted for their extreme courtesy, for not only permitting

me to make those numerous and useful extracts from their pages, but for the kindness with which several of them lent me files and volumes of their papers, which I could not otherwise obtain.

In every case I have quoted the authority from which the information has been derived, and the date, so far as the year is concerned, of the paper in which it appeared. This enhances the value of the information, and gives satisfaction to the inquirer by informing him of the authority upon whose statement or judgment he has to rely.

In some instances, though very few, facts will be found to be repeated. This arises from the similarity with which the Correspondents indited their questions, making them similar to others, though not the same. In such cases the answers of the Editors given to the like questions, will be found to serve in corroboration of each other. Or, should they differ in their opinions, the inquirer will be made aware that there are points of doubt upon the subject, and will form his independent judgment upon the statements adduced.

To the Gentlemen of the Press I beg to return my very sincere thanks for their friendly co-operation in the production of this useful volume.

With regard to the answers to Correspondents given in *Bell's Life, Lloyd's News, The News of the World*, &c., I have been prevented from making extracts to the extent that otherwise I should have done, from the fact that they do not generally publish *the question asked*. I would respectfully submit to the Editors of those papers that they would greatly enhance the value of their "Notices to Correspondents," by publishing *the questions with the answers*. By so doing, they would serve not only the one individuals who may be their correspondents, but many others to whom the same information would be interesting; whilst they would escape the unnecessary trouble of having repeatedly to answer the same inquiries.

Questions upon Domestic Matters, such as Hair Dyes, Pomades, Cookery, Medicine, &c., &c., which are already collected in my "*Enquire Within upon Everything*," and its companion volume, "*The Interview*," are omitted from "*Notices to Correspondents*." By this arrangement I have been able to give a larger selection of those rarer matters which have not hitherto found their place in the pages of a compact volume. The whole has been most carefully indexed, so that any piece of information which the volume contains can be found in a moment.

London, December 6, 1856.

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OUTTERPARAH PUBLIC LIBRARY 1859

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. I O U's are received in evidence as acknowledgments of debts. "I O U Mr. —— £——" with a date and signature would be sufficient.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2. THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY rests with the Queen alone. A reprieve can, no doubt, be granted by the Secretary of State without consulting the Sovereign, but it would not be in his power to pardon a criminal. In this, as in political cases, the Queen acts under the advice of a responsible Minister. A warrant under the Royal Sign Manual is not necessary for executing the punishment of death.—*Era*, 1856.

3. ROUNDHEADS.—The Roundheads were so called from the cropping of their hair.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

4. KING TOM ran second to Andover when the latter won the Derby in 1854. Dervish did not gain a place by the judge, who only recognised four as officially worth naming. Dervish, however, was fifth, close up.—*Era*, 1856.

5. PENALTY FOR GIVING UNSTAMPED RECEIPT.—The penalty attaches only to a person *giving* a receipt on unstamped paper. —*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

6. LANDLORDS' RIGHT TO DISTRAIN.—Where a tenant continues in possession after a lease has expired, the power of the landlord to distrain continues for six months after the expiration of the lease.—*News of the World*, 1856.

7. PAGANINI died in 1840.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

8. THE SINKING FUND was projected by Robert Walpole in 1716.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

9. THE WIFE WHO DESERTS HER HUSBAND has no legal right either to take charge of the children or to take possession of any portion of the household furniture.—*Era*, 1856.

10. ESTABLISHMENT OF LLOYD'S.—Lloyd's (Underwriters) was established in 1772.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

11. THE THISTLE FOR SCOTLAND.—The thistle first appeared on the coins of James the Fifth. The motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," was added two reigns later—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

12. LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ACT.—The act, closing licensed houses until after one o'clock on Sunday, was passed in August, 1839.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

13. SOLDIERS TRAVELLING ON RAILWAYS.—Soldiers travel at 1d. per mile by any train instead of waiting for the Parliamentary train.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

14. SUPPORT OF A DESERTED WIFE, AIDED BY A FRIEND.—Support her with board and lodging suitable to her condition, and summon the husband every week to the county court until he enters into some satisfactory arrangement. If he abscond, the parish officers can bring him back, and have him punished by imprisonment.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

15. A MARRIAGE contracted and solemnised at the office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar, and some registrar of the district, in the presence of two witnesses, with open doors, and between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, after due notice, will be legal, valid, and binding, whatever the religion of the contracting parties.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

16. FRENCH TERRITORY.—The territory of France comprises 205,000 square miles.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

17. CHAIRMAN CANNOT VOTE, AND ALSO GIVE A CASTING VOTE, AT THE CLOSE OF AN ELECTION.—We think that after the ballot had closed it was too late for the chairman to vote; he ought to have exercised his right as a member previously, not after he had made himself acquainted with the result. Had he done so, and the number of votes had been equal, he then, as chairman, would have been entitled to the casting vote. We are of opinion that at the close of the ballot, B. having the largest number of votes, he is duly elected. —*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

18. PREACHING IN PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.—The surveyor may summon any one who "wilfully obstructs the free passage of the highway" under the 72nd. section of the highway act. A preacher, therefore, or any other person, who wilfully does such an act, whether by preaching or otherwise, as collects a crowd whereby the highway is obstructed, or who personally obstructs the free passage of the highway by any other means, is liable to the penalty, and may be summoned by the surveyor.—*News of the World*, 1856.

19. MALIBRAN AND WEBER'S BURIAL PLACES.—Madame Malibran died, and was buried, at Manchester; her body was, however, afterwards disinterred and taken abroad by desire of her husband, M. De Beriot, the celebrated violinist. The latter, formerly Professor at the Conservatoire at Brussels, now resides at Paris. He is, we believe, deprived of his eyesight. Weber, after having laid some years in Moorfields Chapel, was also disinterred and carried to Dresden; thus making the second great musician so removed from England.—*Lady's News*, 1856.

20. ROOK IN CASTLING.—In castling, the Rook is not prohibited from passing over a square commanded by an adverse man; it is only the king who is debarred from doing so.—*Illustrated London News*, 1856.

21. MARY-LE-BONE.—The modern name of Mary-le-bone is a perversion; it was originally written Mary-le-bourne, or Mary-on-the-brook, from the circumstance of its being built on a brook, which still runs from Hampstead across the New-road, through Allsop's buildings, although now it is, of course, arched over. A bourne is a brook; and it is a very common termination of the names of English streets and towns. Holborn was originally called Oldbourne, from its standing on a brook. We have also Eastbourne, Sittingbourne, &c. In the time of Elizabeth it was called Marybone; and it is so distinguished by Lady Wortley Montague (a century later) in the following line:

"And dukes at Marybone bowl time away."
—*Home Companion*, 1853.

22. DERIVATION OF "FITZ."—The prefix of *Fitz* in proper names, such as Fitz-Gerald, &c., is derived from the French *fils*, a son, from which the Norman word *fitz*, with the same meaning, is derived. Fitz-James, therefore, merely means "the son of James."—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

23. GATES OF TEMPLE-BAR.—The gates of Temple-bar were not closed when her Majesty came to dine with the citizens at Guildhall on the 9th November, 1837.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

24. BREACH OF COVENANT ON THE PART OF A MASTER TOWARDS AN APPRENTICE.—If there is any breach of the covenant in the indentures, either by non-payment of wages, or by not teaching the apprentice, the master may be summoned before the magistrates, who have power to deal with the whole matter.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

25. THE HANSE TOWNS.—The Hanse towns originally comprised two only; but at length they numbered sixty-six.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

26. PIZARRO was performed at Drury lane, under the late W. J. Hammond's management, in November, 1839. Rolla, Elton; Pizarro, George Bennett; and Alonzo, Henry Marston. Mrs. Stirling, was the Cora; Mrs. William West the Elvira.—*Era*, 1856.

27. LIABILITY OF TENANTS, AND THOSE WHO AID THEM IN ILLEGAL REMOVALS.—The tenant's act of removing, and that of any other person who may assist him, are separate and distinct offences, for which each party is liable to a separate and distinct penalty; and such separate penalties may be enforced by separate informations before justices under the 14th section, or by action under the 3rd section of 11 George II., c. 19.—*News of the World*, 1856.

28. THE AMBER TREE.—The liquid-amber tree was so named from the gum which

exudes from it. It was formerly called the liquid-storax tree. From between the wood and the bark there issues a fragrant gum, which trickles from incisions made in the trees, and congeals in the heat of the sun into transparent drops. This the Indians of North America (where one species of the tree is indigenous) use as a preservative to their teeth by masticating it. The American species was cultivated in the garden of Compton, Bishop of London, as far back as 1688.—*Lady's News*, 1856.

29. BRIBERY.—In England it is an indictable offence to bribe persons in the administration of public justice. Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished the land for bribery, in 1288; he was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. William de Thorpe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined £20,000 for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe, January, 1784.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

30. THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The Thames Tunnel is 1,200 feet in length. It was commenced in December, 1825. In March, 1827, one-third of its length was excavated; but in May of the same year the river found its way through a portion of the loose earth into the tunnel and shaft. When the breach had been repaired, the excavation proceeded rather more than half across the bed of the river, when a second irruption of the water put a stop to the work. In 1836, the water having been removed, the excavation was resumed, and at Easter, 1843, the Tunnel was opened to the public.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

31. SHOEMAKING TRADE IN AMERICA.—The seat of the shoemaking trade in the United States seems to be Massachusetts. Lynn is celebrated for ladies' kid shoes, Stoughton and Bridgewater for their sewed boots, Milford for its pegged thick boots, Grafton for its calf shoes and thick broghans, Melburn for its kip shoes. A first-rate bootmaker can get two dollars a pair for bottoming, and some workmen can bottom three pairs a day. Nevertheless all the members of a family work to earn something. Frequently you will see the mother binding, daughters stitching, one of the boys seaming, another rubbing down, and a third pegging, while Dad finishes them.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

32. LAW OF RECEIPTS.—A receipt or other acknowledgment not under seal is not conclusive, but only presumptive evidence that the money therein mentioned has been paid; and, its effect may be destroyed by proof that it was obtained by fraud, or under a mistake of facts. It may be explained by parol evidence. There are plenty of authorities, but the law is too well settled to admit a doubt. See Graves *v.* Key, 3 Barnewell and Adolphus, 313.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

33. LOAN CONTRACTED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.—A loan was contracted by Queen Elizabeth for £200,000, and Sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

34. THE GREAT EASTERN.—The length of the Leviathan iron ship, constructing at Millwall, is 680 feet; breadth, 83 feet; draught of water, when loaded, will be 28 feet; when light, 18 feet. She will be capable of carrying 10,000 troops, with their equipments, 600 first-class, and 1,800 second-class passengers. The crew, including engineers, will amount to 800 or 900 men.—*Era*, 1856.

35. MARRIAGE WHERE HUSBAND, SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD, PROVES TO BE ALIVE.—Second marriage becomes void by the first husband proving to be alive. The act only gives immunity from bigamy by the first husband being away for seven years, and not being heard of during that time; but it does not annul the marriage.—*News of the World*, 1856.

36. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S saying connected with early rising was not a bad one: "Let the first turn in the morning be a turn out."—*Lady's News*, 1818.

37. DRINKING HEALTHS.—Our custom of drinking healths is derived from the Wassaile and Drinc-heil, the usual ancient phrases of quaffing among the Anglo-Saxons, and synonymous with the "Come, here's to you," and "I'll pledge you," of the present day.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

38. FRANKING LETTERS.—The privilege enjoyed by members of both Houses of Parliament, certain Government officers, and public functionaries, of sending and receiv-

ing a certain number of letters *free*, was abolished January 10th, 1840.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

39. CLERICAL PRESENTATIONS BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Court of Common Council present to the rectory of St. Peter, Cornhill, to St. Margaret Pattens, and St. James, Duke's-place.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

40. MILITIAMEN'S FAMILIES, AS PAUPERS.—There is no special exemption from removal in favour of militiamen's families, and they consequently are subject to the usual law as respects the consequences of a breach of residence.—*News of the World*, 1856.

41. BIRTHS OF QUEENS MARY AND ELIZABETH.—Both Mary and Elizabeth were born in the palace at Greenwich. The observatory was built for Charles II.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

42. WAGES AND FOOD IN GERMANY.—Daily wages, without food, in Germany: common labourer, 1s.; carpenter and mason, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; domestic servants, with food; coachman, groom, or footman, with livery, £6 a year; housemaid, £4 a year; price of meat, 6d. per lb.; butter, 1s. per lb.; rye bread, 1 1-6d. per lb.; eggs in summer, 3d. per dozen; sugar, best loaf, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; coffee, 1s. per lb.; price of a pair of five-year-old carriage horses, £60; price of a superior farm horse, £25. The labourers can't afford to eat any butcher's meat, except on Sundays. They live chiefly on bread and potatoes, with milk, butter, and lard.—*Era*, 1856.

43. PRESUMPTIVE DEATH.—The presumption of death does not arise until seven years after a party has been known to be living.—*News of the World*, 1856.

44. SICK HEADACHE.—A mustard emetic, in what is termed the sick headache, is very efficacious. A spoonful and a half mixed in a tumbler of water can be easily taken. Drink largely of milk-warm water during the operation. We have found the remedy almost a specific in the common influenza epidemic.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

45. LA BOURDONNAIS died in London and was buried in Kensall-green Cemetery.—*Illustrated London News*, 1856.

46. ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The order of Odd Fellows originated in Great Britain about the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is a benefit society, having all the general characteristics of the class of societies known as friendly societies, with some of the features, secrets and ceremonies of freemasonry, engrafted upon them.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

47. ORIGIN OF THE COMMONS.—In the twenty-second year of Henry II. (A.D. 1176), Benedict Abbas, one of our old monkish annalists, relates, that about the Feast of St. Paul the king came to Northampton, and there held a great council, concerning the statutes of his realm, in the presence of the bishops, earls, and barons of his dominions, and with the advice of his knights and *men*. This is the first record which has the appearance of including the Commons in the national councils.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

48. LICENSES FOR BEER HOUSES.—The licenses for retailing malt liquors may be obtained at the local Excise-office. The supervisor there will sell you a little abstract of the law showing you what is to be done further before you can open a beer-shop. Beer-shops are not obliged to obtain annually licenses from the magistrates like those who retail spirits and beer.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

49. DEFINITION OF A NUISANCE.—A factory injurious to the public health is *prima facie* a nuisance at common law, and the owners may be indicted. The definition of an indictable nuisance is, "whatever is in itself more injurious to the general welfare than is compensated for by the amount of good it produces." Every case must be judged by its own circumstances, and regard must be had to distinctions between neighbourhoods brought to a nuisance, and nuisances brought to a neighbourhood.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

50. HAPSBURG AND THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.—Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, near Schintznach, and it was from this, where they were cradled, that the present house of Austria takes its name.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

51. CONSUMPTION OF HAY IN LONDON.—Upwards of 4,000 loads of hay and straw are consumed weekly in the metropolis. The act to prevent abuses in the hay and straw trade came into operation in July last. Its main object is to put an end to the long continued and fraudulent practice

of mixing water, sand, earth, &c., in hay and straw (in the centre of the trusses). The Act (19 and 20 Vic.) makes all parties liable, and enjoins upon the salesmen (under a penalty of £10) to send a ticket with every load of hay and straw, containing the Christian name, surname, and address of the *owner*. So that now there will be no difficulty in getting at and punishing the real offender. It also empowers the clerk of every hay market to examine all hay and straw offered or exposed for sale at any market (should any complaint be made), and to enforce the law. This will save the buyer the trouble of prosecuting, and as all the penalties go to the party who prosecutes, the clerk will be compensated for his trouble. —*Era*, 1856.

52. APPLICATION AGAINST EXECUTORS. —The Court of Chancery is the proper court to apply to in all cases against executors.—*News of the World*, 1856.

53. THE THRUSH in the mouths of infants is said to arise from the difficulty experienced by the infant on taking the breast, from the milk of an old nurse, or from derangement of the digestive organs. This latter is the most fertile cause of the disease.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

54. ORIGIN OF THE WORD YANKEE.—Yankee is the Indian corruption of the word English—Yengloes, Yangloes, Yankloes, and finally Yankee. It got in general use as a term of reproach, thus: About the year 1713, one Jonathan Hastings, a farmer, at Cambridge in New England, used the word Yankee as a cant word to express excellence, as a Yankee (good) horse, Yankee cider, &c. The students at the college having frequent intercourse with Jonathan, and hearing him employ the word on all occasions, when he intended to express his approbation, applied it sarcastically, and called him Yankee Jonathan. It soon became a cant phrase among the collegians to designate a simple, weak, and awkward person; from college it spread over the country, till, from its currency in New England, it was at length taken up and applied to the New Englanders generally, as a term of reproach. It was in consequence of this that the song called Yankee Doodle was composed.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

55. MEANING OF OLLA PODRIDA.—This term, used metaphorically for any incongruous melange, signifies, in the original Spanish, *putrid mixture*. It is the common name given to a dish which is a favourite with all classes in Spain, and that consists of a mixture of all kinds of meat cut into small pieces, and strewed with various kinds of vegetables. The epithet *podrida* is applied to this dish in consequence of the poorer classes being obliged to serve it up so often that the odour arising from long keeping is far from agreeable.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

56. SUPPORT OF THE POOR PRIOR TO REIGN OF ELIZABETH.—Before the date of Queen Elizabeth there were no poor-rates, and the poor were supported by the Church. But then the Church was possessed of a large part of the land when it maintained the poor, and of this land it was stripped by Henry VIII. The land now in possession of the Church would not let at £500,000 a year.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1836.

57. AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE, NOT A BAR TO ACTION.—A mere agreement to refer a certain matter on all matters in difference between the parties to arbitration cannot be pleaded in bar to an action brought in respect thereof; and it has been recently decided (Kill *v.* Hollister, 1. Wilson's Reports, 129), that the pendency of an arbitration is no answer to an action for the recovery of a debt.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

58. THE VICTORIA TOWER of the new Houses of Parliament comprehends an area of 85 square feet, measuring to the outside of each external turret, at the angles, and is carried up to an altitude of 330 feet, from the ground level, exclusive of the flag-staff, which is 35 feet more, making a total of 365 feet. The lower stage of this enormous tower will form the regal entrance to the Houses of Parliament, through an archway of noble proportions, the roof of which is elaborately groined, and the walls filled with emblematic and conventional carvings and tracery. Above this are eight stories, in which are to be deposited the State papers, and other important documents connected with the Government. At each of the former external angles of the tower is a turret, now in course of construction, 17 feet in diameter, and to be carried to a height of 90 feet, in two stories of perforated stonework, and crowned with the

usual ogee-shaped Tudor pinnacles, enriched with crockets and finials. The clock tower is at the northern end of Westminster-bridge, is 35 feet square and 300 feet in height, the lower portion being composed of stone, to a certain altitude, and its roof covered with galvanised iron. The ornamental portions are in copper, gilded. The staircase to the tower is 200 feet in height, and is constructed of Derbyshire stone, from Hopton Wood. The dials of the clock are situated at a much higher elevation than any others in England, or probably in Europe, and are 22 feet 6 inches in diameter in the sight, and their framework of galvanised iron weighs 4 tons each, exclusive of the glass with which they will be glazed. The minute hands will be 16 feet in length, and the hour hand, from the centre of the dial to its extreme point, 9 feet. The minute divisions, at the outer circumference of the dials, measure 14 inches; so that at each half-minute stroke the pointer will travel 7 inches, by each distinct movement, for every half-minute of time performed. The large bell, on which the hours will be struck, is nearly four times the weight of that of St. Paul's, and weighs 16 tons; and the two bells for striking the quarters are intended to weigh nearly 5 tons each.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

59. MARRYING A WIDOW, LIABILITY FOR HER DEBTS.—A man who marries a widow takes her liabilities upon himself.—*News of the World*, 1856.

60. THE MOTHER OF LOUIS XII.—PHILIP XII.—The mother of Louis XII. of France was Mary of Cleves. Of the father of Philip VI. it has been said that he was *son of a king, uncle of a king, and father of a king*, though he was not a king himself, as he died previously to his son's accession to the throne.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

61. LOCKS.—The most ancient lock, of whose form and construction there is any certain knowledge, is the Egyptian, which has been in use upwards of four thousand years.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

62. ORIGIN OF POSTAL DESPATCHES.—One of the earliest modes of despatching communications was that mentioned as being adopted by Cyrus, the first king of the Persians. A similar plan was contrived by Edward IV., who, in 1481, established at certain posts, twenty miles apart, a change of riders, that handed letters to each other, and by this means was enabled to send messages two hundred miles in one day.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

63. HEIRS-AT-LAW, AND ADVERSE POSSESSION.—The claim of the heir-at-law will be barred after an adverse possession held against him of twenty years, unless he were under age or some other disability at the time of his right accruing, in which case an extension of ten years is given after such disability shall cease to exist.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

64. LIABILITY OF HUSBAND FOR WIFE'S DEBTS AFTER SEPARATION, WITH ALLOWANCE.—But if you separate by mutual consent, and you make your wife an allowance suitable to your station in life, you will not be liable for any debts which she may contract without your express authority.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

65. GLASGOW THEATRE BURNT.—The Glasgow Theatre was burnt in 1780.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

66. LAWS OF TENANCY.—A tenancy for a year, and so on from year to year, so long as both parties shall please, is a tenancy for two years certain, and by the same principle a lease for two years, and so on from year to year until either party shall give a year's notice, is a lease for three years certain, subject to being determined at the end of the third year, by a year's previous notice.—*News of the World*, 1856.

67. CHOLERA exists more or less in all countries during the summer months. Its virulent form appears to be dependent upon some disturbance in the electric conditions of the earth and the human frame, which tells upon the nervous system, as vicissitudes in temperature or weather are known to affect the lungs and the skin.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

68. ANTIQUITY OF FANS.—This is a very ancient apparatus, having been used by the ladies of Egypt and India, as well as those of modern times, for cooling the face by agitating the air. They were originally made of feathers bound together like the tail of a peacock when spread out.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

69. ORIGIN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—This association originated from the subscriptions (trifling in amount) of a few private individuals. It gradually became a

commercial body, with gigantic means; and next, by the force of unforeseen circumstances, assumed the form of a sovereign power, while those by whom it was directed continued, in their individual capacities, to be without power or political influence, thus presenting an anomaly without a parallel in the history of the world. The company was formed in London, in 1599, when its capital, amounting to £30,000, was divided in one hundred and one shares. In 1600 the adventurers obtained a charter from the Crown, under which they enjoyed certain privileges, and were formed into a corporation for fifteen years, with the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies." Under this charter, the management of the company's affairs was entrusted to twenty-four members of a committee, chosen by the proprietors from among their own body; and this committee was renewed by election every year. The first adventure of the association was commenced in 1601. In the month of May, in that year, five ships, with cargoes of merchandise and bullion, sailed from Torbay to India. The result was encouraging; and between 1603 and 1613 eight other voyages were performed, all of which were highly profitable, with the exception of the one undertaken in the year 1607. In the other years the clear profits of the trade varied from one hundred to two hundred per cent. upon the capital employed. The charter of the company was renewed for an indefinite period in 1609.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

70. DIVORCE AND BIGAMY.—If the lady could have gone into court with clean hands she might have obtained a divorce on the ground of impotence; but when both parties have acted very blameably the Court will not give relief to either. If the lady were to marry again her just cause of complaint would be no legal answer to an indictment for bigamy. She would be liable to be given into custody at any time by anybody. You must restrain the desire to marry, or marry and reside permanently somewhere abroad.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

71. EMBEZZLEMENT WHERE THE GUILTY PARTY IS NOT A SERVANT.—As the person mentioned was not your servant, his breach of trust does not amount to embezzlement at law. You must sue him to recover the money he has received to your use.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

72. HEIGHT OF ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.—The height of the rock of Gibraltar is estimated to be 1,437 English feet.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

73. APPRENTICESHIP WHERE MASTER BECOMES A BANKRUPT.—Unless the indenture contains a clause which vacates it in case of the master's executing such an assignment, the apprentice is bound to serve. Bankruptcy is a discharge of the indenture. (See 12 and 13 Vic., c. 106, s. 170.) But there is no similar provisions with respect either to insolvency or assignment for benefit of creditors.—*News of the World*, 1856.

74. OTTO OF ROSES.—As a preparation, otto of roses cannot be properly made from English rose-leaves, or in an English climate. In Persia it is obtained by maceration in water, the oleaginous principle floating on the surface, from which it is gathered by means of clean cotton,—*Lady's News*, 1848.

75. ORIGIN OF THE PENDULUM.—Galileo, when under twenty years of age, was standing one day in the metropolitan church of Pisa, when he observed a lamp, which was suspended from the ceiling, and which had been disturbed by accident, swing backwards and forwards. This was a thing so common, that thousands, no doubt, had observed it before; but Galileo, struck with the regularity with which it moved backwards and forwards, reflected upon it, and perfected the method now in use of measuring time by means of a pendulum.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

76. DOMESDAY BOOK.—This book is a register of the lands of England, framed by order of William the Conqueror. It was sometimes termed *Rotulus Wiltoniæ*, and was the book from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenures, and services of the land therein described. The original is comprised in two volumes, one a large folio, the other a quarto.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

77. OPENING POST-OFFICE RECEIVING-HOUSES.—The privilege of keeping a post-office receiving-office may be obtained by presenting a memorial to the Postmaster-General, signed by the neighbours, and showing the distance from the nearest receiving-house.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

78. ROGERTHORPE—VINDEX.—A bets,

B 20s. even that neither Rogerthorge wins the Biennial Stakes (at York), nor Vindex the Chesterfield Handicap. How stands the bet? A wins it. If the dead heat had been the first event, the bet would have been void.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

79. MARBLE MANTEL-PIECES PUT UP BY TENANTS UNDER LEASE.—Marble mantel-pieces are not specially required to be left by the terms of the lease, or the agreement under which the house is held; and if no contract exist in writing, they may be taken away on being replaced by common ones.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

80. TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.—The first Protestant translation of the whole Bible is considered to be the joint production of Coverdale and Tyndale, and it is said that only two perfect copies are in existence; one in the British Museum, and the other in the possession of Lord Jersey. This work has a wood-cut title, and is dedicated to Henry VIII.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

81. MASSACRE OF THE JEWS. — The massacre of the Jews in London was occasioned by an edict of Richard I., who, on the day of his coronation, September 3rd, gave strict orders that no Jew should approach the Abbey while the solemnity was being performed, "for fear of the enchantments they are wont to practice." Some of the principal Jewish merchants having failed to obey, the populace committed great outrage on their persons and property; and it is related that the citizens "slew many of them, and burned their houses."—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

82. RIGHT TO CHILDREN WHERE HUSBAND AND WIFE ARE SEPARATED.—Every man's house is his castle, and you have no right to enter your father-in-law's house against his will for any cause. A wife is not obliged to live with her husband if she is afraid of him, and a wife has a good reason to be afraid of a husband who believes she is an adultress. As to the children, a mother cannot be charged before a magistrate with stealing her children. In this matter the husband and wife stand on the same footing. Whoever can get hold of the children may keep them till the Lord Chancellor makes an order to the contrary; and a wife may live apart from her husband till an Ecclesiastical Court, after hearing both sides upon a suit for restitution of conjugal rights, gives a judgment that she shall return.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

83. CRICKET BOWLING OUT. — The bowler being ready to deliver the ball, the batsman takes his place at the wicket, and is apparently ready to play, but just as the bowler comes to the bowling crease, and at the very instant the ball leaves his hand, the batman (saying he is not ready) turns away without attempting to play the ball, which strikes the wicket down, an appeal being made. Is he out?—Yes; if the bowler cried "play."—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

84. RICKETS is a species of scrofula, and depends upon constitutional tendency, exposed to exciting causes, such as bad food, ventilation, or damp habitations. It is very common in several of the poorer overcrowded districts of the metropolis. The best diet in such cases is the use of animal and vegetable jellies, gravy of roast meat mixed with bread crumbs or arrowroot, eggs, and milk well sweetened with sugar. —*Lady's News*, 1848.

85. ALMANACKS. — Almanacks, in their present shape, are comparatively of modern date. The first almanack in England was printed at Oxford in 1673. "There were," says Wood, "near thirty thousand of them printed, besides a sheet almanack for twopence, that was printed for that year; and because of the novelty of the said almanack, and its title, they were all vended. Its sale was so great, that the Society of Booksellers of London bought off the copy for the future, in order to engross it in their own hands."—*Home Companion*, 1856.

86. FIRST USE OF HATS.—Hats appear to have been first used in A.D. 1100, for country wear, riding, &c. The hatters, however, have a tradition, which goes to prove that "felting" is much more ancient. They say that while St. Clement, the fourth bishop of Rome, was flying from his prosecutors, his feet became blistered, in consequence of which he was induced to put wool between the soles of his feet and the sandals which he wore. The consequence was, that by the perspiration and motion of his feet, the wool became completely "felted" as if wrought on purpose When he afterwards settled in Rome, he improved upon the discovery. Hence the origin of felting and hat-making. The hatters in

Ireland, and in several other Catholic countries, still hold a festival on St. Clement's day. The use of hats is dated by others from the time of the public entrance of Charles the Second into Rouen, in 1149.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

87. FALSE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.—By the 6 and 7 Wm. 4 cap. 86, providing for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, every person wilfully making any false statement touching any of the particulars required to be known and registered for the purpose of such statements being inserted in the registry, are liable to the same pains and penalties as if guilty of perjury.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

88. CHAFING-DISHES.—Chafing-dishes were mostly in use till the introduction of chimneys.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

89. THE EFFECT OF GREEN TEA UPON THE NERVES appears to be more immediate than that produced by Black; but we are inclined to doubt the asserted deleterous action upon the system from the *use* of tea. Immoderate quantities taken at all times of the day is an abuse, the very temperature of the beverage alone being calculated to debilitate the stomach. Sleeplessness, spasmodic twitchings in the stomach, tremblings, and general discomposure are the symptoms frequently complained of after partaking of several cups of strong tea.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

90. ORIGIN OF THE TERM KNIGHT.—The English title of knight is derived from the Saxon Cnikt, or Knecht, Teutonick, a servant, and in all probability proceeded from their serving the king in his wars. Verstegan says, this title was given by our ancestors, for such as were admitted for their merits to be knights to the king, being his own servants, officers, or retainers, to ride with him. It seems that some, if not all, were anciently called knights-riders.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

91. PRONUNCIATION.—Gutta percha is pronounced as sounded by the inhabitants of the countries where the *Isonandra gutta* grows, viz., *gutt-ah* (the *u* being sounded as that in "putty") *per-sha*. Indeed, this form of spelling the last word has been adopted by many scientific men, and is used by the *Athenæum*.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

92. DETAINING FOUND PROPERTY.—A person finding a purse and restoring it to the owner cannot make any claim to compensation. It would be gross dishonesty to retain the purse if the rightful possessor were known; and we have no right to claim a reward for doing that which it would be a moral dereliction to leave undone.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

93. BETS WHEN TWO HORSES RUN A DEAD HEAT FOR SECOND PLACE.—1. How are the following bets settled?— — to — on Bonnie Scotland and Rogerthorpe, one to be third horse? There was no third horse.—2. — to — on Bonnie Scotland and Victoria, one to be second horse? Bonnie Scotland was second.—3. Was Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing or Artillery the second horse? If they are both counted as second, does (1) Rogerthorpe take third place? Both were second, and Artillery has to carry extra weight for the Cambridgeshire for running second. Bonnie Scotland would also have had to carry extra weight, if he had been entered. Rogerthorpe was, of course, 4th, three horses being before him.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

94. SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.—The best substitute for the mother's breast is fresh new cow's milk, with a sixth part of tepid water, and some loaf sugar. Gruel, arrowroot, or pap, are much inferior to milk. The healthful infant will require food about every two or three hours for the first month or two; but, if delicate, may be allowed to sleep six hours without being disturbed. After each repast, lay the infant on its right side in a warm cot, when it will soon fall asleep.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

95. EARLIEST MENTION OF FORKS.—This occurs in a curious passage of Coryates *Crudities*, a singular book of travels, published in 1611:—"The Italians, and also most strangers that are cormorant in Italy, do always, at their meals, use a little fork when they cut their meat."—*Home Companion*, 1852.

96. LIABILITY OF TENANTS FOR UNPAID RATES.—The 17th George II., cap. 38, sec. 12, provides that where any person shall come into or occupy any house, &c., out of or from which any other person assessed to the poor's rate shall be removed, or which at the time of the making of the rate was empty or unoccupied, then every person removing from, or every person so coming into or occupying the same, shall be liable to pay such rate, in proportion to the

time that such person occupied the same respectively, in the same manner, and under the like power of distress, as if such person so removing had not removed, or such person so coming in or occupying the same, had been originally rated and assessed to such rate, which proportion in case of dispute shall be ascertained by any two or more justices of the peace; which power of apportionment is now conferred on a single police magistrate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

97. LENGTH OF COURSES.—The Cesarewitch Course is 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards long; and the Cambridgshire, 1 mile and 240 yards.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

98. DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE ROOK AND THE CROW.—The most obvious external distinction between the rook and the crow is that the nostrils and basal third of the beak of the latter are covered by feathers directed forwards; whereas the same parts of the former, as well as the skin under the tongue and on the throat, are devoid of feathers, rough and warty. The irides of both are dark brown; this distinguishes them from the jackdaw, the irides of which are greyish white.—*Lady's News*, 1848.

99. SOUND IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—In the Arctic regions, where the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Mr. Jamerson asserted that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles on a still day, with perfect distinctness.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

100. THE LARGEST STEAM-SHIP.—The largest steam-ship ever yet built, we believe, is the United States' mail steamer, named the Atlantic. It is 2,860 tons burthen. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 276 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; breadth across paddles, 75 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet 7 inches; saloon, 67 feet long by 20 feet wide; dining saloon, 60 feet long by 42 feet wide. The steam power is equal to 1,000 horse. Having no bowsprit or jib-boom, her appearance is rather peculiar.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

101. FOREIGN TITLES.—As the Sovereign is the fountain of honour, no British subject may use a foreign order or title without a special licence published in the *London Gazette*. It is not fitting that foreign potentates should alienate the affections and corrupt the hearts of her Majesty's subjects by practices of this nature. If it were tolerated, the Emperor of Russia might create parties amongst our legislators, and our members of the House of Commons might be transformed into the representatives of Russian interests instead of those of Great Britain. There are only two or three instances of civilians obtaining such licences. There is an English lady who has vainly purchased the title of a foreign Countess; but in society nobody regards her as a veritable Countess. She is in England plain Mrs. ——.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

102. CHARLES MATHEWS made his first appearance at the Olympic Theatre, in the afterpieces of "The Humpbacked Lover" and "The Old and Young Stager."—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

103. MOURNING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—Among the ancients, mourning was expressed by various signs:—tearing their clothes, wearing sackcloth, laying aside ensigns of honour; thus Plutarch, from the time of his leaving the city with Pompey, neither shaved his head nor, as usual, wore the crown or garland. Amongst the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained by law, for women who had lost their husbands. The colours of the dress or habit worn to signify grief vary in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black, which, being the privation of light, is supposed to denote the termination of life. In China, it is white, the emblem of purity, which colour was the mourning of the ancient Spartan and Roman ladies. In Egypt, it is yellow, which, representing the colour of leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade, signifies that death is the end of all human hopes. In Ethiopia, brown, which denotes the earth to which all the dead return. In Turkey, blue, which is an emblem of the happiness which it is hoped the deceased enjoys. Kings and cardinals mourn in purple or violet, which is supposed to express the combination of sorrow and hope. The custom of mourning for the dead in shrieks and howlings is of great antiquity, and prevails almost universally among the followers of Mahomet.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

104. RIVERS NAMED AVON.—There are stated to be no less than ten rivers in Great Britain named "Avon." This has arisen

from the prevalence of Gaelic roots in our names of places. "Avon" is the Gaelic word for river.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

105. USE OF THE ROYAL ARMS.—Furnishing the Royal Family does not qualify you to stick up the Royal arms. You require a letter of appointment, the fees upon which will cost you £40.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

106. GOLD FISH INTRODUCED FROM CHINA.—Gold fish were introduced from China in 1691.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

107. PERIOD OF GESTATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—It is often important to know the exact length of time that the different domestic animals go with their young. The following list contains the time of those which most concern them as near as we can ascertain them: Mare, 11 months; Jennet, 11 months; Cow, 9 months; Goats, 4½ months; Ewe, 5 months; Sow, 4 months; Bitch, 2 months; Cat, 8 weeks; Rabbit, 4½ weeks; Rat, 5½ weeks; Mouse, 4½ weeks; Guinea Pig, 3 weeks. Period of incubation of Domestic Fowls: Swan, 6 weeks; Turkey, 4 weeks; Goose, 4 weeks; Duck, 4 weeks; Pea Hen, 4 weeks; Guinea Hen, 3 weeks; Common Hen, 3 weeks; Pigeon, 2 weeks.—*Home Companion*, 1856.

108. SHAKSPERE'S FATHER.—It is proved by records, that John Shakspere, father of the immortal bard, was living and married in 1558. At that period he served in the office of constable, in the town of Stratford. In 1561, he was chosen as one of the town chamberlains.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

109. MARRIAGE MAY BE SET ASIDE FOR FRAUD.—The marriage is liable to be set aside by proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, on the ground of the fraud practised in obtaining the licence. The party obtaining the same may also be indicted and punished for perjury.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

110. HURLY-BURLY.—The phrase hurly-burly is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, that filled the country around them with contest and violence.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

111. QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS.—The erroneous supposition that only three of these farthings were struck in Queen Anne's reign is founded on the fact that there were some pattern or proof coins, which got into circulation, in addition to the coin which was really in use. Several hundreds of Queen Anne's farthings were struck. The common farthing of Queen Anne is worth, to collectors, from seven to twelve shillings, while the pattern coins fetch from one to five pounds.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

112. PAYMENT OF SHORT-HAND REPORTERS.—The salary paid to a reporter at the commencement of his career is, we think, between £250 and £300 a year. Those who have been longest on the establishments, and are most useful, are occasionally employed on journeys and other special occasions, from which some additional remuneration is obtained. It is understood that the proprietors of the morning papers act liberally by the persons in their employment if they find them useful.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

113. JUSTICES AT PETTY SESSIONS CAN ORDER RELIEF TO POOR PERSONS—Any two justices usually acting for the district in which the union is situated, may, at their discretion, direct by order, under their hands and seals, that relief shall be given to any adult person, who shall, from old age or infirmity of body, be wholly unable to work, without requiring that such person shall reside in any workhouse. (4 and 5, Wm. IV., cap. 76, sec. 27.)—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

114. A NATURAL VINGT'-UN should be declared at once; and, therefore, the dealer had not to be waited for, nor can he win. He loses his deal.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

115. NIGHTMARE. — The expression "nightmare" is, Sir William Temple says, from Mara, in old Runic, who was a goblin said to seize upon sleeping men, and take from them speech and motion; for in those days medical science had not made it plain to every one, as it has now that the goblin in question is simply indigestion.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

116. RANGE OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—The range of the human voice is quite astounding,—there being about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds; thus 14 direct muscles, alone, or together, produce 16,383; 30 indirect muscles, ditto, 173,741,823, and all in co-operation produce the number we have named; and those independently of different degrees of intensity. A man's voice ranges from bass to tenor, the medium being what is called a barytone. The female voice

ranges from contralto to soprano, the medium being termed a mezzo-soprano,—whereas, a boy's voice is alto, or between a tenor and a treble.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

117. JOHN BUNYAN.—We are not aware that any public monument has been erected to the memory of John Bunyan. A tombstone in Bunhill-fields records his name, and that is the only memorial in stone of the brave tinker of Bedford, who is scarcely less illustrious as a martyr to the cause of religious liberty than as the author of one of the really great works in our language. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

118. THE LOLLARDS were followers of Wickliffe, and the first reformers of the Roman Catholic Church in England.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

119. CURRANTS. — These were first planted in England in 1555, and called Corinthian grapes, being originally from Corinth, which at length was corrupted into currant.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

120. THE EARLIEST OBSERVATION OF AN ECLIPSE.—The first observation of an eclipse made by the Chinese, the authenticity of which is established, is in the year 776. B. C. At Babylon, the most ancient observation made by the Chaldeans, was in the year 747. It has been said that Callisthenes sent to Aristotle, from Babylon, observations of a celestial phenomena occurring during a space of 1,900 years.—*Family Tutor*, 1856.

121. LIABILITY OF CHILDREN TO SUPPORT THEIR PARENTS.—You are not legally bound to contribute to the support of your parent, unless he become chargeable to the parish and proceedings are instituted against you by the parochial authorities.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856?

122. NEW COPYRIGHT LAW.—Copyright will run with the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that term expire earlier than forty-two years, the right is still to endure for that term.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

123. ASTRONOMER ROYAL.—The first Astronomer Royal was John Flamsteed, who was born at Denby, near Derby, in 1646. He was appointed to this office on the foundation of the observatory at Greenwich.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

124. ORIGIN OF UMBRELLAS.—The first man who is said to have dared the gibes and insults of those who love to attack every novelty, by carrying an umbrella, was Jonas Hanway, the traveller, who died about the year 1786. After sheltering himself under his invention for nearly thirty years, he saw the ridiculed and abused instrument come into general use.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

125. CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A MARRIED LADY MAY GIVE RECEIPT.—The lady being a married woman cannot give any valid receipt for the legacy given to her, without the concurrence of her husband, unless the will direct that the legacy is to be for her separate use, and that her receipt for the same shall be a good discharge notwithstanding her coverture.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

126. TRAINING FOR RACES.—The majority of trainers, we believe, give their horses the strongest work about ten days or a fortnight previously to the time of running. Some of our most experienced trainers adopt this system, but there are others who work them severely up to the day of the horse's engagement.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

127. DURATION OF ANIMAL LIFE.—We believe the duration of life of various animals may be thus stated:—ass, 33; cat, 10; cow, 23; dog, 14 to 25; goat, 8; goose, 28; horse, 8 to 32; man, 10 to 15; mule, 18; ox, 20; parrots, 30 to 100; pigeon, 8; ram, 15; raven, 100; sheep, 10; swine, 25; turtles, 50 to 200.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

128. BIRTH OF BYRON.—Lord Byron, the poet, was born in Holles-street, London, on the 22nd of January, 1788. He was a student at Cambridge in 1811.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

129. WEIGHTS CARRIED BY WINNERS OF THE CESAREWITCH.—A winner of a Cesarewitch has, as yet, never carried more than 8st 4lb, and that was in 1841, when Ilona won. For the Cambridgeshire, only two horses—Lauercost, in 1839, carrying 8st 9lb, and Ralph, in 1841, carrying 8st 7lb—have ever won when handicapped beyond 7st. 10lb.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

130. GUTTA PERCHA.—The discovery of gutta percha is attributed to Mr. Thomas Lobb, who made a botanical mission to Singapore and other Malay Islands.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

131. ORIGIN OF "BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."—It is said that Strongbow, when

debating with his followers on the best mode of capturing Ireland, said, "It must be taken by hook or by crook." The N.E. boundary of Waterford harbour is known as "The Hook;" and "Crook Haven" is an equally well-known harbour on the south coast; hence the words of the besieger.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

132. LODGER'S GOODS LIABLE TO SEIZURE.—The lodger's goods on the premises are liable to be seized for the rent due to the superior landlord.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

133. BETS FOR "A PLACE" WHEN TWO HORSES RUN A DEAD HEAT FOR SECOND.—All bets about placing are determined by the horse betted upon being first, second, or third. In our opinion, you are not entitled to receive on Rogerthorpe, because the makers of a place-book will have now to pay on three horses—viz., Warlock, Artillery, and Bonnie Scotland. Rogerthorpe was fourth not third.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

134. MESMERISM.—Animal magnetism, or as it is also called mesmerism, was first introduced to the world by Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, who was born at Mersburg, in Suabia, in 1734. In 1766 he published "A Thesis on Planetary Influences," in which he contended that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

135. BRAIN IN DIFFERENT RACES.—The following are the results of the internal measurements of 623 human crania, showing the relative sizes of the brains in various races and families of men. The Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon race, have the largest; and the ancient Peruvians and Australians the smallest. The barbarous tribes of America have a larger brain than the semi-civilised Peruvians and Mexicans. The ancient Egyptians have the smallest brain of any Caucasian nation, except the Hindoos.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

136. LIABILITY OF TENANT WHERE PROPERTY HAS BEEN SOLD.—You stand in the same position with the purchaser of the property as you did with your landlord, the former owner thereof, as regards the tenancy, and cannot quit without giving the notice agreed upon.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

137. THE BOX TUNNEL is 8,680 feet long, 39 feet high, and 35 feet wide, to the outside of the brickwork.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

138. INVENTION OF GLASS.—Pliny gives the origin of glass-making thus:—As some merchants were carrying nitre, they stopped near a river issuing from Mount Carmel. Not readily finding stones to rest their kettles on, they used some pieces of nitre for that purpose; the fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it mixed with the sand, and a transparent matter flowed, which, in fact, was no other than glass.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

139. EXECUTORS MAY NOT CHARGE FOR THEIR SERVICES.—The executors are not entitled to charge anything for their loss of time and trouble in the execution of the trusts of the will; but they may reimburse themselves all necessary and reasonable expense actually incurred in the performance of their duties.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

140. PROPORTION OF LAND CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.—The statement of half the land in the kingdom being uncultivated is simply absurd. There are about 78,000,000 of acres, of which about 15,000,000, capable of improvement, are uncultivated.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

141. LARGE ORGANS.—One of the largest organs in England is that of Christ Church, in Newgate-street. It has above 4,000 pipes, and above 100 of those can be sounded by touching a single key, or, in other words, form a single note. The organ of St. Paul's has 1,797 pipes; Westminster Abbey, 1,524; St. Sepulchre, in Skinner-street, 2,500; Exeter Hall, 2,187; Birmingham, nearly 3,000; York, above 4,000. The largest pipe of the organ (producing the lowest C of the scale) is thirty-two feet long, and of proportionate diameter; and a current of air to produce the sound must rush through such a space with the force of a tempest.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

142. THE GIRONDISTS.—In 1791 the department of La Gironde sent to the Legislative Assembly, amongst its representatives, three men of eloquence and talent, who became the leaders of a celebrated political party during the Revolution; hence the members of the party came to be named *Girondins*, or Girondists. Its principles

were republican. The party was powerful, but not always consistent, during the continuance of that Assembly; and in the following year, 1792, Louis XVI. chose his republican ministers from it. After the September massacres, its members, for the most part, became favourable to the Constitutionalists. In the Convention, the Girondists at first commanded a majority, but on the king's trial they were much divided; and being pressed by the violence of the sections of Paris, they were at length expelled the Assembly. Thirty four of them were outlawed; and in October, 1793, twenty-two of their leaders were guillotined; others put an end to themselves. Madame Roland, wife of a minister of that name, was one of the distinguished members of the Gironde party, and was executed when the party fell. She was authoress of a celebrated composition entitled the *Appel au Peuple*.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

143. JUDGE'S ORDER NOT SUPERSEDED BY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—The debt secured by the Judge's order is not affected by the Statute of Limitations; and judgment may be entered up thereon at any time on application to a Judge, and on proof of the debtor being alive, and of the debt being unsatisfied.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

144. THE GOODWOOD STAKES were walked over for in 1828.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

145. TELESCOPES.—It is said that the use of telescopes was first discovered by one Hausen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, in Holland, whose children playing in the shop casually placed a concave and a convex glass in such a position, that, by looking through them at the weathercock, it appeared much larger and nearer than usual; and by their exclamations of surprise excited the attention of their father, who soon obtained great credit for this valuable discovery.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

146. COPYRIGHT.—Copyright is the property which an author holds in an original work, and it passes only by assignment in writing. Dramatic copyright is regulated by a special statute. There is an officer in the department of the Lord Chamberlain called the Licenser of Plays, who examines dramatic pieces before they can be performed.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

147. EMPLOYERS NOT COMPELLED TO GIVE CHARACTERS TO SERVANTS.—The rule of law is very decided that a master is not bound to give a servant a character; and he is not even bound to give his reason for the refusal.—*News of the World*, 1856.

148. THE SALECIAN CABBAGE LETTUCE is absolutely sweeter than the cos, and it has this great advantage for a family—it is sweet and eatable when only growing. It continues so as it gets larger, and eventually when it forms a head as large and as close as a cabbage, it is as crisp and as sweet as the finest cos lettuce ever grown. It attains a large size too. It is exceedingly handsome when growing, and although we strongly suspect we have not given the right name, though it is the one given it abroad, it may be described as the largest and best of all the cabbage lettuce. The Victoria is the next cabbage lettuce, but it is comparatively flimsy, and not so good a flavour. We have tried them, and therefore can speak with confidence.—*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

149. ORIGIN OF GRETNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.—The first person who twined the bands this way is supposed to have been a man named Scott, who resided a few miles from Gretna, about 1750 or 1760. He was accounted a cunning *chiel*, but few people knew more of him. His successor was one Gordon, an old soldier, and he invariably appeared at the marriage ceremony in an antiquated military costume, wearing a large cocked hat, jack-boots, and a ponderous sword. When interrogated by what authority he joined persons in wedlock, he boldly answered, "I have a special license from Government, for which I pay fifty pounds a year." He was never very closely pressed upon this subject, and a delusion prevailed that he really had a privilege of the kind. Upon his death, or vacation of office, several individuals set up in the same line, but the most successful was one Joseph Paisley, who, in defiance of much opposition, secured the lion's share of the business. It was he who obtained the appellation of the "Old Blacksmith," probably from the mythological conceit of Vulcan being employed to rivet hymeneal chains. Paisley was first a smuggler, and afterwards a tobacconist, but never, at any time, a blacksmith. He commenced his mock pontifical career about 1789; and,

during the latter part of it, whenever called upon to officiate, he walked the street dressed in his canonicals with all the dignity of the mitre.—*Illustrated News*, 1856.

150. PUBLIC HOUSE LAW.—COLONEL WILSON.—SIR J. PIRIE.—The law which requires public houses not to open before 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon came into operation in August, 1839. Colonel Wilson was then the Lord Mayor. The birth of the Prince of Wales was the occasion upon which Sir John Pirie was created a baronet.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

151. EFFECT OF ALCOHOL UPON THE BRAIN.—Alcohol has the effect of hardening the brain, and all organs subject to it, which contain albumen. Now, the crystalline lens is principally composed of albumen; and it is therefore manifest that, by the action of alcohol upon it, through the medium of the circulation, its density must be increased, and its transparency be, in consequence, diminished. If the crystalline lens be steeped awhile in alcohol, it becomes hard and solidified, assumes a milky colour, and is, in this state, totally destitute of transparency. From this we may clearly see how it is that an improved sight is experienced when persons practise abstinence from alcoholic liquors, or take them in very limited quantities, for the hardening agency being abstracted, the corneous substance of the lens (as its wear and tear proceeds) is gradually replaced by other matter, retaining the consistence and transparency natural to the age and constitution of the individual. With regard to the optic nerve, a little reflection will show us the reason why here, also, alcohol should affect the vision. After the drinking of alcoholic liquors, the effect upon the nervous system is manifested by the immediate excitement communicated to the entire frame. If the quantity imbibed be great, its action upon the optic nerve is evinced by the glare of the eye; if less excessive, by an unusual glisten. Now, just in proportion to this unnatural excitement is the actual loss of nervous power; precisely in the same way as when the cords of a harp, or of a violin, are frequently stretched beyond the degree necessary for their due performance, their tensibility, or power of endurance, must be prematurely exhausted. To live the subject of excessive excitement is expending the different casks for a pint of liquor, and had strength of a given period in a less one—compressing, as it were, a life of threescore years and ten into the space of sixty, fifty, or even a shorter space of time.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

152. WHO WAS THE FIRST POPE?—In that form perhaps the question could not be satisfactorily answered. It is generally agreed that a certain degree of deference was paid to the church at Rome by the Christian societies dispersed throughout the empire in the primitive age. St. Peter appears to have held a certain pre-eminency among the apostles, and to his see was allowed a moral superiority. The title of *Pope*, or *Papa*, is assumed by the bishop of Rome as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The word *papas*, meaning *father*, is used by the Greeks to denote a presbyter. In the earlier ages the title was given to bishops in general; but Gregory VII., A.D. 1076, decreed that the title "Papa" should be given only to the bishop of Rome, as a mark of superior respect. According to the chronology of the Roman Church, St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, and suffered martyrdom A.D. 57. He was succeeded by Linus, who died A.D. 68, and was followed by Clemens Romanus. Evaristus was bishop of Rome about the year 100, and Alexander I. about 109. The chronology, however, of the earlier popes is often obscure, and the dates are uncertain. By some authorities it is stated that Hygenus was the first bishop of Rome who took the title, in 138. The Pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established by Boniface III. in the year 677. The first Pope that kept an army was Leo IX., 1054. [*History of the Popes.*]—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

153. ORIGIN OF THE WORD "ENTIRE" INSCRIBED ON PUBLIC-HOUSES.—There was in the early part of the last century a drink called "two-penny," which with ale and beer were the malt liquors in general use in London: and it was then customary, to call for "a pint of half-and-half" (or more), that is, half of beer and half of ale, or half of ale and half of two-penny. In the process of time the taste of the day was for a mixture of the three liquors, and thus became the call for "a pint of three-thirds," meaning a third of each. This did not please the publicans, as they had the trouble to go to three

not in those days the convenient beer-engines of the modern taps. However, to avoid this inconvenience, a brewer of the name of Harwood, set to work and produced a liquid which partook of the united flavours of ale, beer, and two-penny; and called it entire, or entire butt, meaning that it was drawn from *one* cask or butt, and as it was a very hearty and nourishing beverage, soon gained favour with porters, and other labouring people, and thus obtained the name of porter.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

154. STATUTE OF DEBT LIMITATIONS, WHEN DEBTOR HAS RESIDED BEYOND THE SEAS.—If the debtor has been beyond the seas for the whole time, he cannot set up the statute as a bar to the claim.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

155. LIABILITY OF FATHER FOR SON'S DEBTS.—A father is not liable for his son's debts, unless by some act of his own he makes himself liable.—*News of the World*, 1856.

156. MARRIAGE WHERE PREVIOUS HUSBAND'S DEATH IS UNPROVED.—Not having seen or heard from your husband for fifteen years, if you marry again, no indictment for bigamy could be sustained; but in all other respects the marriage would be illegal, and the children would be illegitimate.—*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

157. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—This expression is derived from Bacon. In his "Proficience and Advancement of Learning," he employs two pages in demonstrating that knowledge is the highest of all powers. In the edition published by Pickering, the index contains the reference "Knowledge increases power, p. 88." Probably some other index would have had "knowledge *is* power," for that is really, Bacon's argument, and thus the proverb may have arisen. Had it existed before Bacon's time, he would probably have quoted it, for he is particularly rich in sententious illustrations.—*Illustrated News*, 1636.

158. EXECUTION OF THE MANNINGS.—The Mannings were hanged at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, on Tuesday, November 13, 1849.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

159. ION—IAGO.—Colonel Peel's Ion ran second to Don John for the Doncaster St. Leger, 1838, and Colonel Anson's Iago was second to Sir Tatton Sykes in 1846.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

160. PRONUNCIATION.—Heroine has the accent on the first syllable, and is pronounced her o-ein. The vowel-sound heard in the first syllable is the same which occurs in the same part of the words herring, wherry, perry, merry, &c.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

161. SIR JAMES MACINTOSH. — This great writer and statesman died on May 30, 1832, from the effects of a small bone of a fowl, which had unfortunately lodged in his throat.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

162. EXTENT OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London commences at Gravesend and extends to London-bridge.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

163. WASTE LAND BY ROAD-SIDE.—The waste land beside the road belongs to the owner of the adjoining land, unless it can be proved to have formed part of the waste of the manor, and this proof rests upon the Lord of the Manor, the first presumption being in favour of the freeholder.—*News of the World*, 1856.

164. WATER FROM THE THAMES.—Several companies take their supply of water from the Thames, but not that part of the river that is contaminated by the sewer.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

165. BETS.—The bets, in every instance, go with the stakes.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

166. BIBLE SOCIETY.—This society was established in England in 1804. Its earliest promoters were the Rev. Mr. Charles (of Bala, in Wales); Mr. Hughes, a Baptist minister of Battersea; the Rev. John Owen, of Fulham; and the Rev. Dr. Steinkoff, minister of the Savoy church, Strand.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

167. RED HERRINGS.—In a curious old pamphlet, published in 1599, called the "Lenten Stuffe," the author says: "The discovery of red herrings was owing to accident, by a fisherman having hung some up in his cabin, where, what with his firing and smoking, a smoky firing in his narrow lobby (house), his herrings, which were as white as whalebone when he hung them up, now looked as red as a (boiled) lobster.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

168. MISDESCRIPTION OF PREMISES IN NOTICES TO QUIT.—A misdescription of the premises in a notice to quit is not fatal, if they are otherwise sufficiently designated, so that the party to whom notice has been given has not been misled. See "Armstrong

v. Wilkinson," in Adolphus and Ellis's Reports, vol. 12, page 743. If the tenant contumaciously continues to retain possession, the landlord may bring an action of ejectment, and sue for double value.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

169. CENTRE OF THE ROAD.—The centre of the road is defined by the 3d Geo. IV., c. 126, s. 124, to be the middle of the "hard road" repaired with stones, &c., for six months immediately preceding the commission of any offence against the regulations of the act.—*News of the World*, 1856.

170. WHY MAKING BREAD IS A TEST OF ITS QUALITY.—Liebig explains why soaking a slice of bread in water is a test whether it is good or indifferent. Alum hardens the gluten of wheat and renders it less soluble. Therefore, bread without alum swells rapidly and considerably. This admixture of alum, Liebig says, explains the indigestibility of the London bakers' bread which strikes all foreigners.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

171. EXCISE FIRST LAID UPON GIN.—The first act for laying an excise upon gin was, we believe, passed in 1736. At that time 7,044 houses in London sold gin by retail. The excise was 5*s.* per gallon, and each seller was required to take out a license.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

172. TERMINAL SH.—Nearly all the monosyllabic words in the English language, which end in *sh*, are expressive of a violent action or emotion—examples:—Dash, gash, lash, clash, flash, plash, slash, mash, gnash, pash, rash, crash, thrash, quash, squash, swash, pish, wish, gush, blush, flush, push, rush, brush, crush, frush, and tush.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

173. INTRODUCTION OF TEA INTO ENGLAND.—The first historical record of the use of tea we have in England is an Act of Parliament, passed in the year 1660. According to Hanway, the price at this period was sixty shillings per lb.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

174. RUSH.—Rush was tried by Mr. Baron Rolfe, now Lord Chancellor.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

175. MARRIAGE UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.—The marriage having been contracted in the name which the lady had assumed, and is usually known by, is valid, unless the irregularity was resorted to for the purpose of fraud.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

176. ST. LEGER STAKES.—The alteration in the amount of the entries for the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes, from £50 to £25, took place in 1851.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

177. IN SPITE OF HIS TEETH.—King John once demanded of a certain Jew ten thousand marks, on refusal of which he ordered one of the Israelite's teeth to be drawn every day till he should consent. The Jew lost seven, and then paid the required sum. Hence the phrase—"In spite of his teeth."—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

178. THE DIVING-BELL.—The credit of having been the first to apply the diving-bell in aid of civil-engineering operations is usually attributed to Smeaton, who used it in 1779, in repairing the foundation of Hexham Bridge. One of the largest diving-bells ever constructed is that at the Polytechnic Institution.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

179. TRESPASS WHERE THE RIGHT OF SHOOTING IS LET.—The owner of the land may proceed against you for the trespass, but not the person who hires the right of shooting over it.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

180. ATTACK ON THE REDAN AND MALAKHOFF.—The unsuccessful attack on the Redan and Malakhoff on the 18th of June, 1855, was under the direction, on the part of the British, of Sir George Brown. The right attack was led by Colonel Yea, who was killed, as was also Sir John Campbell, who directed the assault on the left. General Mayran directed the French troops. *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

181. CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN.—The physic garden at Chelsea was originated by Sir Hans Sloane, and was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

182. RAPIDITY OF PRINTING.—On the 7th of May, 1850, the *Times* newspaper and *Supplement* contained 72 columns, or 17,500 lines, made up of more than 1,000,000 pieces of type. Of the matter thus "set up," two-fifths were written, "set," and corrected after seven o'clock in the evening. The *Supplement* was sent to press at 7.50 P.M.; the first form (page of type) at a quarter to five. On this occasion, 7,000 papers were published before a quarter past six, 21,000 before half past seven, and 34,000 before a

quarter to nine. The whole impression was thus printed in about four hours. In other words, there were printed one million and twenty thousand columns, of which the matter was unwritten at seven o'clock on the previous evening. The greatest number of copies printed in one day has been 51,000; and the greatest printing in one day's publication, was on the first of March, 1848, when the paper used weighed *seven tons*. The surface printed every night is stated to be *thirty acres*. The weight of type in constant use is seven tons; and 110 compositors, and 25 pressmen, are constantly employed. —*Family Tutor*, 1851

183. EXCHEQUER BILLS.—The Government securities, so-called, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the Bank in 1786. These bills are, in effect, accommodation notes of Government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and being received for taxes, and paid by the Bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the Exchequer, they usually bear a premium. The first Chancellor of the Exchequer was Eustace de Faucombridge, Bishop of London, in the reign of Henry the Third.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

184. MONUMENT TO GENERAL WOLFE. —The monument to General Wolfe is erected on the spot where he received the fatal shot, on the plains of Abraham, about three-quarters of a mile from Quebec. It is a column of moderate height, surmounted by a bronze helmet and sword, and bears the inscription, "Here died Wolfe the Victorious." It has not, we believe, been removed. An obelisk to the joint memory of Wolfe and Montcalm was erected by Lord Dalhousie, in 1827, in the gardens attached to the castle of Quebec.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

185. PASSPORTS FOR PARIS.—Many English travellers, intending to visit Paris only, put themselves to unnecessary trouble and expense, in obtaining passports; they first pay in England for the passport, and then in Paris to get a *visé* for Boulogne on their return. No passport is necessary for Paris, and those who obtain it throw away the best part of a sovereign, and incur much unnecessary trouble. A permit to embark is to be obtained at the Permit-office, Boulogne, on the Quai des Paquebots, without charge.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

186. TRIAL BY JURY.—The etymological derivation of the word is the Latin *juro*, I swear. Inquiry into facts on behalf of the crown by means of juries was frequent in England long before trial by jury was used for judicial purposes. It has been urged that the present kind of juries are the same functionaries as the *dikastai* of the Athenians, and the *judices* of the Romans. We think it likely that the form of trial was derived from the Normans. (See *Edinburgh Review*, vol. xxxi. p. 115.) The trial by wager was a totally different institution, and so was the trial *per pares* in the county courts. Though there are some traces of the trial by jury in the four reigns which immediately succeeded the Norman Conquest, it was not till a century later that this institution became permanently established, and reduced to a regular system. At the end of the 13th century the trial by jury in criminal cases had become common. "Introduced originally as a matter of favour and indulgence, it gained ground with advancing civilisation, gradually superseding the more ancient and barbarous customs of battle ordeal and wager of law, until it became, both in civil and criminal cases, the ordinary mode of determining facts for judicial purposes." Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, confounds "trial by peers," mentioned in Magna Charta, with the "trial by jury," a totally distinct institution.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

187. CONSUMPTION OF OIL IN LOCOMOTIVES.—A large railway engine consumes from 90 to 100 gallons of oil yearly for lubricating its working surfaces. The annual consumption of oil by the London and North-Western Railway Company, for this purpose, exceeds 40,000 gallons.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

188. WIFE'S RIGHT WHERE HUSBAND DIES WITHOUT A WILL.—A will should be made in the wife's favour; or in the event of the children dying in the husband's lifetime and his intestacy, she would only be entitled to a moiety of the effects. The person to whom the property is left may also be appointed the executor; the law not requiring a disinterested person to fill that character.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

189. ISLE OF MAN.—The Isle of Man was sold to the crown for £7,000 by the Duke of Athol, who obtained it by inheritance

from the Earl of Derby.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

190. GIPSIES.—The word "gipsey" is probably a corruption of "Egyptian." They are said to have migrated from the East about the beginning of the fifteenth century. They appeared in Paris as pilgrims in 1427, in a troop of more than a hundred, representing themselves as Christians driven out of Egypt by the Mussulmans. The name "Bohemian," given to them by the French, is probably derived from the old Gallic word *boem*, a sorcerer. They are called "wanderers" by the Germans, "heathen" by the Dutch, "Tartars" by the Danes and Swedes. In Italy they are called "Zingari," in Turkey, "Tchingenes" in Spain, "Gitanos," and in Hungary, "Pharaoh Nepek," or Pharaoh's people. There is sufficient evidence to prove that they are not Egyptians, but they migrated originally from Hindostan, at the time of the invasion by Timur Beg. There is a tribe near the mouth of the Indus resembling them, who are called Tchingenes. The gipsies call themselves Sind (Scinde); and their language is so nearly like the dialects of India, that a question addressed to some gipsies by a friend of the Editor in the Hindostanee language, was understood by, and responded to, by the persons for whom it was intended. The best works on the subject are Grellman's *Versuch uber die Zigeuner*, 787, and Hoyland's *Historical Survey of the Customs, &c. of the Gipsies*, 1816. The statements with reference to the gipsies contained in *The Bible in Spain*, have been questioned, and apparently with good reason.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

191. ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOOK."—Long before these wondrous days of ours, when a bundle of rags can be thrown into a mill and taken out in the shape of snow white paper, our Teutonic forefathers were content to write their letters and accounts upon wood. The *beech* or *boc* tree was generally employed for this purpose, from its being close-grained and plentiful; and from this word came our word book.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

192. LIABILITY OF PARENTS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—As the child is more than 12 months old, and its putative father has not contributed to its support, or any proceedings been taken against him to affiliate the child, no order for that purpose can now be obtained.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

193. MAMELUKES AND JANISSARIES.—The Mamelukes were destroyed in 1811 by the Turkish Pasha. The Janissaries were slaughtered in 1826.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

194. FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF POST-OFFICES.—Post-offices were not established in England until the seventeenth century. A system of posts was established in England, in the time of Edward IV., about the year 1481, and postmasters were appointed; but their business was confined to furnishing post-horses to the carriers of the Government, and to persons who were desirous of travelling expeditiously, or who wished to send important packets upon special occasions. In 1635, Charles I. established a letter-office, for the transmission of letters between England and Scotland; but these extended only to a few of the principal roads; the times of carriage were uncertain, and the postmasters on each road were required to furnish horses for the conveyance of the letters, at the rate of 2½d. per mile. Dr. Brande says this establishment did not succeed, and that at the breaking out of the civil war, great difficulty was experienced in the transmission of letters. At length a Post-office, or a national establishment for the weekly conveyance of letters to all parts of the kingdom, was instituted by Cromwell, in 1649.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

195. ORIGIN OF THE TERM "LOBSTER," AS APPLIED TO SOLDIERS.—It is recorded in "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion," as having occurred in the year 1643:—"Sir William Waller received from London a fresh supply of 500 horses, under the command of Sir Arthur Haslerig, which were so completely armed, that they were called by the king's party 'the regiment of lobsters,' because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect cuirassiers, and were the first seen so armed on either side."—*Home Companion*, 1853.

196. BUILDING SOCIETIES, AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The building societies are not considered within the range of the Friendly Societies' Acts for all purposes. Friendly Societies are, therefore, exempt from the Income-tax Acts, and Building Societies are not. Yet the exemption from stamp duties conferred on Friendly Societies has been held by the Court of Common Pleas to ex-

tend to the securities given by trustees of building societies, and on the other hand the malversation of officers of building societies are not to be treated under the punishment clauses of the Friendly Societies' Acts. Our notion, therefore, is, that trustees of building societies are not required to be registered at the National Debt-office like trustees of benefit societies. It is only the rules that are required to be filed, not the list of officers. There was some reason for filing the names of benefit society trustees, as money was paid into the National Debt-office, and withdrawn by them. At all events, the only Benefit Society Acts that can be read with the Building Society Act are the 10th George IV. c. 56, and 6 and 7 William IV. c. 32.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

197. LEEKS ON ST. DAVID'S DAY.—The date of the adoption of the leek as the national emblem of Wales, is placed by tradition as far back as March, 640; but none of the Welsh bards allude to it, and the antiquity of the custom of wearing leeks on St. David's day may be fairly disputed. In the Harleian M.S., No. 1977, written by a Welshman in the time of James I., there is a passage which appears to show that the leek was assumed upon or immediately after the battle of Bosworth Field, by the body-guard of Henry VII., who had many Welshmen (his countrymen) about him. The Tudor colours were green and white, and were therefore well represented by the leek. There is a difficulty, however, about this explanation, since, according to the *Hortus Kewensis*, the leek is a native of Switzerland, and was not introduced till about 1562.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

198. MEERSCHAUM.—The appearance of this substance, before its manufacture, somewhat resembles foam. It is stated to be found floating in the Sea of Azof, and on the shores of Samos and Negropont. From either of these circumstances its name, "sea-foam," may have been derived. It consists of hydrate of magnesia, with silex, carbonic acid, and water. It is dug from the earth in several places in Turkey, where it is used as soap. The tobacco-pipes are made in Turkey by a process analogous to that for making pottery-ware, and imported into Germany, where they are prepared for sale by soaking them first in wax, then in tallow, and finally polishing them with shave-grass, or crape. The latter is used to remove scratches or imperfections from those injured in packing. Artificial meerschaums is made with fine plaster of Paris, baked for a few hours, and thrown, while warm, into melted wax or linseed oil.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

199. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN BORN IN ENGLAND, NOT LEGITIMISED BY SCOTCH MARRIAGES.—The subsequent marriage in Scotland will not have the effect of legitimatising the birth of the children born in England previously thereto.—*Weekly Despatch*, 1856.

200. THE ROXBURGH CLUB.—This Club was instituted in the year 1812, in commemoration of the sale of the library of John, Third Duke of Roxburghe, who died on the 19th of March, 1804. This sale continued for forty-two days, during which many of the most valuable books ever offered for public competition were purchased at higher prices than had previously, or have since, been obtained.—*Family Tutor*, 1853.

201. ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.—We are indebted to the Italians for the idea of newspapers. The title of their *gazettas* was most probably derived from a small coin, peculiar to the city of Venice, called *gazetta*, which was the common price of their newspapers. With regard to the first introduction of newspapers into England, we are told by Chalmers that it dates from the epoch of the Spanish Armada. In the British Museum are several newspapers, which had been printed while the Spanish fleet was in the English channel, during the year 1588.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

202. BAPTISM OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The child being illegitimate should be baptised, and its birth registered in the mother's name; but as that of the father has been adopted it may be lawfully retained.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

203. BEHEADING.—Beheading was introduced into England by William the Conqueror; the first victim being Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, &c., who was executed in this manner, 1074.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

204. ORIGIN OF MAIL COACHES.—These were first set up at Bristol in 1784, and were extended to other routes the year following, when they became general in England.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

205. HISTORICAL PRICES OF LABOUR.—In the year 1050, husbandry labour was rewarded with 2d. a day. In 1350. it had advanced to 3d. a day; in 1450 to 3½d.; in 1550 to 4d.; in 1600 to 6d.; and in 1675 to 7½d. a day. In the earliest times the scales for regulating the price of bread by the price of the quarter of wheat, provided for the quarter of wheat falling to 1s., and advancing to 12s. These were, therefore, the probable extreme of those times.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

206. GOETHE'S EARLY ESSAYS.—The first attempt in publishing was in 1773 (his 24th year), when the "Gotz with the Iron Hand" appeared. His "Sorrows of Werter" made its appearance at the close of the year following. He was educated at the University of Leipsic. He was born at Frankfort, and died at Weimar.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

207. LACE.—The first lace made in this country was of the sort called *Brussels point*, the net-work being formed by bone bobbins on the pillow, and the pattern and sprigs worked with the needle. Such appears to have been the kind worn by the higher ranks, as evident from the portraits of Vandyke in the reign of Charles I., and of those painted by Lely and Kneller, in the succeeding reigns of Charles II., Queen Anne, and George I.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

208. LEGAL TENDER.—The copper coin is not a legal tender to greater amount than 1s.; nor the silver coin to a greater amount than 40s.; but gold coin is a legal tender to any amount.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

209. SHAKSPERE'S WIFE.—Shakspere was married to Anne Hathaway, before the close of the year 1582. He was then only eighteen years of age; his wife was considerably older than himself. She died on the 6th day of August, 1623, aged sixty-seven years.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

210. GORDIAN KNOT.—"Why is a certain knot, which cannot be loosed, called Gordian?"—Because Gordias, a king of Phrygia Major, being raised from the plough to the throne, placed the horses, or furniture of his wain and oxen, in the Temple of Apollo, tied in such a knot, that the monarchy of the world was promised to him who could untie it; which when Alexander, "that tumour of a man," had long tried, and could not do, he cut it with his sword. Such, at least, is the ancient story: if not true, it is certainly ingenious.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

211. WILLS EFFECTED BY MARRIAGE.—The marriage will act in law as a revocation of the previously made will, unless it be republished. In the event of the husband's intestacy, the wife will only be entitled to her dower or thirds for life out of the freehold property, and to one-half of the personalty in the event of their being no child of the marriage, and to one-third, should there be any child.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

212. ORIGIN OF THE TERM BUM-BAILIFF.—Judge Blackstone states that this term so constantly bestowed upon sheriffs' officers was a corruption of "bound bailiff," every sheriff's officer being obliged to enter into a bond, and give security for his good behaviour.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

213. DERIVATION OF THE TERM "CORDWAINER."—This is supposed to have originated from Cordovan leather, of which the finest shoes were made. The operation probably, obtained in France the name of *cordovanier*, easily corrupted into our "cordwainer."—*Home Companion*, 1853.

214. THE SEALING OF AN INDENTURE of apprenticeship is an essential requisite to its validity.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

215. WEIGHT OF AUDIENCES.—The pressure of an ordinary crowd at a public meeting, or in the pit of a theatre, does not exceed sixty pounds to the square foot.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

216. LUCIFER MATCHES.—The term *lucifer* is derived from two Latin words, *lux*, light, and *fero*, I bear.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

217. THE SOURCE OF THE SERPENTINE is at Kilburn, and the Hampstead ponds is the source of the Fleet river.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

218. ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The national debt is the amount of sums owing by a State to persons who have lent money to it to enable it to carry on wars and other operations. A stipulated interest is paid to the national creditors or fundholders. The custom of borrowing money, and thus anticipating the available revenue for war purposes, was introduced in the

reign of William III. Thus posterity is taxed for wars of which perhaps it will disapprove. The total amount of the national debt of Great Britain is now upwards of seven hundred millions.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

219. GIVING UNTRUE CHARACTERS TO SERVANTS.—By an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George the Third, an individual giving a false character of a servant is exposed to an action if any ill consequences occur from such conduct.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

220. REFUGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The House of Occupation, a charity under the management of the Governors of Bridewell Hospital, receives girls and boys of the age of 13. The boys must be four feet eight inches in height. They are trained for the Royal Navy and merchant service, and the girls are trained for domestic servants. The objects of this institution are children who have begun to fall into bad habits. The printed petition can be obtained from the master of the school, which adjoins Bethlem. The boys are generally sent to sea in six months after admission. No child can be placed there against its will.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

221. DIMENSIONS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The dimensions of the building for the Great Exhibition (Hyde-park) are as follows:—It is 1,851 feet in length, and 456 feet in breadth in the widest part. It covers more than 18 acres. The total cubic contents are thirty-three millions of feet. The length of sash-bar used was about 205 miles, and the quantity of glass about 900,000 feet, weighing upwards of 400 tons. The total area of the ground floor is equal to 772,784 square feet, and that of the galleries to 217,100 square feet. The width of the main avenue is nearly double that of the nave of St Paul's, while its length is four times as great. The walls of St. Paul's are 14 feet in thickness, while those of the Crystal Palace are only 8 *inches*. St. Paul's occupied *thirty-five years* in building, while the Hyde park building was finished in less than *eighteen weeks*. All the dimensions of the building are multiples of 8.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

222. PATERNOSTER-ROW AND AVE-MARIA-LANE.—These were so called from the stationers, or text-writers, who dwelt there, and who wrote and sold the kind of books then in use, viz., A, B, C, with the Pater-Noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c. The turners of beads for Catholics also lived there, and were called pater-noster makers.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

223. THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—This name is given to a portion of the high lands of Buckinghamshire, known by the name of the Chiltern Hills. Formerly these hills were covered with timber, and are said to have afforded shelter to numerous banditti. To put these down and to protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts from their depredations, an officer was appointed under the crown, called "the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds." The duties have long since ceased, but the nominal office is retained for a convenient purpose. As the law now stands a member of the House of Commons, who is not in any way disqualified, cannot resign his seat. A member, therefore, who wishes to resign, accomplishes his object by applying for the office of "steward to the Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bodenham," which being held a place of honour and profit under the crown, vacates the seat, and a new writ is in consequence ordered. As soon as the office is obtained, it is resigned. It is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who exercised the right of refusal in 1842.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

224. VOTE OF CHAIRMAN OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE. — Formerly the chairman of a Parliamentary Election Committee had two votes, one as a member of the committee, and another as a casting vote of the chairman. Upon this practice gradually extending to other committees the House of Commons debated the custom and abolished it. Now a chairman can only vote if the numbers on each side are equal, and this rule is generally adopted out of Parliament.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

225. PARLIAMENT.—This word is generally considered to be derived from the French, *parler*, to speak. "It was first applied," says Blackstone, "to general assemblies of the States, under Louis the Seventh, in France, about the middle of the twelfth century." The earliest mention of it in the statutes is in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, A.D. 1172.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

226. Legitimacy of Children in Scotland.—A child born in Scotland, of parents domiciled there but not married until after its birth, though legitimate by the law of Scotland, cannot inherit landed estates in England as an heir.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

227. The Original Bank Charter.—The original charter was, in 1708, extended to August, 1732, and was five years after extended to 1742: it was then renewed to 1764; it was in this manner extended from time to time, in five years' grants, until 1800, when it was extended 33 years, the final extent of the original charter.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

228. Goose at Michaelmas.—This custom has been thus accounted for, and though the fact has been contradicted by some, it is yet pertinaciously maintained by others. Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Tilbury Fort, on the 29th September, 1588, dined at the ancient seat of Sir Neville Umfreyville, near that place; and among the good and substantial dishes which the knight had provided for her entertainment, were two fine geese. The queen ate heartily, and asking for a bumper of Burgundy, drank "Destruction to the Spanish Armada!" At the moment she returned the tankard to the knight, news arrived that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed by a storm. She immediately took another bumper, and was so much pleased with the event, that every year after on that day she had a goose served up. The court made it a custom, and the people the fashion, ever since.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

229. Sale of Postage Stamps.—Persons who open receiving houses for letters are compelled to sell postage labels only between 8 in the morning and 8 in the evening. The postmaster would not find tradesmen willing to act as receivers if they were obliged to keep their shops open till 10 at night. It is annoyance enough that the tradesman should be obliged to face, count, and tie up a bag full of letters at 10 o'clock every night for the morning mails.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

230. Melanchthon' Library.—The amiable Melanchthon possessed in his library only four authors, Pliny, Plato, Plutarch, and Ptolemy the geographer. From these, however, he derived more information than acquired by students who have facilities a thousand-fold as great. Hence it is not an uncommon compliment to the possessor of a small but well-worn collection of books, to compare it to Melanchthon's library.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

231. Long and Short Days.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm it has eighteen and a half hours; at Hamburgh, seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at St. Petersburg, the longest day has nineteen, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two hours and a half; at Wanderhus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22nd of July; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is three months and a half.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

232. Orders of Affiliation against Married Men.—An order of affiliation may be obtained, notwithstanding the fact of your being a married man. The magistrates have power to order payment of 5s. per week during the confinement, and expenses, and 2s. 6d. per week afterwards.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

233. Origin of Pawnbroker's Signs.—The most wealthy of the Italian bankers, generally called Lombards, belonged to the princely house of the Medici of Florence. They bore *pills* on their armorial bearings as indicative of the profession of the family. At that time it was customary to cover boluses, &c., with gold or silver leaf, and hence the Lombards adopted the sign of three *golden* pills upon their signs. In the course of time, as the great reputation of the Italian bankers increased, others assumed the device, and it has since become general.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

234. Origin of Banks.—Banks, now so useful, were of Venetian invention; and the first was contrived about 1150, to assist in the transactions of a loan, and called The Chamber of Loans. It soon became the celebrated bank of Venice, and conducted all money transactions. The plan was carried into foreign countries; and the projectors being called Lombards, the great banking street in London is to this day called Lombard-street. Its celebrity led to the establishment of similar public banks at Barcelona, in 1401; at Genoa, 1407; at

Amsterdam, in 1609; in London, 1694; at Edinburgh, 1695; and at Paris, in 1716.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

235. POWER UNDER LIFE INTEREST.—Having a mere life interest in the property you have no power to dispose of the principal or *corpus* thereof by your will; but the same will belong to the representatives of the two deceased legatees in reversion. It is true that as surviving executrix you may have power to sell or dispose of the principal or *corpus* and apply it to your own purposes, but by so doing you would be guilty of a breach of trust; and a Court of Equity would restrain you from so doing on the application of the parties entitled in remainder.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

236. BREAKING OF THE VOICE.—The peculiar physiological causes of what is called the "breaking of the voice" are not understood, but it is known to depend immediately upon an organic change in the larynx, the organ of the voice, which occurs in the male between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Before that age the larynx of boys resembles that of a female; but when the voice begins to break, the vocal chords become lengthened, at least one-third; the angle of the thyroid cartilage becomes enlarged, and the muscles which connect the organs of the voice with the hyoid bone and base of the tongue become elongated. While the change of form is taking place, the voice is unfitted for singing, and should be used only with great care.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

237. "SUB ROSA."—The phrase "under the rose," has been said to have originated from the many plots and conspiracies engendered during the wars of York and Lancaster; but it is much more probable that it arose from a custom—now fallen into disuse, but once very general among the nations of the north of Europe—of suspending a rose over the heads of the guests at feasts, to signify that whatever transpires was of a confidential nature.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

238. THREE DAYS' GRACE, WHERE A NOTE IS PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.—The maker of the note is entitled to the usual three days' grace allowed by the law of merchants on the falling due of each instalment payable under the note.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

239. INTRODUCTION OF CARPETS.—Carpets were known in Italy much earlier than in England; in this country, indeed, they were not adapted to the habits of the people in the reign of Elizabeth; and we find that even the presence chamber of that queen was, according to Henkner, strewed with hay, by which he meant rushes. The custom was not confined to England, but prevailed even in Italy after carpets had been first introduced. The use of rushes for covering floors is alluded to frequently by Shakspere: in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act 1, Scene 4, the following lines occur:—

"Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels"

And Grumio asks, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, Act 4, Scene 1—

"Are the rushes strewed?"

—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

240. THE WORD "GLOVE."—This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Glof*, a cover for the hand. The etymology of the English word shows an early use of gloves in this country. In the middle ages they formed a rich and costly article of the dress of important personages.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

241. WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ACCEPTED BILL?—It would be better that the word "accepted" should be written across the bill and be signed by the drawee, but such is not absolutely necessary, for any writing of the acceptor upon the bill which indicates a consent to comply with the request of the drawer, will constitute an acceptance. Thus the word "seen," "presented," the day of the month, or a direction to a third person to pay the bill, written thereon have been held to be good acceptances.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

242. THE LARGEST HAILSTONES.—The largest masses of frozen moisture which we remember to have read of, are described in Colonel Sykes's *Memoir on the Hailstones of India*, in which it is stated that the weight of some of the hailstones was fourteen pounds.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

243. WINDOW.—There seems to be little doubt that the original meaning of this word was, like the Welsh term *wynt dor*, a passage for the wind. In fact, it is still provincially denominated *windor* in Lancashire.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

241. DEFINITION OF A COUNTY.—Every county is not a shire, but every shire is a county. Some towns and cities are also counties. A county is a place which is privileged to have justice brought to the midst of it, to spare the inhabitants the trouble and expense of travelling to some distant place.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

245. PRONUNCIATION. — Finisterre is pronounced *Fee-nis-tare*, with the accent on the last syllable. Steppe is sounded as our common word "step."—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

246. THE DRUNKARD'S CLOAK.—In the time of the Commonwealth, the magistrates of Newcastle-upon-Tyne punished drunkards by making them carry a tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, called the "Drunkard's Cloak," through the streets of that town.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

247. PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY LET TO TENANTS.—The purchasers of the property are bound by the terms of your tenancy entered into with the former owner thereof.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

248. SIMILES AND COMPARISONS. — A simile is an expression in which reference is made to points of likeness existing in objects in other respects differing; while on the other hand, strictly speaking, in a comparison reference is made to points of difference in objects otherwise alike.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

249. MUSICAL NOTES.—The first six are said to have been invented by Gui Aretin, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, A.D. 1026. The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina, about 1515. The Italian style of composition was introduced into England about 1616.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

250. INTEREST, AS AFFECTING STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—The payment of interest on the debt will take the same out of the operation of the Statute of Limitations; but no action can be maintained for the recovery of the amount until you have obtained a grant of letters of administration to your deceased brother's estate and effects, for which purpose application should be made to a proctor in Doctors'-commons.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

251. THE SIX FOLLIES OF SCIENCE.—These are usually said to be the following:—The quadrature of the circle; the establishment of perpetual motion; the philosopher's stone, or the transmutation of metals; divination or discovery of secrets by magic; and lastly, judicial astrology. It is unwise to say that anything is impossible until the impossibility is demonstrated: it is not at all improbable that the present century may see that one of these so-called follies is a reality.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

252. ORIGIN OF PINS. — Pins, such as are now used, seem to have been unknown in England till about the middle of the fifteenth century. Previous to that time pins were made of ivory, boxwood, and a few of silver, and they were necessarily of large size. Brooches, and hooks-and-eyes were much employed for holding together the parts of dress.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

253. APPAREL AND TOOLS PROTECTED FROM COUNTY COURT SEIZURES.—The wearing apparel of yourself and family, and the tools and implements of your trade, to the value of £5, are protected from seizure under an execution issuing from the county court.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

254. INTRODUCTION OF COFFEE.—In 1669, Soliman Agu, ambassador from the Sultan Mahomet IV, arrived in Paris, and established the custom of drinking coffee. A Greek, of the name of Pasque, opened a coffee-house in London as early as 1652. The first mention of coffee in our statute books is anno 1660, when a duty of fourpence was laid upon every gallon of coffee made and sold.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

255. POLYGLOT.—This is derived from three Greek words signifying "books in several languages." The application of the word is restricted to the Bible. The idea of a Polyglot Scriptures seems to have been first conceived in the third century by Origen, who spent many years in forming the Old Testament into such a work.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

256. NUMBER OF SHEEP IN CANADA.—There are in Upper Canada above 1,000,000 sheep, in Lower Canada 650,000. In Upper Canada there are 671,000 pigs, in Lower Canada 257,000. The quantity of land under cultivation is nearly the same in both provinces, but four times as much wheat is grown in the upper province.—*Weekly Disvatch*, 1856.

257. The Pronunciation of Kossuth is *Kossoot*; of Mazzini, *Matzeene*; of Magyar, *Maggear*; and of Gavazzi, *Gavatzee*. In the other names you have enumerated there can be no difficulty.—*Family Tutor*, 1853.

258. Origin of Small Feet in China.—According to Chinese history the custom of small feet among the females of that people originated several centuries back, when a large body of women rose against the government and endeavoured to overthrow it. To prevent the recurrence of such an event, the use of wooden shoes was enforced on all female infants, so small as to disable them, without great pain, from making any use of their feet.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

259. Marriage by Licence.—Marriage by licence costs about £7. The licence itself does not cost half so much, but the clergyman expects a higher fee, and the parties ride instead of walk to the church. One of the parties must have resided three weeks in the parish where the ceremony is to be performed. The licence specifies the church. As quiet a marriage may be had for 20s. by giving notice to the registrar of marriages and deaths that you wish to be married at the parish church. This avoids the publication of banns. The registrar's certificate that he had notice is the equivalent. The clergyman will usually attend on 24 or 48 hours' notice.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

260. Fauntleroy. — Fauntleroy was hanged for forgery, on the 30th of November, 1851—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

261. Calico Printing.—This art, by means of blocks, has long been practised in Asia Minor, Turkey, and all over the East. It is said to have commenced in London in 1676, and was much encouraged and improved in consequence of the Government having prohibited, in 1700, the importation of the cheap and beautiful prints of India, Persia, and China, with the view of protecting the woollen and silk manufactures.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

262. Opening of Brighton Railway.—The Brighton Railway was opened on the 21st of September, 1841. It was opened to Haywards Heath on the 12th of July, exactly three years from the commencement of the works.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

263. Millennium.—Millennium is a Latin word meaning a period of a thousand years, and applied by ecclesiastical writers to the period during which it is predicted in Scripture that the Church will be in a state of extraordinary prosperity, and which is to be preceded by the overthrow of her enemies, accompanied at its commencement by the first resurrection, or the resurrection of the saints, and followed by the destruction of Gog and Magog, and the general judgment. (*Rev.* xx.)—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

264. Bank of England.—The Bank of England was established in 1694. It was projected by William Paterson, a Scotchman, and its chief objects were to supply the deficiency of money and the necessities of Government.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

265. England not an Island.—An inspection of any map of the United Kingdom would be sufficient to settle the question whether England is an island. It certainly is not.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

266. The Term Digit.—The word is derived from the Latin, *digitus*, a finger. In arithmetic it is used to signify any one of the ten symbols—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers are expressed. By astronomers the term is used (as our correspondent states) with reference to the eclipses, to denote the twelfth part of the sun or moon. Thus, when ten-twelfths of the sun are obscured, the eclipse is said to be of "ten digits."—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

267. Origin of the term Stationery.—This term given to all the materials employed in the art of writing, is derived from the business of bookseller's having been anciently carried on in stalls or *stations*.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

268. Steam Fares to Gravesend in 1817.—The steamboats running to Gravesend in 1817 charged 2s. and 3s. as their fares. The first steamboat to Gravesend was the Margery, which started in 1815.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

269. Pronunciation.—The *a* in *Naples* is always long, as in *fate*. *Niagara* is accented on the second syllable. *Galileo* is accented on the third syllable, and *Cadiz* usually on the first. The best authorities pronounce *Trafalgar* with the accent on the last syllable, but custom accents the second syllable. The vowels in *Venice* are all short. *Florida* has the accent always on the first syllable. *Rousseau* is pronounced as if spelled *Roo-so*, with the accent on the

second syllable. *Schlegel*, as if spelled *Zhla-gle*, the first syllable being accented, the *a* having the sound of the *a* in *Naples*. *Mirabeau* is spoken as if spelled *Mee-rah-bo*; and *Racine* is pronounced *Rah-seen*.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

270. PLATE-GLASS.—The manufacture of plate glass first began in Lancashire, in 1773.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

271. THE LORD MAYOR serves the office of chief magistrate without pay. A sum is voted to him annually to keep up the far-famed hospitalities of the Mansion-house, which sum is ordinarily exceeded, sometimes by as much as £4,000 or £5,000.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

272. RELATIVE PREVALENCE OF STORMS.—The following is stated to be the annual average of storms at the places mentioned:—Paris 13, Toulouse 15, Pithiviers 20, Smyrna 19, Buenos Ayres 20, Guadaloupe 47, Rio Janeiro 50, Calcutta 60, Berlin 18, Strasburg 17, Utrecht 15, Athens 11, St. Petersburg 9, London 8, Pekin 5, Cairo 3.—*Family Tutor*, 1853.

273. THOMAS GUY.—This philanthropic individual, the founder of the hospital that bears his name in Southwark, and other charities, was a bookseller of London. He amassed a fortune of nearly half a million, chiefly by the sale of Bibles; and died in 1721.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

274. ORIGIN OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Persons wishing to buy or sell stock at first transacted such business at the Royal Exchange, and then in Change-alley. Being annoyed by the public, the frequenters of the Stock Market agreed to subscribe together and meet in private in a house built by subscription. The necessary funds were raised, and the Stock Exchange was built and opened in 1802. It has no charter or private Act of Parliament.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

275. ANCIENT PUNISHMENT OF MURDER.—During the Heptarchy, murder was only punished by fines. The Persians used not to inflict punishment for the first offence; and so late as the reign of Henry VIII. murders in Wales were compounded.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

276. ORIGIN OF CHARING CROSS.—This originated from the fond epithets bestowed by Edward the First on his beloved Queen, to whom no less than fifteen crosses were erected, and from the prevalence of the French language at that time, *Charing* being nothing more than a corruption of *Chère Reine* (beloved Queen), of course the Cross gave the name to the spot.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

277. DANCING ACADEMIES REQUIRE NO LICENCE.—As the premises are intended to be used merely for the purpose of a dancing academy, no music and dancing licence will be necessary to be obtained from the magistrates.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

278. ORIGIN OF THE TERM PARSON.—This term, now used vulgarly for a minister of any kind, has a classical origin, and is derived from the Latin law term, "persona ecclesiæ," the rector being a corporation sole.—*Family Tutor*, 1856.

279. ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD "BANKRUPT."—The establishment of the first traders in exchange who dealt in open market-places, is said to have consisted in a bare bench or counter (*bancus*, Lat., *banca*, Ital.); which bench we are told, in case of the trader's failure, was broken up by way of public stigma. Hence the name of banker or bencher; and hence, as some presume, the etymology of the term Bankrupt.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

280. SIR W. CODRINGTON was Commander of the forces in the Crimea, when Sebastopol was taken.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

281. VISCOUNT.—The title of Viscount was created in the reign of Henry VI.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

282. WOOD ENGRAVING.—The first engraving on wood, of which there is any record in Europe, is that of the ancient "Actions of Alexander," by the two Cunios, executed in the year 1285 or 1286. The engravings are eight in number, and in size about nine inches by six.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

283. THE BANK OF ENGLAND allows no interest on money deposited for security. It holds from nine to twelve millions sterling without allowing interest thereon.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

284. MONODY ON SIR JOHN MOORE.—The authorship of this beautiful composition undoubtedly belongs to the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, a young Irish curate, who died in 1823, aged 23.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

285. POLICE.—The London Police was remodelled by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel, by royal statute, in 1829.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

286. LIABILITY FOR RATES.—Although not the occupier of the house at the time of the making of the poor-rate you are liable to pay a proportionate part of it, according to the period of your subsequent occupancy, which amount the magistrates will settle, in case of dispute between you and the overseers.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

287. THE FIRST OPERA.—The first composer who set an opera to music was Francesco Barbarini, an Italian artist; and the piece to which he gave the garb of harmony was "The Conversion of St. Paul." It was brought out in Rome in 1460.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

288. LADY.—This term is an abbreviation of the Saxon *laff day*, which signifies "*bread giver.*"—*Home Companion*, 1852.

289. HEIR-AT-LAW.—The son or daughter of your uncle will be the heir-at-law to your grandfather in preference to yourself, you being the issue of the female branch.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

290. ORIGIN OF GUILDHALLS.—These were anciently the halls or places of meeting of guilds or communities, formed for secular or religious purposes, granted by royal license—"Gilda Mercatorum," signifying place of trade. The corporate bodies had also their guilds; and "guildated" and "incorporated" were synonymous terms.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

291. NORMAL.—This word is derived from the Italian *norma*, which means, literally, a carpenter's rule; and is applied in our language as a model or pattern.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

292. ENTERING THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—To enter the merchant service, a boy is usually apprenticed for three years. He should not be more than fifteen years of age, and fourteen is better than fifteen. To become a thorough good seaman, able, in nautical phrase, to hand, reef, and steer, he cannot have a better school than a ship of from 500 to 600 tons in the West India trade.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

293. PENNY POSTAGE.—The uniform rate of one penny per half ounce, for letters, came into operation on the 10th of January, 1840. The use of stamps, which formed one of the means suggested by Mr. Rowland Hill, for facilitating the despatch of letters, was introduced on the sixth of May following.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

294. DANGERS OF NEW INSURANCE OFFICES.—In the early career of a life assurance company, the assurers being all in a healthy condition, the claims are few, the money comes in, and little goes out except for working expenses. A weak office, therefore, managed economically, can keep on its feet; but with a few insurers, it is liable to be suddenly drained by a run of bad luck.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

295. SPELLING OF SHAKSPERE.—Several correspondents inquire which is the proper way to spell the name of the great Shakspere. The question is one which it is probable was frequently considered by the poet, his ancestors, and friends, and upon which during his life there were different opinions. The argument has been ably stated by Mr. Charles Knight, in his biography of Shakspere, a volume to which we turn with ever new delight. The spelling which we adopt is that which is preferred by Mr. Knight. Mr. Collier, who is a high authority, however differs, and retains the *a* in the last syllable. Stevens and Malone thought that they had authority for the spelling—Shakspeare; yet Malone in his *Inquiry*, published in 1796, says, "In the year 1776, Mr. Stevens, in my presence, traced with the utmost accuracy the three signatures affixed by the poet to his will. While *two* of these manifestly appeared to us *Shakspere*, we *conceived* that in the third there was a variation; and that in the second syllable an *a* was found." In a small folio volume—the first edition of Florio's *Translation of Montaigne*—an autograph has been discovered. The volume is deposited in the British Museum; the autograph confirms Mr. Knight's opinion of the mode of spelling. Malone says, "It is manifest that he wrote it himself *Shakspere*, and, therefore, if any original letter or other MS. of his shall be discovered, his name will appear in that form."—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

296. ORIGIN OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.—In the year 1696 and 1697, the silver currency of the kingdom being, by clipping, washing, grinding, filing, &c., reduced to about half its nominal value, Acts of Parliament were passed for its being called in and recoined, and whilst the recoinage was

going on, exchequer bills were first issued, to supply the demands of trade.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

297. DEATH-BED GIFTS OF PROPERTY.—The verbal death-bed gift of the property and business is of no avail, there having been no actual delivery thereof. Such property is divisible amongst the children in equal shares. The law requires that all wills shall be in writing.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

298. CAPEL COURT took its name from Sir William Capel, draper, Lord Mayor in 1503, whose mansion stood on the site of the present Stock Exchange. — *Family Tutor*, 1851.

299. MEDICAL DEGREES IN AMERICA.—The first medical degrees conferred in America were by King's College, New York, in 1769. The first medical work was *A Brief Guide on Small-pox and Measles*, by Thomas Thatcher, of Massachusetts, published in 1677.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

300. LIABILITY OF HUSBAND FOR WIFE'S DEBT.—The first husband is liable for payment of the debt contracted by the wife, if for necessaries, notwithstanding the separation, unless he has been absolved therefrom by reason of the wife's adultery. The second husband is not in any way liable to pay such debt, unless it was contracted whilst he was living with the woman and holding her forth to the world as his wife.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

301. WHY WORDS IN THE BIBLE ARE PRINTED IN ITALICS.—These italic words generally consist of the auxiliary verbs, as *an, are, was,* &c., which in the original are not written, but understood. It is the peculiar genius of the ancient languages, especially Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, to omit the minor words of a sentence; but as these omissions would sometimes give rise to obscurity, the translators have generally supplied them, and, for the sake of distinction, printed them in *italics*. Thus in the Gospel of St. John, i. 6—"There was a man sent from God, whose name *was* John." The word printed in italic is omitted in the original Greek.—*Family Tutor*, 1853.

302. NEEDLES AND PINS.—These were in common use during the reign of Elizabeth. The making of the former was commenced in 1566, by Gouse, a German. Pins were known in Henry the Eighth's reign, and afforded the ladies a convenient substitute for ribbons, loop holes, tags, clasps, and skewers made of wood, brass, silver, and gold.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

303. INSOLVENCY.—SMALL DEBTS.—The debt being under £5 you were not entitled to notice from the Insolvent Debtors' Court. As the debt is scheduled, the discharge will operate as a bar to any action against the debtor. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

304. SWEARING.—The first use of the oath upon the Gospels is dated 528. Oaths were used by the Saxons in judicial proceedings in 600. The oath of supremacy was ratified by Parliament in 1535. Till 1550 the common oath ended with the words "so help me God and all saints." The test and corporation oaths were modified in 1828.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

305. FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.—The first newspaper established in England was entitled the *English Mercury*, and is dated July 23, 1588; one of which is preserved in the British Museum. The *Gazette* was first published at Oxford, August [illegible], 1642.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

306. GUARANTEES MUST BE IN WRITING.—The promise made not being in writing is not legally binding on the party. The law requires all guarantees and undertakings for the payment of debts contracted by another person to be in writing. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

307. VELOCITY OF THE GALVANIC CURRENT.—In referring to Appendix, par. 29, p. 5, states that Mr. O. M. Mitchell, the director of the Cincinnati Observatory, has performed a series of experiments on this subject, and given the results, which were published in the *American Astronomical Journal*. The student will find the paper quoted in No. 243 of the *Philosophical Magazine*. The inference deduced from the experiments is, that the electrical wave travels at the rate of 28,524 miles in a second.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

308. POLYTECHNIC.—This is an epithet denoting or comprehending many arts.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

309. SOLDIERS IN THE CRIMEA, AND AT ALDERSHOT.—The greatest number of British soldiers at any one time in the Crimea was about 70,000, exclusive of non-combatants. On the occasion of the grand

review by her Majesty at Aldershott, a short time since, there were about 60,000 men of all arms present.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

310. NUMBER OF SPECIES OF FISHES.—The European salt and fresh waters contain 358 species of fish, of which the waters of Britain and Italy have only 100 in common. The species identical in the Mediterranean and Black Seas amount to no more than 27, notwithstanding the contiguity of the two basins, and direct intercommunication. Almost all the fish of the Caspian are specifically distinct from those in other parts of the globe.—*Family Tutor*, 1853.

311. ECHOES.—One of the most remarkable echoes of the character alluded to by our correspondent, is that described by Sir John Herschel, as produced by the suspension bridge across the Menai Straits in Wales. The sound of a blow with a hammer on one of the main piers is returned in succession from each of the cross-beams which support the roadway, and from the opposite pier at the distance of 576 feet; and in addition to this, the sound is many times repeated between the water and the roadway, at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

312. LEGAL INTEREST.—The law now allows the taking of £15 per cent. interest; but we could not, under the circumstances stated, advise our correspondent to incur the responsibility of paying such an exorbitant rate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

313. INTRODUCTION OF SUGAR.—This delicious and nutritive substance does not appear to have been known till about the year 625. It was not imported into Europe till about 1150.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

314. ORIGIN OF JOHN BULL.—The origin of this term is thus explained in Mrs. Markham's *History of England*. She says, "I am told this name cannot be traced beyond Queen Anne's time, when an ingenious satire, entitled the *History of John Bull*, was written by the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Swift. The object of this satire was to throw ridicule on the politics of the Spanish succession. John Bull is the Englishman, the frog is the Dutchman, and Charles II. of Spain and Louis XIV. are called Lord Strut and Louis Baboon.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

315. LIVERIES OR OTHER CLOTHES supplied to a servant at the master's expense, continue the property of the master, and although worn by the servant cannot be taken away, or otherwise disposed of, without the master's consent.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

316. ORIGIN OF THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.—The name of the "Marseillaise" is popularly, though erroneously, applied to the national anthem of the French. The origin of the song which has played so important a part in continental revolutions was for a long time unknown; but the following particulars may be regarded as authentic. The *Marseillaise Hymn* was the production of Rouget de Lille, a French officer of engineers, who was quartered at Strasbourg in the year 1791, when Marshal Luckner commanded the army at that time, entirely composed of young conscripts. The marshal was to march on the following morning of a certain day, and late in the evening previous he inquired if there were any men of a musical or poetical genius, who could compose a *soul-inspiring* song to animate his young soldiers. Some one mentioned Captain Rouget de Lille, who was immediately ordered into the presence of the marshal to receive his commands upon the subject, which, having been given, and a promise made by De Lille that a song would be ready on the following morning, he went to his quarters, and during the night he not only wrote the song in question, but also set it to music; and next morning the army marched to its tune, and carried everything before it with an enthusiasm only to be equalled by absolute frenzy. The original composition is said to have been in the possession of the late Louis Philippe. The name "Marseillaise" was given to it long after its first use, when a body of troops entered Paris from Marseilles playing the air.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

317. INVENTION OF PAPER.—The invention of paper took place in China, not long after the birth of Christ. During more than seven centuries the knowledge and use of this important article was confined to the Chinese, who, whilst every modern civilised nation had been advancing in wisdom and practical knowledge, have remained stationary. In the eighth century—when, in wealth, knowledge, commerce, and civilisation, the Arabs were the greatest people on earth—

the Chinese paper was brought to Mecca, whence its use was successively introduced into those countries that afterwards in their career of conquest and colonisation fell under the dominion of the Arabs. About the beginning of the tenth century of the Christian era, they made known the use of paper in Spain, whence the knowledge of that article progressively extended through Europe, then in the dawn of civilisation.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

318. LEGAL POSITION OF MARRIED WOMEN.—If a married woman purchases stock the Bank of England will not permit her to take the dividend or sell the stock. A married woman living apart from her husband, must invest her savings through some reliable male friend or spinster, whose sole name must be used; or she may buy an Exchequer Bond which gives 3½ per cent. interest. A married woman is provided for, so that her husband may have no controul or claim, by giving or bequeathing the money or stock to two trustees upon trust to pay the proceeds to——or to whom she may in writing appoint, and so that the same may not be liable for the debts or under the controul of her husband.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

319. SOUND AND NOISE.—Philosophers make this distinction between *sound* and *noise*. Those actions which are confined to a single shock upon the ear, or a set of actions circumscribed within such limits as not to produce a continued sensation, are called a *noise*; while a succession of actions, which produce a continued sensation, are called a *sound*.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

320. RIVER OF VINEGAR.—This river is in South America, near Popayan, and it is called, in the language of the country, *Rio Vinagre*. It takes its source in a very elevated chain of mountains, and after a subterranceous progress of many miles, it reappears, and forms a magnificent cascade upwards of three hundred feet in height. When a person stands beneath this point, he is speedily driven away by a very fine shower of acid water which irritates the eyes. —*Home Companion*, 1852.

321. BAGATELLE BOARDS.—No licence is necessary for the keeping of a bagatelle-board in a beer-house; but the customers are not allowed to play for money or money's worth.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

322. VELOCITY OF THE WIND.—Captain Beaufort's scale of the hourly velocity of the wind is as follows:—Light air, 0·1 mile; light breeze, 5 miles; gentle breeze, 10 miles; moderate breeze, 15 miles; fresh breeze, 20 miles; strong breeze, 25 miles; moderate gale, 30 miles; fresh gale, 45 miles; strong gale, 50 miles; heavy gale, 70 miles; storm, 80 miles; hurricane, 100 miles and upwards.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

323. NINE OF DIAMONDS.—There are two reasons assigned for its being called the Curse of Scotland, namely, that it was on the back of that card that the Duke of Cumberland wrote the cruel order to give no quarter to the Scots who fought on the side of Prince Charles Edward Stuart at the battle of Culloden; and that it was owing to a Scotch member of Parliament, part of whose family arms was the nine of diamonds, having voted for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

324. LIABILITIES UNDER REPAIRING LEASES.—If a person take a house on a repairing lease, and covenant to keep it in repair and leave it in as good condition as when he entered, he is bound to rebuild or repair it, in case it be destroyed by fire, lightning, tempest, or other accident, and also to pay rent during such period as it may be uninhabitable from either of the causes above stated.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

325. THE INTRODUCTION OF COACHES INTO ENGLAND.—Taylor, the water poet, remarks at pp. 240 of his work, that "One William Boonen, a Dutchman, brought first the use of coaches hither; and the said Boonen was Queen Elizabeth's coachman; for, indeed, a coach was a strange monster in those days, and the sight of them put both horse and man into amazement." The date of their introduction may therefore be fixed as 1564.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

326. SILKWORMS.—The silkworm originated in the southern part of the Chinese empire, where written documents are said to exist, proving that these insects were raised there 2,700 years before the Christian era. From thence they passed into Persia, India, and various parts of Asia, and subsequently to the Isle of Cos. In the sixth century, they appear to have arrived at Constantinople,

where the Emperor Justinian made them an object of utility, and they were successively cultivated in Greece, Asia, Spain, Italy, and France.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

327. WHERE THE TREASURER OF A SOCIETY BECOMES BANKRUPT.—As the treasurer of the Burial Society is a bankrupt and the society is enrolled and entitled to a priority over other creditors, the members should meet and appoint new trustees, and authorise them to claim the society's funds before the Commissioner of Bankruptcy at the next meeting. If the money gets divided among the creditors it will be difficult to get it back. The treasurer should be asked for his book, showing how much of the society's money he has in hand and how it is invested.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

328. NUMBER OF BRITISH INSECTS.—The total amount of known British insects is 10,012, which is equal to twice the number of ascertained birds, and to more than ten times the number of ascertained quadrupeds, throughout the whole world.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

329. THE HORSE GUARDS.—The Horse Guards were instituted in the reign of Edward VI., about the year 1550. The first troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by General Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by Lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and the Life Guards as now established was raised in their room, May 26, 1788. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected by Ware, about 1730. In a part of the building is the office of the Commander-in-chief.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

330. TO MAKE EXCESSIVE INTEREST LEGAL.—Since the passing of the Act abolishing the old usury laws (August 10th, 1854), any rate of interest agreed on between the parties may be taken; but to entitle the lender to more than £5 per cent., it is necessary that the extra and agreed amount should be stated on the face of the document securing the debt and interest.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

331. MASTER OF THE REVELS.—Solomon Dayrolle was the last official with this title. He took office in 1744.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

332. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE is General Commanding-in-Chief and not Commander-in-Chief. The latter title is only used when the office is filled by a Field-Marshal.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

333. CHURCH FONTS.—Font is derived from *fons*, a fountain or water-spring. The rites of baptism were in primitive times performed in fountains and rivers.—*Family Tutor*, 1853.

334. THE BANK OF ENGLAND will not open a drawing account unless the first deposit amounts to £100.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

335. COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—The ordinary mode of obtaining a commission is by purchase, and the applications for purchasing are said to be so numerous that a large proportion are necessarily refused. No candidate can be admitted into the junior department of the Royal Military College under the full age of thirteen years, not above that of fifteen.—*Family Tutor*, 1854.

336. COUNTY COURT SUMMONSES, AND LAW OF LIMITATIONS.—If the summons from the County Court be issued within six years from the date of contracting the debt, it will prevent the operation of the Statute of Limitations.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

337. COMMENCEMENT OF NEWSPAPERS.—The *Times* first appeared in 1785, but bore the number 941, being a continuation of the *Universal Register*, which had been published for some time before. The first number of the *Morning Chronicle* was issued in 1769: the *Morning Advertiser* came out in 1795. It is believed that the first daily paper was the *Public Ledger*, which was published in 1759.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

338. AGE OF MARRYING.—REGISTRATION.—Eighteen years of age is too young to be married without the consent of parents. The names of persons who give notice to the registrar that they wish to be married in his office are entered in a book which lies open for inspection in his office, and no other publicity is given.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

339. ORIGIN OF THE TERM HONEYMOON.—The word "Honeymoon" is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutones was a favourite drink called metheglin. It was made of mead of honey, and was much like the mead of European countries. The same beverage was also in use among the Saxons,

but flavoured with mulberries. These honeyed drinks were used more especially at marriage festivals, and which were kept up among the nobility one lunar month, the festive board being well supplied with metheglin. "Honah Moon" signified the moon or moonath of the marriage festival. Alaric the Goth, celebrated by Southey's poem, died on his wedding-night, from a too free indulgence in the honeyed drink.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

340 MONEY DUE TO DECEASED HUSBAND.—As the money formed part of your deceased husband's estate, you cannot sue for its recovery back, until you have obtained letters of administration to his effects to be granted you. It would be worth while to try the effect of a County Court summons, as the debtor would scarcely have the affrontery to defend it. If the transaction took place more than six years ago the claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations, and it would not be prudent to risk an action.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

341. BIRTH OF STEPHENSON.—Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., was the only son of George Stephenson, Esq., of Tapton House, Derbyshire. He was born at Wilmington, near Newcastle upon-Tyne, Nov. 16, 1803. He was educated at the academy of Mr. John Bruce, of Newcastle, afterwards became a pupil of Mr. Riddle (now of Greenwich), and was there apprenticed to a coal-viewer.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

342. PALMER'S TRIAL.—A juror was excused on account of evident ill-health and prejudice on Palmer's trial, but the number was made up to 12. Twenty-four persons are in attendance, out of which the first 12 on the list, if no objection be made by or against them, are sworn. If there are two indictments against a man, it is sometimes proper to change the jury. A prisoner may claim a fresh jury, if the one in the box has already convicted him.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

343. PRONUNCIATION.—Pythagoras is pronounced Py-thag-o-*ras*, with the accent on the second syllable. Eu-rip-i-des has the accent on the second syllable also, the last syllable being pronounced long, as if spelled *dees*. Achilles is pronounced as if spelled A-kill-ees, with the accent on the second syllable; Thales, as if spelled Tha-lees, accenting the first syllable; as also Damocles, Timocles. Pandora has the accent upon the second syllable, the *o* in which is long, as in *ore*.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

344. MOLASSES AS A FOOD FOR CATTLE.—We believe that the experience of farmers in the eastern counties proves molasses to be a safe and economical method of feeding bullocks, sheep, young stock, and cart-horses, and for milking cows to a certain extent. Bullocks have been kept in equally good fattening condition by using 1lb. of treacle per day with cut straw, thereby saving 1¼ bushels of roots. It is considered best used with roots, cut small, and a little meal, well mixed together, with cut straw or inferior hay; and it is thought more economical to spend a shilling on fattening a bullock after the following scale:—4d. root, 5d. corn or cake, 3d. treacle and chaff, than to give either more root or more corn.—*London Journal*, 1851.

345. VALUE OF LIFE POLICIES.—The surrender of a policy of only three years' standing is of no value. The £6 paid by you was partly to cover the risk of your dying, and partly a profit beyond that risk. After the risk has been actually incurred you have had value for your money. You are not much nearer the day of your death than you were three years ago. Your policy is more valuable now than it was three years ago by, at two shillings a year.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

346. WHIG.—There are other supposed derivations for the name "Whig," besides the one given. Some have said that it was first applied to the sterner portion of the Presbyterian party, who were said in reproach to resemble the sour serum of milk, commonly called "whig" in that district. In Graham's *Etymology* it is said—"*Whig* is derived from *whaey*, a kind of milk which the Covenanters were obliged to drink in their wanderings."—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

347. HABEAS CORPUS is a law term, signifying "You may have the body." This is the great writ of English liberty. It lies where a person being indicted and imprisoned, has offered sufficient bail, which has been refused, though the case be bailable; in this case he may have a *habeas corpus* out of the Queen's Bench, in order to remove himself thither, and to answer the cause at the bar of that court.—*London Journal*, 1855.

348. First Steamboat in England.—The first steamboat used in Great Britain was the *Comet*—a small vessel of forty feet keel and ten feet and a-half beam, with an engine of three horse power, which carried passengers on the river Clyde, in Scotland, in 1811; two years later, the *Elizabeth*, of eight horse power, and the *Clyde* of fourteen horse power, were built and used on the same river.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

349. Investment of Money.—Three sisters possessed of £400 Three per Cents. ask how they can invest that sum so as to give them a better interest. It is now plain to them that buying shares in banks is attended with the danger of losing the principal. There are two ways at least of employing the money with advantage. It is to be done by connecting the risk of life with placing the money out at compound interest. They will each pay down an equal sum, say £120, to receive a greater sum at the end of twenty years, if then living, or to receive an annuity from the end of twenty years; the money to be forfeited if the party should die before the time of payment. Thus £120 paid into the Government Savings' Bank Annuity-office, 19, Old Jewry, would purchase for a girl of 15 £12 a-year from the 35th year of her age, or £13 a-year if she were 10 years older, and the annuity to commence at 45 years of age. £164 will purchase £20 a-year to commence at 50 years of age for a person now aged £30; or £120 would buy £19 a-year, to commence at 55 years of age. The other mode of investment is by paying money into the National Provident Institution, 18, Gracechurch-street; any person, aged 24, and paying in £100, may receive £200 on attaining 40 years of age, or £300 on attaining 50. A girl of 15 would get £200 on attaining 30 years of age on paying down £109 now. Ask for a [illegible] containing the tables for class [illegible]—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

[illegible] Taxes on Light and Windows.—This [illegible]ious tax was established in 1695—changed to a house-tax in 1851. Windows of some kind were glazed as early as the third century. Glass was introduced into England for this purpose in 680. The fashion to have glazed windows did not become general till 1180.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

351. The Largest Ship in the World afloat is the Marlborough screw line-of-battle ship, which was recently launched at Portsmouth. When launched, Mr. Russell's mammoth steam-ship will be the largest by thousands of tons.—*London Journal*, 1855.

352. Origin of the term Whig.—Burnet, in the *History of His Own Time*, (vol. i. page 43) under the year 1648, says:—"The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than their need, those in the west came to buy at Leith the stores that came from the north; and, from a word, *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called *whiggamors*, and shorter, the *whiggs*. Now in that year, after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up, marching at the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and bearded them — they being, about six thousand. This was called the Whiggamors' inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whiggs*; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction.—*Family Tutor*, 1851.

353. Situations in the British Museum.—The only appointment in the British Museum open to the applicant would be that of an attendant at a salary beginning at about £60 a year. The appointments are made by the three principal trustees, who are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and candidates should endeavour to procure a recommendation from the head of the departments.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

354. The Male Members of the Bonaparte Family now living are ten in number—the Emperor, Prince Jerome, and Prince Napoleon are three of them, and the other seven are sons or grandsons of the Princess Lucien, whose death was recently announced. Her sons are four in number, Prince Charles Lauret Lucien, Prince de Canino, Prince Louis Lucien, senator, Prince

Pierre Napoleon, who was representative of the people in the Constituent Assembly of 1848 and in the Legislative Assembly; and Prince Antoine, representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly. The grandsons are the sons of the Prince de Canino—one, Prince Joseph; the second, Prince Lucien, who has taken orders; and the third, Prince Napoleon, who is being educated, by order of the Emperor, in a military school. The late Princess leaves also several daughters, one of whom is married to Count Valentini, a Roman refugee. —*London Journal*, 1855.

355. LITTLE JOE ROGERS rode his first race on Captain Elwes's Joan of Arc, for a a fifty sov. plate, in the Newmarket Houghton Meeting of 1853.—*Era*, 1856.

356. THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, in 1851, was 62,560,395 dollars.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

357. A SEPARATION BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE may be effected by mutual agreement, which, to be effectual, must be by way of deed, duly drawn and executed. Consult a solicitor.—*London Journal*, 1851.

358. A SAVINGS BANK will receive £30 in one sum before the 20th of November, and £30 more immediately after.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

359. LENDING RACE-HORSES.—In a previous racing day owners have been known to lend their animals for 25 sovs. for the day, as it just covered their stake liability; and thus the taker of a £1,000 bet of this kind was known to clear nearly £900, after all his spirited outlay.—*Era*, 1856.

360. THE POPULATION OF ITALY is estimated at 23,957,100, of whom 19,226,600 are, directly or indirectly, under the military dominion of Austria; the other 4,730,500 being subjects of Sardinia.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

361. APPRENTICES ON BOARD MERCHANT SHIPS, when no premium is paid, first perform the most menial offices, and they have to pick up their seamanship as they best can. But all depends on the character of the master.—*London Journal*, 1851.

362. MARRIAGE AND PROPERTY WHERE FIRST HUSBAND PROVES TO BE ALIVE.—The first husband being alive the second marriage is invalid, but the first husband will have no claim on the furniture, &c., purchased by the second, in the event of his return to this country.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

363. METHONA, the best mare in England of her day, was sent to Chester Fair at two years old, to be sold for £16, because Lord Grosvenor deemed her too small.—*Era*, 1856.

364. THE EXPENSE OF A COMPLETE DIVORCE is at least £400. An Act of Parliament is necessary.—*London Journal*, 1851.

365. LANDLORD MAY DISPOSE OF PROPERTY WITHOUT GIVING TENANT NOTICE. —The landlord was justified in disposing of his property without giving you any notice to quit or informing you of his intention to do so. You will continue to hold under the purchaser upon the same terms as you held under the late owner.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

366. THE GREATEST PRICE ever given for a racehorse was 6,500 guineas, for the two-year-old Hobbie Noble, in 1851.—*Era*, 1856.

367. AN APPRENTICE CANNOT LEGALLY ENLIST into any one of Her Majesty's regiments.—*London Journal*, 1851.

368. REFUGE FOR DESTITUTE FEMALES. —The female branch of the Refuge for the Destitute is carried on at the Manor House, Dalston. The young women are chiefly employed in washing. This charity has about £14,000 vested in the Funds, and about £500 more is obtained from annual subscriptions. The applications for admission may be made to the chaplain, who has an office at the hospital.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

369. CHIFNEY made his debut on the Knavesmire, in 1805.—*Era*, 1856.

370. THE MARRIAGE COSTUME of a gentleman is full dress black coat, white vest and neckerchief, black trousers, and Wellington boots.—*London Journal*, 1856.

371. LAWS RELATING TO FIRES.—The owner of the house in which the fire originated is not liable in damages to his adjoining neighbour for the loss occasioned thereby. By the 6th Anne, cap. 31, sec. 6 (made perpetual by the 10th Anne, cap. 14, sec. 1), it is enacted that no action shall be maintained or prosecuted against any person in whose house or chamber any fire shall accidentally begin, or any recompence be made by such person for any damage suf-

fered or occasioned thereby. This enactment also protects an innkeeper from liability if a guest's goods be destroyed in the inn by accidental fire.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

372. THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES generally commence about the middle of March and September. The equinoxes are the 21st of March and 23rd of September.—*London Journal*, 1851.

373. A LODGER'S GOODS MAY BE DISTRAINED for rent due to the superior landlord, although the whole of such lodger's rent may have been actually paid.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

374. PARENTS have governmental control over their children until they are twenty-one years of age.—*London Journal*, 1851.

375. PARLIAMENTARY QUALIFICATION.—£300 a year from funded property will qualify a member for a borough or city.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

376. THE WORD ETIQUETTE is pure French, and is pronounced et-i-ket.—*London Journal*, 1851.

377. APPRENTICESHIP WHERE PARTNERS DISSOLVE.—If you were bound to the partnership, and one partner has retired from business, you are not released from serving the other.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

378. ALUMINIUM was not discovered by M. Delville, but by Sir H. Davy, to whom we owe also the discovery of sodium and potassium. M. Delville has succeeded in producing it in a considerable quantity. Its resonance is said to be one of its most remarkable qualities. — *London Journal*, 1851.

379. WIDOWS' RIGHTS.—The widow is entitled to letters of administration to her husband's personal effects, which will give her absolute and sole control over the same; but as to the proceeds thereof, the widow will only be entitled to one-half, after payment of debts, &c., and the daughter's husband, in right of his wife, will be entitled to the other moiety.— *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

380.—THE FATE OF TRANSPORTED FELONS may be ascertained by application at the Home Office.—*London Journal*, 1851.

381. COMMAND UPON THE TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL.—You are quite right. Sir James Simpson commanded the British army at the taking of Sebastopol. Generals Codrington and Markham commanded the assaulting divisions. Sir W. Codrington did not assume the chief command until some time afterwards.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856. [Probably a correction to 280.]

382. TROY. — The site of the ancient kingdom of Troy is between the Dardanelles and the Arabian Gulf in Asia Minor. —*London Journal*, 1851.

383. GENERAL SIMPSON served in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to May, 1813, including the latter part of the defence of Cadiz, and the attack on Seville: he served also in the Waterloo campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He likewise served as second in command to Sir Charles Napier during his campaign against the mountain and desert tribes, situated on the right bank of the Indus, early in 1845.—*London Journal*, 1851.

384. THE CHILDREN BEING ILLEGITIMATE are not legally liable to contribute to your support.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

385. POWDER FOUND AT SEBASTOPOL.—The 200,000 kilogrammes of powder found in Sebastopol is equal, in round numbers, to 3,572 cwt. or 178 tons 12 cwt. English. —*London Journal*, 1851.

386. ORDINARY SEAMEN NOT ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—No length of service in the Navy as an ordinary or able seaman would entitle his widow to a pension if he were killed in action.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

387. SUPERNATURAL APPEARANCES. — It is difficult to create a disbelief in the supernatural; but as regards ghost stories, we may mention that from some experiments of the Baron von Reichenbach, it seems probable that wherever chemical action is going on, light is evolved, though it is only by persons possessing peculiar (though not very rare) powers of sight, and by them only under peculiar circumstances, that it can be seen. It occurred to him that such persons might perhaps see light over graves in which dead bodies were undergoing decomposition. He says:—"The desire to inflict a mortal wound on the monster, superstition, which, from a similar origin, a few centuries ago, inflicted on European society so vast an amount of misery; and by whose influence, not hundreds, but thousands of innocent persons died in tortures on the rack and the stake;—this desire made me

wish to make the experiment, if possible, of bringing a highly sensitive person, by night, to a church-yard." The experiment succeeded. Light "was chiefly seen over all new graves; while there was no appearance of it over very old ones." The fact was confirmed in subsequent experiments by five other sensitive persons.—*London Journal*, 1851.

388. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH was built upon arches of stone in 1187. It was then that the labourers are said to have worked for a penny a day.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

389. LORD CASTLEREAGH was never prime minister of England. The Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed during the administration of the Duke of Wellington.—*London Journal*, 1851.

390 IF AN EXECUTION IS DEFERRED to the latest day allowed by law and the hangman fails to attend, it is the sheriff, not the under-sheriff, who would be bound to perform the duty.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

391. JANE SHORE was a very naughty woman, and the dramatist for effect has given her a character she was by no means entitled to. Richard III. did not turn her into the streets to die, for Sir Thomas More, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., recollected seeing her alive, old, wrinkled, and, in fact, ugly, so her beauty might have withered.—*London Journal*, 1856.

392. PROPERTY ILLEGALLY DETAINED.—If the value of the watch is under £15, you may apply to the magistrate at the Marylebone Police-court for a summons, for the detention of your property without reasonable cause. If the party refuse to give it up, the magistrate will adjudge him to pay the value, and commit him if he has no goods whereon the amount can be levied. If the value of the watch is over £15, you must sue for the value in the County Court.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

393. TO PREVENT SEA-SICKNESS, observe the following rules:—1st. Don't go on board fasting; but avoid eggs and greasy gravy with what you eat. 2nd. Don't lay hold of what you are sitting upon and hold on, and opening your mouth to draw in cold air, ejaculating oh, but keep your head straight, and fix your attention on some object on a level with your sight, so that your body will be balanced, and not bob about with each "send" the ship gives; you will get accustomed to the ship almost directly. 3rd. Take some good well-made gingerbread in your pocket, and now and then chew a small portion; by this means you will keep the stomach and throat warm, and you will find it infinitely better than the miserable brandy you can purchase on board.—*London Journal*, 1851.

394. PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—With the consent of the landowners it would be legal for an individual to construct a railway, provided it did not interfere with any highway or public footpath; but the difficulty would be in levying tolls, and in otherwise regulating its management.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

395. PROMISE OF MARRIAGE BY A MINOR.—A promise of marriage, in order to sustain an action for the breach, must be repeated after he has attained his majority.—*London Journal*, 1851.

396. THE LAW OF ENGLAND prevails in Canada, except where modified by the local government.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

397. PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Formerly honourable members were paid by their constituents; and besides the usual present of a horse to ride to parliament, were entitled by a statute of Edward II. to four shillings a day if they represented a shire, and half that sum for a borough. The famous Andrew Marvell, member for Hull, in 1661, is said to have been the last to receive parliamentary wages. Occasionally the electors were able to strike an economical bargain. As an instance, we are told that "John Strange, member for Dunwich, in 1463, agreed with the prudent burgesses of that town to take his wages in *red herrings*." We are further informed, that "in the same reign the citizens of York being anxious that the dignity of that ancient corporation should be properly represented, unanimously agreed that their members should be allowed four shillings a day if they kept a horse in London during the session, but only two shillings if they went 'to board.'"—*London Journal*, 1851.

398. MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN WITH A SUBJECT.—There is no law to interdict the marriage of the Queen with one of her subjects; but such a marriage would have been inconsistent with the public interest. A

man may have above 1,000 relations of all degrees up to the sixth.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

399. COTHERSTONE won at three years old £12,765; West Australian, £10,975; and Surplice, £10,375.—*Era*, 1856.

400. "ADVERTISING A WIFE," as it is called, by a husband, is of no effect unless he can prove that the advertisement was brought to the notice of the person giving her credit, previously to his having done so. But a husband who is separated from his wife, and who actually, according to his degree and circumstances pays her a sufficient sum for her support, cannot be charged even for necessaries provided for her, although the tradesman had no notice of the allowance. Where a husband wrongfully turns away his wife, he is by law liable to support her, and he cannot, by a general advertisement in the papers, or even by a particular notice to individuals not to trust her, exempt himself from a demand for necessaries suitable to his station and circumstances, furnished to her whilst living apart from him. If a husband personally ill-treat his wife, or compel her by cruelty or misconduct to leave his house, he will be liable for necessaries supplied to her; but if she leave merely in consequence of a dispute, the husband will not be liable unless it be shown that he knew where she had taken up her abode, and made no offer to take her back again.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

401. VANGUARD jumped thirty-four feet at Rugby, and it is said that Vainhope cleared a similar distance at Worcester.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

402. PARAPHERNALIA means properties or goods. Dr. Johnson says, "goods in a wife's disposal." He did not go far enough, for we read of "the Lord Mayor's coach with all its paraphernalia," that is, the furniture attached to the coach, such as the ornaments, hammer-cloth, &c. Again we read, "I overtook a company of strolling players, with all their paraphernalia," and we understand the sentence in an instant. Of *salient*, Johnson says, "leaping, panting, springing." Bailey gives the military meaning, "an angle which carries its point outwards from the body of the work" Johnson's is the best definition of the word *Parts*.—*London Journal*, 1851.

403. THE ELDER KEAN, Charles Kemble, Young, and Miss Jarman, performed together in Othello.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

404. DEFINITION OF A PAWNBROKER.—The new Pawnbrokers' Act passed last session is already in operation, and those persons who are in the habit of lending money on the security of property of any kind ought to be aware of its provisions or they may incur heavy penalties. One section of the Act, describing those whom the law regards as pawnbrokers, is as follows —"The following shall be deemed to be persons using and exercising the trade and business of a pawnbroker within the meaning of the several acts aforesaid, and subject and liable to all the provisions and regulations thereof in relation to pawnbrokers, as well as persons who, by or under the said acts, or any of them, are declared or deemed to be persons using or exercising the said trade or business, that is to say—every person who shall keep a house, shop, or other place, for the purchase or sale of goods or chattels, or for taking in goods or chattels by way of security for money advanced thereon, and shall purchase or receive or take in any goods or chattels, and pay or advance or lend thereon any sum of money not exceeding £10, on or under any agreement or understanding expressed or implied, on which, from the nature or character of the dealing it may reasonably be inferred that such goods or chattels may be afterwards redeemed or re-purchased on any terms whatever; and the pawnbroker who shall neglect or omit to take out the proper license in that behalf, shall forfeit the sum of £5, which shall be recovered by information before any justice of the peace, in the name of any officer of inland revenue prosecuting for the same on behalf of her Majesty."—*Era*, 1856.

405. HISTORY OF ECLIPSE. — Eclipse originally passed as a yearling into the hands of little Wildman, for 75 guineas, Captain O'Kelly buying half of him, when he was a four-year-old, for 250 guineas, and the remainder soon after for 750 guineas. The only record we can find of his latter days, when his 50 guinea fee was considerably reduced, is in a mock epistle, where he says, "Old age has come upon me, and wonder not, King Fergus, when I tell thee

I was drawn in a carriage from Epsom to Cannon's, being unable to walk even so short a journey. I am glad to hear my grandson, Honest Tom, performs so well in Ireland. P. S. Myself, Dungannon, Volunteer, and Vertumnus are here. Compliments to the Yorkshire horses." His four sons, Mercury, Joe Andrews, King Fergus, and Pot-8-os, transmit the Derby Arabian blood to us in its purest form. Gohanna and Catton form two of the links in the stout "catenary chain" between Slane and Mercury. Tramp stands halfway between Lanercost and Joe Andrews; and King Fergus may be traced through Benningboro', Orville, and Emilius, to Priam, on the one side, and through Hambletonian, Whitelock, and Blacklock, to Voltaire, on the other. Of all his sons, however, Eclipse has most reason (as Dr Bullock Masham would say) to rejoice in Pot-8-os, as, from his union with a King Herod mare, came Waxy, the modern ace of trumps of the stud-book; whilst Whalebone and Whisker were the Waxy foals of Penelope, a daughter of Prunella. Whalebone was, in his turn, by a strictly orthodox cross with the Selim, Rubens, and Wanderer blood, the sire of Camel, Defence, and Sir Hercules, and the grandsire of Touchstone and Irish Birdcatcher; whilst Whisker must, in consequence of the Colonel's failure, and Cobham's refusal to run to his splendid trials in public, rest his claims to renown so far on the stock of Emma, or fall back, in future years, on his great grandson, Rifleman.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

406. VALUE OF FERRIES ON THE THAMES.—An idea of the value of some of the ferries in the Thames may be formed from the circumstance that, in 1766, the committee of the New Blackfriars Bridge agreed to invest the Waterman's Company with £18,650 Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities to satisfy them for the loss of the Sunday's ferry at Blackfriars, which was proved to have produced, upon an average for fourteen years, the sum of £409,210.—*London Journal*, 1851.

407. SALE OF A REVERSION, AND INSURANCE OF A LIFE.—The sale of the reversion and the insuring your life to the amount of the reversion should be effected at different offices. It is very likely that you would be offered better terms by connecting the two transactions if you applied to one of the new offices; but as the object of insuring is to really secure the value of your reversion to your children, and the life in possession may run for many years yet, the business should be done with an unquestionably safe office. Those who buy reversions expect great bargains; and when you apply, the clerk hands you a string of questions, to get at the value of the property, the security for the ultimate reversion, the security of any dealings they have with you (as whether you are on the eve of insolvency, or you are an uncertificated bankrupt, &c.), and finally, the price you are willing to take. The office will not name a price. It will not be buyer and seller. You must name your price, and if you ask too much the answer will be "declined," without giving you a reason. The office will not haggle. It will not say how much it will give, and in the outset you will pay a large inquiry fee.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

408. BETS MADE WITHOUT MENTIONING THE HORSE before the race is over, are determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.—*Era*, 1856.

409. LIABILITY FOR DEBT IN IRELAND.—You are liable to be sued in the Irish courts, if you reside in Ireland, no matter where the debt was contracted. The costs would not be large if judgment be allowed to go by default.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

410. EDMUND KEAN never performed at the English Opera House, now the Lyceum Theatre.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

411. OTHELLO'S is the noblest character, Iago's the most skilfully drawn. In these two illustrations of human life and passions, how true is the great dramatist to nature. He does not in either exposition outstep the bounds of fidelity to the types he has selected.—*London Journal*, 1851.

412. PROPERTY OF MURDERERS.—The property of persons convicted of the crime of murder becomes forfeited to the Crown, but not so of persons convicted of a mere misdemeanour in law.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

413. THE PROVERB, "HOBSON'S CHOICE," takes its rise from Thomas Hobson, a carrier of Cambridge, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, and whose stringency in letting his horses for hire, only each one in his proper turn, regardless of the whims or likings of his customers,

gave rise to the well-known proverb of "Hobson's choice—that or none."—*London Journal*, 1851.

414. TRADESMEN TICKETING THEIR GOODS for sale in their windows at a specific sum cannot be compelled to sell such goods at the price marked.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

415. THE BOSJESMEN are natives of Africa, and their precise locality is the hills contiguous to the Orange River, which forms one of the boundaries of the British settlements at the Cape of Good Hope.—*London Journal*, 1851.

416. INJURIES IN THE STREETS.—If a person passing you in the street tears or injures your clothes you may give them into custody if the act was wilful. If it was done by carelessness you must not give the party into custody, but follow them until you find out their name and address. They are liable to make good the damage in the County Court.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

417. CATHOLIC means universal. The appellation Roman Catholic, is one which the Protestants have invented, as most applicable, by them, to the Roman Church.—*London Journal*, 1851.

418. SAM SCOTT, the diver, was accidentally hanged on Waterloo-bridge, January 11, 1841.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

419. A BRIDESMAID should be about the same age as the bride. It would be ridiculous for a married woman to officiate in that capacity.—*London Journal*, 1851.

420. WIFE OF A CONVICT CANNOT MARRY.—The transportation of the husband for life will not justify the wife in marrying a second time during his lifetime, the conviction and sentence of the husband not operating as a dissolution of the marriage. We should be glad to see the law, in this respect, altered, for it is monstrous that a virtuous women should be tied for life to a convicted felon.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

421. WHEN A YOUNG MAN OBTAINS A SUM OF MONEY from a young lady, for the purpose of furnishing a home previous to their marriage, and absconds with it, he is guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and may be prosecuted for felony.—*London Journal*, 1851.

422. PRINCESSES are not of age on attaining 18 years of age.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

423 THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE was born on the 26th of March, 1819.—*London Journal*, 1851.

424. CELESTINA SOMNER murdered her illegitimate daughter at Islington, on the 18th of February, 1856.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

425. PRONUNCIATION.—The "ch" in the word "Tchernaya," is pronounced soft.—*London Journal*, 1851.

426. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE are examined in writing from dictation to test handwriting and spelling, and arithmetic, including reduction, rule of three and practice. The salary commences at £70 or £80 a year, but no candidate is admitted at over 24 years of age. For the secretary's office a somewhat higher qualification is required. The party must speak German or French.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

427. VENTILATION.—In making arrangements to carry out any system of artificial ventilation, it should always be borne in mind that every pair of human lungs spoils fifty sacks-full of air every twenty-four hours. A square hole half an inch across both ways would just allow this quantity to pass through it in twenty four hours, if moving at the rate of twenty inches per second, the velocity of an almost imperceptible breeze.—*London Journal*, 1851.

428. THE BUILDING OF LONDON-BRIDGE was commenced on the 15th of May, 1824, by driving the first pile of the cofferdam for the South pier.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

429. A GENTLEMAN has frequently received damages from a lady for breach of promise of marriage. A case of the kind occurred not long ago; but all depends upon the peculiarity of the circumstances.—*London Journal*, 1851.

430. THE AGE OF ADMISSION TO THE EXCISE has been reduced from 30 to 25 years. It is a settled point that more work shall be got out of the public servants before they are pensioned off, and moreover that their pensions shall be smaller.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

431. LONDON, as a port, has the largest number of shipping, but the tonnage of Liverpool exceeds it considerably.—*London Journal*, 1851.

432. HACKNEY COACHES were first started in 1634, when Captain Bailey set up four.

In the following year they were prohibited from running; but two years afterwards they were again permitted to run, but the number was limited to 50. In 1652 the number was increased to 200, and two years after 100 more were allowed. In 1771 the number was increased to 1,000, and in 1799 to 1,200.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

433. New Cure for Insect Bites and Stings.—For the benefit of the public, we give insertion to a new cure for the stings of insects. To cure the sting of gnats, mosquitoes, &c., moisten the part affected with pure chloroform, applied with the tip of the finger, for a few seconds, when the irritation will cease almost immediately, and all inflammation speedily subside; the quantity of chloroform used being very small, this method is inexpensive, as well as simple and effectual.—*London Journal*, 1855.

434. Jack Ketch is not a sworn officer. He has a small weekly salary as a retaining fee, and is paid for each occasion on which he is required.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

435. Which is the Largest Organ in the World?—A correspondent claims the honour for the York Cathedral Organ. He says, "The great manual contains 1,818 pipes, the swelling organ 1,586, the choir organ 1,399, and the pedal organ 200 pipes. There are in this magnificent organ 80 stops and 8,000 pipes; it has eight bellows, eight couplers, eight composition pedals, and eight wind trunk valves."—*London Journal*, 1851.

436. Eccentric Preachers.—In the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, a set of these men existed; and the class alluded to are but poor imitators of their simple predecessors, who adapted their rude eloquence to their hearers. The quaintness of some of the modern school is quite out of place in a majority of instances, and at variance with the reverence usually felt in a place of worship. Of the old school, Oliver Maillard, who lived and preached in 1502, is said to have been amongst the most remarkable. We remember a singular address to the ladies of his congregation, in which he charges to their love of dress a great proportion of the sins of the whole community. Michael Menot, who died in 1518, belonged to the same class. Bishop Latimer was accustomed to use strange phrases in his sermons; and the celebrated Father Andrie (well described by the author of *Guerre des Auteurs Anciens et Modernes*) used satire, quirks, and even puns, in the pulpit. Whitfield, also, resorted to eccentric modes of teaching, by references to familiar and occasionally ignoble things. We observe that, in Charles II.'s time, the preachers were expected to introduce some humour into their discourses. The habit was followed by Sterne and South; the sermons of the latter very frequently sparkle with wit and fun.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

437. Edward III. of England was King of France for twenty years, namely, from 1340 to 1360.—*London Journal*, 1851.

438. Combustion of a Wax Candle.—Moralists have compared the life of man to a "brief candle," but Dr. Ure has investigated this comparison with scientific minuteness. Thus: wax contains 81.75 parts of carbon in every hundred parts, and the combustion of these one hundred parts produces thirty-six parts of carbonic acid; consequently a wax candle will generate, per hour, about 375 grains of carbonic acid, or 800 cubic inches of gas. Now an average sized man develops and exhales from the lungs 1,632 cubic inches of gas per hour; thus the combustion of two ordinary wax lights deteriorates the air to about the same extent as the breathing of one man.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

439. The Height of Queen Victoria is about five feet one inch.—*London Journal*, 1851.

440. Coats of Arms.—These became hereditary in families at the latter end of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the Crusades.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

441. Fee Simple is a law term, and means a right in property in us and our heirs for ever. Lands held in fee alone are subject to conditions, such as an acknowledgment paid to the Lord of the Manor.—*London Journal*, 1855.

442. Origin of the Inquisition.—Pope Innocent III. having sent Dominic with some missionaries into Languedoc, these men so irritated the heretics they were sent to convert, that most of them were assassinated at Toulouse, in the year 1200. He called in the aid of temporal

arms, and published against them a crusade, as was usual with the popes on such occasions, all kinds of indulgences and pardons to those who should arm against his opponents, whom he termed "Mahometans." At this period, it would appear that every one who was not a Roman Catholic was considered a Turk. Raymond, Count of Toulouse, was compelled to submit, and the inhabitants were passed on the edge of the sword without distinction of age or sex. It was then that the Inquisition was established. It was intended as a means of *inquiry* only in the outset, but the completeness of the organisation, and the plenty of instruments, led to an extension of its plans to hold trial, inflict torture, and sentence to death under the most dreadful circumstances. The Inquisition was not known in Spain till 1481, where it was introduced by a Dominican, named John de Torquemada, confessor to Queen Isabella, through whose influence the tribunal was established in that country In fourteen years Torquemada persecuted nearly eighty thousand persons, of whom six thousand were condemned to the flames. Voltaire, with some show of truth, has attributed the taciturnity of the Spaniards to the continual dread in which they lived during three generations. We remember to have read somewhere of the tomb of a great inquisitor in the cathedral at Saragossa. Six pillars surround the tomb, to each of which is chained a heretic, ready to be burned On this a French writer observed, that it would serve, hereafter, as a model for a tomb when hangmen should be heroes. The punishment by fire was chosen to evade the maxim, "*Ecclesia non novit sanguinem.*" The establishment of the Inquisition was resisted in France; but Sir John Howell, the Recorder of London, recommended its establishment in England, in 1670. "The History of the Inquisition," by Lamborch, translated by Chandler, will afford further information to those who wish to pursue the subject.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

443. A WOMAN IS OF AGE at twenty-one, and entitled, if unmarried, to all property bequeathed to her, and may then legally [illegible] without the consent of parents, or if [illegible] in chancery, without the consent of the court.—*London Journal*, 1855.

444. CAUSES OF RAINBOW, HALOS, &c. —Our correspondent inquires the causes of lunar and solar rainbows, and halos, and wishes to be informed of the differences. It is quite impossible to write a *complete* answer to this question here, as the subject is very extensive, and would require illustrations to make it intelligible in all its details. Halos are luminous circles of rings, *surrounding* the sun or moon. Those around the sun are not so highly coloured as rainbows; while those which encircle the moon are comparatively colourless. The most probable cause of halos is that assigned by Mariotte, who supposes the refraction to arise from the refraction of light passing through small prismatic crystals of ice floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere. The appearance of a halo, therefore, indicates (according to this theory) a freezing temperature in the higher currents of air. This theory, however, will not explain the cause of the small halos called *coronæ*, whose formation is ascribed to the deflection of light in passing by the small watery globules suspended in the atmosphere Hence, a halo close to the moon portends rain (see the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, Art. *Optics.*) Rainbows are opposite the sun, and when perfect, present two concentric arches, one inner and primary, the other outer and secondary. The phenomenon is caused by the *refraction* (not deflection) of the sun's light impinging on drops of falling rain. Its nature was not understood until Newton discovered that solar light was compound, though Descartes had solved the other parts of the problem except that which related to the colours.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

445. AN APPRENTICE is not bound to labour on the Sabbath-day.—*London Journal*, 1852.

446. ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The following regulations appear to be in full force in all the legal societies with reference to calling to the bar. 1. That no person can be called to the bar unless he is twenty-one years of age. 2. None who are in priest's or deacon's orders. 3. None who are on the roll of attorneys, solicitors, or proctors. 4. Persons must have kept their commons for three years before being called to the bar.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

447. THE GREAT BRITAIN steamship was built at Bristol.—*London Journal*, 1855.

448. COLLECTING INSECTS.—"As I am forming a collection of insects, I should be glad, Mr. Editor, if you will tell me the best places for obtaining them, &c." Insects are always most abundant in that district which enjoys a warm, equable temperature, and a dry and kindly soil; but the greatest variety will ever be found in that which possesses a great diversity of soil, and consequently rich vegetation. In the woods, the oak, elm, poplar, linn, willow, birch, and hazle, and the sallow and Scotch fir, when in flower, are the most prolific trees; hedge-banks, ditch-banks, forest glades, commons, lanes, heaths, and marshes, covered with long waving grass, rank vegetation, and gaudy wild flowers, also afford large supplies.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

449. THE WORD "SCAMP" is a very low one, and was originally borrowed from the vocabulary of depraved characters. It is generally the diminutive of "scamper," to run, or follow anything with eagerness.—*London Journal*, 1835.

450. CAUSE OF COLD FROM DAMP CLOTHES.—If the clothes which cover the body are damp, the moisture which they contain has a tendency to evaporate by the heat communicated to it by the body. The heat absorbed in the evaporation of the moisture contained in clothes, must be in part supplied by the body, and will have a tendency to reduce the temperature of the body in an undue degree, and thereby to produce cold. The effect of violent labour or exercise is to cause the body to generate heat much faster than it would in a state of rest. Hence we see why, when the clothes have been rendered wet by rain or by perspiration, the taking of cold may be avoided by keeping the body in a state of exercise or labour until the clothes can be changed, or till they dry on the person; for in this case, the heat carried off by the moisture in evaporating is amply supplied by the redundant heat generated by labour or exercise.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

451. MONSOONS are trade winds that in eastern latitudes blow constantly six months in one direction, and in the opposite direction for the same time.—*London Journal*, 1855.

452. NUMERALS.—The numerical figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, are upon good authority believed to be of the Indian origin. They were not used in Germany till the beginning of the fourth century, nor in Russia until the beginning of the last century. Before the use of these figures, the Roman numerals or alphabetic characters were used. [See *Le Nouveau Traité Diplomatique.*] Men in the first instance counted with their fingers; and hence four simple strokes stand for four. Five was represented by a rude drawing of the left hand with the back towards the counter, viz. V. Two V's together counted ten, and made the figure X. The hundred was marked by the letter C, which stood for the Latin word *centum*. The latter form of numerical notations is stated still to be preserved in the accounts of the English Exchequer.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

453. THE LATE LORD RAGLAN lost his arm at the battle of Waterloo.—*London Journal*, 1855.

454. TIME REQUIRED TO COUNT A BILLION.—This is a million times a million, which no one is able to count, however easy it may be to write it. You can count 160 or 170 a minute, but let us even suppose that you go so far as 200 in a minute, then an hour will produce 12,000; a day 288,000; and a year, or 365 days (for every four years you may rest a day from counting, during leap-year), 105,120,000. Supposing that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, and continued to do so, and was counting still, he would not, even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted nearly enough. For, to count a billion, he would require 9,512 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 20 minutes, according to the above rule.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

455. THE POLICE FORCE of the metropolis amounts to about six thousand men.—*London Journal*, 1851.

456. ORIGIN OF SADLER'S WELLS.—The well-known place of amusement, called Sadler's Wells, takes its name from a chalybeate spring, now called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells. This spring was discovered by one Sadler, 1680, in the garden of a building which he had just opened to the public as a music-house. A pamphlet was published in 1684, giving an account of this discovery, with the virtues of the water. the author says, that the well at Islington was famed before the Reformation for its extraordinary cures, and was called the

Holy Well, but that it had been stopped up some years when discovered by Sadler.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

457. POLITICS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The author of the Waverly Novels was at heart a strong Conservative. He idolised the Stuart family. We do not blame him, for a strong predilection shows a good heart.—*London Journal*, 1851.

458. SPEED OF THE MAGNETIC CURRENT.—The velocity of the magnetic current is about *fifteen thousand four hundred miles per second*. In America, the time of transit between Boston and Bangor was recently measured, and the result was, that the time occupied in the transmission was *one hundred and sixtieth of a second*; and that the speed of the galvanic current was at the rate of sixteen thousand miles per second, which is about six hundred miles per second more than the average of other experiments.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

459. THE WORD BIBLE is derived from the Greek *biblion*, "a book," the translation now in use was published in 1613. We must decline to discuss questions purely theological.—*London Journal*, 1855.

460. SABBATHS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—"I have read somewhere that there is always a Sabbath, or day set apart for consecrated purposes among various people without intermission; will you tell me if this is the case?"—By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship: Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the fact of the diurnal revolution of the earth, giving every variation of longitude at a different hour, and it becomes apparent that every moment is Sabbath somewhere.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

461. THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, barring the recovery of a debt after the lapse of six years, extends to the island of Jersey.—*London Journal*, 1851.

462. CAUSE OF LUMINOSITY OF THE SEA.—There are few points of natural history which have been so long and so much disputed, as the illumination of the sea water. All that is known with any certainty, may be reduced to the following facts: there are several shining mollusca, which, during their life, emit at pleasure a phosphoric light, which is rather pale, and generally of a bluish colour.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

463. AN APPRENTICE CAN BE ASSIGNED, and is bound to remain with the master to whom he has been transferred.—*London Journal*, 1851.

464. POISON OF THE COMMON TOAD.—"Is the common impression that toads possess poison, a correct one?"—There seems to be some foundation for this popular belief, if we may trust the report of two French *savans*, Messrs. Gratiolet and Cloez. They inoculated small animals with the milky fluid contained in the toad, and found it productive of fatal effects in a short time. A turtle-dove, slightly wounded in the wing with the liquid, died in terrible convulsions in eight minutes. Five small birds, after inoculation with the deadly poison, died in five or six seconds, but without convulsions.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

465. GOVERNMENT have not the power to send a militia regiment out of the United Kingdom. Several regiments have volunteered for foreign service.—*London Journal*, 1851.

466. ENTERING THE ROYAL MARINES.—Candidates for the Royal Marines require *interest* to be placed upon the list of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and *claims* as well. The claims may be based upon having a brother, father, or some relative in the service, or one who *has* served his country, but no one is admitted without having such claims. The examinations are ordered by the Admiralty. Trigonometry and gunnery are indispensable for a direct commission, but not for a cadetship.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

467. SIR JOHN MOORE was killed in January, 1809.—*London Journal*, 1855.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD VOLUME.—As years passed on, writing on the inner bark of the lime-tree superseded, among the Romans, the mode of writing on leaves. The name of the bark was *liber*, in Latin; and a book formed of it was called "a *liber*." Leaves thus written on were rolled up for convenience sake, and were called a volume—a term which was afterwards applied to all books, of whatever form or shape.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

469. THE FATE OF A CONVICT may be ascertained by application at the Home

Office, or to the governor of the colony to which he was transported.—*London Journal*, 1851.

470. BUTLER, AUTHOR OF "HUDIBRAS," AND BUTLER, AUTHOR OF "ANALOGY."—We have never heard of any person who confounded (as C. A. R. states some persons have done) the author of the *Analogy* with the writer of *Hudibras*. The former was Joseph Butler, Bishop of Bristol, born in 1692; the latter Samuel Butler, born 80 years before: the former has been considered one of our best theological essayists; the latter, the most witty writer in our language.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

471. QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY was a fund from which the stipends of the poorer clergy were augmented.—*London Journal*, 1855.

472. ORIGIN OF THE TERM CALCULATION.—In semi-civilised states small stones were used as counters; hence the word "calculation," derived from *calculus*, a little pebble.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

473. FOR SITUATIONS as Schoolmasters in the Army apply at the Horse Guards.—*London Journal*, 1851.

474. CAUSE OF HAIL.—Hail is rain which has passed in its descent to the earth through some cold bed of air, and has been frozen into ice. To produce hail there must be two strata of clouds having opposite electricities, or charged with positive and negative electricity, and two currents of wind. The lower cloud, being charged negatively, is the one which precipitates the hail.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

475. A MASTER cannot compel his apprentices to attend a place of worship on Sunday; but a magistrate can punish them for not doing so.—*London Journal*, 1851.

476. KALEIDOSCOPE. — "From what is the term Kaleidoscope derived? Who was the inventor? and what is the object of this instrument?"—This name is derived from the Greek, and signifies literally, "beautiful forms, to see." It was invented by Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, and is intended to assist jewellers, glass painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns, of which it produces an infinite number.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

477. THE PERSON WHO ADMINISTERS to the effects of an intestate, may be sued for any debts he may have contracted. Creditors can take out letters of administration.—*London Journal*, 1851.

478. LINDLEY MURRAY was born in 1745, at Sweeton, near Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

479. TO ASCERTAIN THE FATE OF RELATIVES who served under the East India Company in the East Indies, apply personally at the India House, Leadenhall-street, London.—*London Journal*, 1856.

480. THE ORIGIN OF CARDS. — About the year 1390, cards were invented to divert Charles IV., then King of France, who had fallen into a melancholy disposition. That they were not in use before, appears highly improbable. — *Family Tutor*, 1852.

481. NELSON was buried in St. Paul's in 1806.—*London Journal*, 1855.

482. QUOTATION.—"Who is the author of the two celebrated lines I have so often seen quoted:—

'Men change their fortune, manners change with climes,
Tenets with books, and principles with times.'"

Pope.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

483. WHEN A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN AGREED UPON, the gentleman consults the lady as to the choice of the church in which the ceremony is to be performed.—*London Journal*, 1851.

484. GRAMMAR. — Which of the two forms of sentence is correct—"The government *is* very backward," or "The government *are* very backward." Both are correct. Government is a noun of multitude, and may be used according to the taste or convenience of the writer, either in the singular or in the plural.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

485. AN APPRENTICE is bound to remain in his master's employ wherever he resides, unless there is a special stipulation to the contrary in the deed of apprenticeship.—*London Journal*, 1853.

486. PRONUNCIATION OF MAGYAR.—This word is pronounced as though written *Modjar*. The *a* has the sound of *o* in *dodge*; the *gy* that of *j* or *di*.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

487. MOORE'S ALMANAC first appeared in 1698. Upwards of seventy years before that time an almanac was printed at Aberdeen with this title, "Prognostication for this

yeare of our Redemption 1626, the second after Leape-yeare, &c., Printed at Aberdeen by Edward Raban, for David Melville, 1626.—*London Journal*, 1855.

488. HINTS ON COMPOSITION.—The following rules apply to the questions proposed by our correspondent, and form a sequel to the above:—1. No abbreviations are allowable in prose, and numbers (except in dates) must be expressed in words, not in figures. 2. In all cases, excepting where dispatch is absolutely necessary, the character &, and others of a similar nature, must not be used, but the whole word must be written out. 3. The letters of the same syllable must always be written in the same line. When there is not room in a line for *all* the letters of a syllable, they must *all* be carried into the next line; and when a word is divided by placing one or more of the syllables in one line, and the remainder in the following line, the hyphen must always be placed at the end of the former line. 4. The title of the piece must always be in a line by itself, and should be written in larger letters than the exercise itself. 5. The exercise should be commenced not at the extreme left hand of the line, but a little towards the right. Every separate paragraph should also commence in the same way. 6. The crotchets or brackets which enclose a parenthesis should be used as sparingly as possible. Their place may often be supplied by commas.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

489. THE AUGUSTAN AGE of English literature was the sixty or seventy years that elapsed from the middle of Elizabeth's reign to the period of the Restoration. In point of real force and originality of genius, neither the age of Pericles, nor of Augustus, nor the times of Leo X., nor of Louis XIV., can come at all in comparison, for in that short period we shall find the names of the greatest men this country has ever produced, the names of Shakspere, Bacon, Spenser, and Sydney, of Hooker, Barrow, Taylor, and Raleigh, of Napier, Hobbes, and Milton, and many others. No nation in the world can present such a galaxy of genius and accomplishments.—*London Journal*, 1856.

490. GLASS.—The art of making glass was introduced into England from France, in the year 674, for the use of churches and monasteries. Benedict Biscop, who in that year founded a monastery, and attached to it an elegant church of stone, after the Roman manner, prevailed on some glass-makers in France to come over and glaze the windows. These artificers not only performed the work assigned to them, but also taught the English how to make windows, lamps, and drinking-vessels. Before that period, the windows of houses and churches were filled either with linen, cloth, or lattices of wood; and even in the twelfth century, glass windows in private houses were very rare.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

491. THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON was very liberal in his charities, and was frequently made the victim of his generosity by begging impostors. The Duke, however, did not advertise his good nature. He did "good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame." His name rarely appeared at the head of a subscription list, and for a very good reason. He knew that the majority of the large sums opposite titled names were mere figures never represented by a cheque, and he disdained to have his name paraded among such a dishonest rabble. He preferred contributing to a worthy object anonymously. During the Irish famine he distributed among the relief committees, formed in that unhappy country, at least £10,000! He never said a word about it at Exeter Hall. The old soldier held himself aloof from the advertising section of the getters-up of public subscriptions for benevolent purposes.—*London Journal*, 1856.

492. VEGETABLE POISONS.—It happens that all the most virulent poisons are of vegetable origin. There is the burning nicotine, and the deadly aconite, which destroys in small fractions of a grain; and strychnia, a fourth part of a grain of which has killed a wild boar in a few seconds; and prussic acid, so prevalent in many botanical tribes. Then there are the deadly alkalies of hemlock and tobacco, and oxalic acid, of treacherous fame, all derived from the vegetable kingdom. Before the rapidly mortal action of some of the vegetable products we have mentioned, arsenic, that terror of the mineral kingdom, is innocence itself, and sublimate is impotent.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

493. ANCIENT COSTUMES THAT STILL SURVIVE.—Dress is mutable, who denies it? but still old fashions are retained to a far greater extent than one would at first imagine. The Thames watermen rejoice in the dress of Elizabeth, while the royal beef-eaters (buffetiers) wear that of private soldiers of the time of Henry VII.; the blue coat boy, the costume of a London citizen of the reign of Edward VI., the London charity school girls, the plain mob cap and long gloves of the time of Queen Anne. In the brass badge of the cabmen, we see a retention of the dress of Elizabethan retainers, while the shoulder knots that once decked an officer now adorn a footman. The attire of the sailor of William III.'s era is now seen among our fishermen. The university dress is as old as the age of the Smithfield martyrs. The linen bands of the pulpit and the bar are abridgments of the fallen collar. Other costumes are found lurking in provinces, and amongst some trades. The butchers' blue is the uniform of a guild. The quaint little head-dress of the market-women of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, is in fact the gipsy hat of George the II. Scarlet has been the colour of soldiers' uniform from the time of the Lacedemonians.—*London Journal*, 1856.

494. POSITION OF PULPITS.—Originally all pulpits faced to the west, that the eyes of the congregation might see all acts of devotion, and look towards the east, whence the Sun of Righteousness arose. The first deviations from this rule were introduced by the Puritans, and the first chapel erected south and north was the chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, a distinguished leader of that sect. —*Family Tutor*, 1852.

495. THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE is to its diameter as 3.1416 to 1. This is so near to absolute truth that if tested on so vast a scale as the measurement of the earth's equator and diameter, the error would not be found to amount to 150 yards in the earth's girdle. The area of a circle is equal to its circumference multiplied by its semi-radius; or, to speak in more correct phraseology, it is equal to the rectangle contained under the circumference (straightened) and the semi-radius. From the first theorem it follows (by rule of proportion) that the circle whose circumference is 12 inches, has a diameter of 3.82 inches, and therefore a semi-radius of .955, which is 11.46, or nearly 11½ square inches. A square with a circumference of 12 inches contains an area of only 9 square inches.—*London Journal*, 1856.

496. HIEROGLYPHICS.—Hieroglyphics consist in certain symbols which are made to stand for invisible objects, on account of some analogy which such symbols were supposed to bear to the objects. Egypt was the country where this sort of writing was most studied, and brought into a regular science. In hieroglyphics was conveyed all the boasted knowledge of their priests. According to the properties which they ascribed to animals, they chose them to be the emblems of moral objects. Thus, ingratitude was expressed by a viper; imprudence, by a fly; wisdom, by an ant; knowledge, by an eye; eternity, by a circle which has neither beginning nor end; a man universally shunned, by an eel, which they supposed to be found with no other fish. Sometimes they joined two or more of these characters together, as a serpent with a hawk's head denoted nature, with God presiding over it.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

497. ASH-WEDNESDAY is the first day of Lent, and is so called from the ancient ceremony of blessing ashes on that day, wherewith the priest signed the people on the forehead in the form of a cross, pronouncing at the same time this wholesome admonition—"Remember, man, thou art dust, and shalt return to dust." Platina, a priest, and librarian to the Vatican, relates that Prochetus, Archbishop of Geneva, being at Rome on Ash-Wednesday, he fell at the feet of Pope Boniface VIII., who blessed and gave out the ashes on that day, in order to be signed with the blessed ashes, as others had been. Thinking him to be his enemy, instead of uttering the usual form, the Pope parodied it, and said, "Remember thou art a Ghibelline, and with the Ghibellines thou shalt return to ashes," and then his Holiness threw the ashes in the archbishop's eyes. In a convocation held in the time of Henry VIII., this practice was preserved with some other rites and ceremonies, which survived the shock that almost overthrew the whole pile of Catholicity. In our present church we supply the ancient disci-

pline of sackcloth and ashes, by reading publicly on this day the curses denounced against impenitent sinners, when the people are directed to repeat an amen at the end of each malediction.—*London Journal*, 1856.

498. INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON RAIN.—From the comparison of a series of observations, continued for twenty-eight years at Munich, Stuttgard, and Augsburg, by Professor Schubler, it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter and the new moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals, is to that in the first as 696 to 845, or in round numbers as 5 to 6. And this proportion is not only true of the twenty years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which gives analogous numbers; we therefore conclude that it rains more frequently during the increase than during the wane of the moon. The results maintained by Schubler received support from a series of observations made by Pilgram at Vienna.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

499. THE TERM "SHROVE," which applies equally to Shrove Tuesday and the preceding Sunday, is the preter tense of the Saxon verb "to shrive," *i. e.*, to confess. Shrovetide was a solemn season of confession, preparatory to Lent. Among the British Protestants, especially in villages, Shrove Tuesday is better known as Pancake Day. The making of pancakes and fritters used to furnish as much amusement in the kitchen, as their mastication did in the parlour, the operaters piquing themselves on tossing them skilfully in the pan. But the custom is now on the wane. In the year 1684, it existed in all its glory, as appears from Poor Robin's Almanack for that year.—*London Journal*, 1856.

500. ORIGIN OF COACHES.—The word coach is originally derived from the Italian *cocchio*. The inventor of this species of conveyance is said to have been a ruler of Greece, who being afflicted with lameness, devised a carriage, not only for his convenience, but to conceal his personal deformity.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

501. DR. COKE, the Wesleyan missionary, died [illegible]ea, May 3, 1813, on board the [illegible]ndiaman, on his passage to Ceylon with Messrs. Squance and Harvard, and four other Wesleyan missionaries, whom he was taking to that island in order to commence a Wesleyan mission there. Dr. Coke retired late on the night of the 2nd to his cabin, in his usual cheerfulness and good health, and was found dead by his servant at an early hour in the morning, apparently in an attitude of prayer, having died of apoplexy, when within a few weeks' sail of Ceylon. He was buried at sea, in the usual manner, on the same day.—*London Journal*, 1856.

502. DEFINITION OF THE TERM "MUMMY."—"Why is an embalmed body called a Mummy?" Because of the Egyptian word called *mum*, wax, which is used in embalming. The custom of embalming originated in a vanity amongst the Egyptians of being considered immortal.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

503. THE CIVIL YEAR.—It would occupy too much space to go fully into your inquiries, but the origin of leap-year is simply this:—The civil year, for convenience sake, is made to consist of an exact number of days; and reckoning it at 365 days, Julius Cæsar endeavoured to reconcile it with natural time by ordering three common years in succession to consist of 365 days, and every fourth year to contain 366. In the latter extended interval, which on that account we term leap-year, the extra day is given to the shortest month; and as the Romans then doubled the sixth of the calends of March, which answers to our 24th of February, the name of Bissextile (double-sixth) was applied to that year.—*London Journal*, 1856.

504. PERSPIRATION PECULIAR TO MEN AND HORSES.—You are mistaken; men and horses only sweat. So say the medical men, whose business it is to investigate the wonderful mechanism of both. The ox cools off by accelerated respiration; if heated in the furrow, he partially opens his mouth and drops his tongue, and by rapid respiration, or breathing, throws off the excess of heat which has accumulated in the system. The dog which runs at the side of the carriage through the intense heat of a July sun, dashes into the cold spring with impunity, and returns refreshed, having no perspiration to check,—when men or horses submerged in a similar manner would suddenly check perspiration, and if the sur-

ved the shock, it would be to die with acute or chronic inflammation. In violent motion the respiration of both men and horses is increased, but not sufficiently so as to carry off the heat that is generated—they perspire through the skin, the pores of which become opened or enlarged, and it is while in this condition that both are exceedingly liable to be injured, and when great care is necessary to preserve the health of either.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

505. THE HANDWRITING IS NOT AN INDEX to the human character. In the mercantile world there is an unvarying style, so there is in the legal, and all the ladies' letters that we receive possess the same steel like characteristics. Medical men have a peculiar style, so have literary men, so that handwriting is only an index to occupation, possession, or station, not to the peculiarities of individuals moving in those stations.—*London Journal*, 1855.

506. USEFULNESS OF SUNFLOWERS.—Few persons are aware of the uses to which the sunflower may be applied, and when we see heaps of them rooted up in a garden, and cast aside as worthless, it is with a feeling of pity for such ignorant waste. The leaves furnish a valuable fodder for cattle, and when in flower bees flock to it from all parts to gather honey. The seed is useful for feeding sheep, pigs, and other animals, and produce a striking effect on poultry, occasioning them to lay more eggs, and the stalks, when dried, burn well, the ashes affording a considerable quantity of alkali.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

507. THE HOTTEST DAY this year was the 6th of June, when the maximum temperature was 86 degrees.—*London Journal*, 1855.

508. ORPHAN CHILDREN.—The Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society, Brixton-hill, Surrey, and Aldersgate-street, London, educates, clothes, and wholly supports the legitimate children, whether orphans or not, from all parts of the world, of those who were once in prosperity. It is supported by voluntary contributions; but on payment of £100 a girl would be admitted at eight years of age, and wholly provided for till she was fifteen, when she would be placed out or apprenticed. The secretary is E. F. Leeks, Esq., solicitor, No. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house. There is also the Haus Town School of Industry, at No. 103, Sloane-street, Chelsea, where girls are maintained, and which requires a partial payment of £1 5s. per quarter; and the St. John's Servants' School, at No. 22, New Ormond-street, where girls are maintained and trained as servants on payment of about £12 a year, according to the age of the child. The rules may be obtained of the matrons at either of the institutions.—*Family Herald*, 1851.

509. WHEN A LADY, to whom a gentleman has paid his addresses, has deceived him as to her age, we do not think an action for breach of promise could be maintained.—*London Journal*, 1851.

510. EVERY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY bears the royal arms by special grant from the sovereign, with such difference as may be assigned to them. The present mode of difference is said to have been adopted in the time of Henry the Fourth. Anterior to this, various methods appear to have been in use; but none of them were regulated by any fixed rules.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

511. YES OR NO?—The affirmative answer to "Did you get only one holiday?" is "Yes, only one;" not "No, only one," as is the vulgar habit. The reason is obvious. The answer may be given thus, "I got only one," which is affirmative. If "no" were legitimate for an affirmative answer, then "I got not only one" would be correct, which is an absurdity. It is a very common vulgarism to say "no" to "only" when you mean yes. "Have you only one sister?" "No." That means "yes" with many; "Yes, I have only one."—*Family Herald*, 1851.

512. THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD were—the Pyramids of Egypt, the Tomb of Mausolus, the King of Caria, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Statue of the Sun at Rhodes, the Statue of Jupiter Olympus, and the Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at Alexandria.—*London Journal*, 1856.

513. PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY goes on by seniority and merit, not by purchase; and if a man's health enable him to remain there, he may eventually retire with a competence to enjoy the remainder

of his life in his native land.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

514. BUTLER was the author of the following couplet:—

Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still.

—*Family Herald*, 1854.

515. A BATTALION is a portion of a regiment; a division a portion of an army. Rank-and-file means a body of soldiers placed in military array; file is a line of soldiers ranged beyond one another; rank is a line of men placed abreast.—*London Journal*, 1855.

516. COPPER KITCHEN UTENSILS.—Certain substances have a very singular and marked action on copper. All fatty matters, vegetable acids, and even, under certain circumstances, common salt. From this it will be seen that nearly all our aliments are liable to be contaminated and rendered poisonous by contact with copper vessels, for but very few articles of food lack fatty matter, a vegetable acid, or salt. A perfect coating of tin is the only safeguard in the use of copper or brass vessels. *Home Companion*, 1853.

517. THE CRESCENT was the old symbol of Constantinople; the Turks took it with Constantinople. It is not a Mahometan emblem, but the emblem of the metropolis of the Greek Empire. The Eastern Empire is the moon, and the Western Empire the sun; and thus, according to some interpreters of prophecy, "When the sun is turned into darkness (that is, infidelity, religious indifference, science, &c.), and the moon into blood" (that is, war), the end of the Christian era is at hand.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

518. THE BATTLE OF MOSKOW was fought on the 7th of September, 1812, that is to say, 43 years all but a day before the one that now occupies us—the successful assault upon Sebastopol.—*London Journal*, 1855.

519. WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?—According to rules established in the Herald's office, a person is entitled to the rank of gentleman, whatever may be his condition, or however dispossessed of broad lands and central homes, who can show a coat of arms for five generations.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

520. THE SPEED AT WHICH A TRAVELLER is going on a telegraphed railway may be ascertained as follows:—The telegraph posts which are passed in a minute should be multiplied by 2; those passed in half a minute by 4; those passed in a quarter of a minute by 8; and in each case the result will be the number of miles travelled per hour; the posts being arranged thirty to a mile.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

521. TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL AND OF WARSAW.—The 8th of September, the day on which Sebastopol was successfully assaulted by the allies, is the same day on which, twenty-four years ago (1831), the Russian army, with Prince Paskiewitch, commander-in-chief, at its head, entered Warsaw triumphant over Polish nationality.—*London Journal*, 1855.

522. THE TIMES newspaper was the first to adopt the steam printing-press, in the completion of which the proprietors are said to have expended upwards of sixty thousand pounds.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

523. REASONS FOR WEARING BEARDS.—1st. The Creator made the beard for a wise purpose. 2nd. Everybody dislikes the operation of shaving. 3rd. Waste of time in shaving. 4th. Shaving is the remnant of a barbarous age, as William the Conqueror compelled the English to shave, though King Alfred did not. 5th. Inconsistencies of shaving the chin and not the head. 6th. Beard a protection to face and throat—moustache filter to nose. 7th. Shaving makes hair grow too fast, causing weak hair and baldness. 8th. Razor a dangerous instrument in a house.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

524. THE MARLBOROUGH is 245 feet in length between the perpendiculars, and of 4,000 tons burden; the mainmast weighs 23 tons, main yard 6 tons, anchors 26 tons, rigging 93 tons, guns and carriages 369 tons, shot 170 tons, powder 64 tons; the power of engines and boilers is 800 horses, and she is intended to carry 131 guns. The Marlborough is of the same class as the Duke of Wellington and the Royal Albert.—*London Journal*, 1855.

525. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.—The difference is this. In low-pressure engines, the steam which has driven the piston in one direction, is condensed into water, and taken entirely out of the way, before the

piston returns. In these engines, if the steam let in gives a pressure of fifteen pounds to the inch within the cylinder, this will just balance the pressure of the atmosphere without, and the engine will move without any pressure on the boiler outward. It is only above this pressure that the strain on the boiler begins. But in the high-pressure engines, there is no apparatus for condensing the steam. It is driven out against the atmosphere, and the first fifteen pounds of pressure on the boiler does nothing to move the engine. It is only above this that anything is accomplished.—*Home Companion*, 1855.

526. THE LETTER G.—The common rule for the pronunciation of *g* is, that it retains its hard sound before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and takes the soft sound of *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y*; but its different sounds are not reducible to rules, and in proper names it is sounded according to will or custom. It is generally hard in Saxon names and words, and soft before those derived from the Greek, Latin, and French. As a striking proof of its irregularity of sound, the word *gill* may be given; when it means a measure of liquids, the *g* is *soft*; when an aperture below the head of a fish, it is hard. We have known two families of that name who made a similar variation in the pronunciation of their names. The only exception to the hard sound before *a* and *o* is the word "gaol," which is always pronounced as if written *jail*. A foreigner who invariably pronounced the *g* hard would be oftener right than wrong.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

527. LORD RAGLAN derived his title from the name of his castle. He was a member of the Beaufort family.—*London Journal*, 1855.

528. THE CENSUS AND CONDITION OF THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—The entire population of the island, which is only seven miles in length, and not more than twenty miles in circumference, is 569,119 in 1849. Of the number, upwards of 334,000 were males, and 212,059 females. The Hindoos comprise somewhere about one-half of the population. The Mussulmen are more numerous than the Parsees, the descendants of the ancient fire-worshippers; who, even in the present day, observe the old form of worshipping the sun, and the old ceremony of exposing their dead as food to fowls of the air. They construct towers, on the top of which the dead bodies are placed. The Parsees have newspapers, printed in the Guzerat language. The native Christians, or Europeans, are about 22,000; and these, with the other natives and the castes who emigrated to the island, are all subject to the same social and political influences and laws. In the Bombay tables of the population, one feature is presented—the excess of males over females. There are 334,090 males to 212,059 females. The contrary is the case in Europe, where the females are much in excess of the males. There was one reason why there is such a disparity between the sexes in Bombay, and in India generally. The crime of female infanticide is general there. It is considered a disgrace if females do not get married; and to escape the disgrace of female children not being married, or to save the expenses, which are enormous in India in the marriage customs, the female children are murdered to a horrible extent. The only place in India where the females are to be found in numbers somewhat equal to the men is among the military, where they are allowed to any extent, though in Europe they are limited to 6 per cent. Among the Hindoos the females number 50 per cent.; among the Mussulmen 60 per cent.; and among the Parsees 88 per cent. In India, classes are now more generally intermixing with each other.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

529. RALPH is often pronounced *Rahf*, and it may be *Rafe* also; but we suppose that the true pronunciation is just *Ralf*, in which the *l* may be omitted, as in *half*. In some parts of England, midland counties, half is pronounced *hafe*, and this is adopted in halfpenny. *Hafe* people no doubt say *Rafe*.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

530. THE ENGAGEMENT between the Shannon and the Chesapeake occurred in 1814. The Yankee was disabled and taken in about fifteen minutes.—*London Journal*, 1855.

531. GUNPOWDER OF VARIOUS NATIONS.—The goodness of gunpowder, and consequently the intensity of its explosive power, depend entirely upon the purity of its constituents, and the proportions in which they are mixed. As all agree in the necessity of purification, means are adopted for cleansing and purifying the nitre and the sulphur, and

for obtaining a light, porous, friable, and very pure charcoal. The battle powders of many nations differ in the proportions used of the three constituents named; yet each government considers its own mode of manufacture the best, even sometimes in spite of evidence to the contrary. The French powder consists, in a hundred parts, of nitre 75, charcoal and sulphur 12½ each; but in their mining powder, the French put the sulphur in a higher proportion than the charcoal, the numbers being nitre 65, sulphur 20, charcoal 15. The battle powder of the United States of America is exactly the same as the French. The Austrian infantry powder consists of nitre 72, charcoal 16, sulphur 12; the Prussian battle powder of nitre 75, charcoal 13·5, sulphur 11·5; the Russian, of nitre 73 78, charcoal 13·59, sulphur 12·63; the Spanish, of nitre 76·47, charcoal 10 78, sulphur 12·75; and the Chinese of nitre 75 7, charcoal 14·4, sulphur 9 9.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

532. RELATIONS THROUGH MARRIAGE DISSOLVED BY DEATH.—Marriage is dissolved by death. The dead wife was a wife, but is a wife no longer; otherwise a man could not marry again; therefore a man, who was your brother-in-law whilst his wife, your sister, lived, is your brother-in-law no longer, now she is dead; but he is called by courtesy your brother-in-law, and his children by your sister always are by blood related to you. His children by another woman are not related to you at all.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

533. THE RENT OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN ST. PETERSBURG is quite as high as the same kind are in London. In the poorer quarters the rents are much lower in comparison.—*London Journal*, 1855.

531. SPEED OF CARRIER PIGEONS.—We believe a tolerably correct idea may be formed of the speed of the carrier pigeons from the following instance:—In July, 1828, fifty-six carriers brought to London from Liege were flown from the former city at thirty-four minutes past 4 in the morning. One of them, called Napoleon, returned to his home at twenty-four minutes past 10 the same morning—a distance of 300 miles—having accomplished the journey in five hours and fifty minutes, being about the rate of 45 miles an hour. The others followed in succession, and nearly all reached Liege before noon. Other matches made before and since show that the maximum speed is about the above rate, and that the bird can maintain it for several hours.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

535. THE PROPORTIONS OF GLASGOW, Liverpool, and London, on the average, in respect to revenue, are as 1, 4, and 10. The minute details we cannot enter into, and the new system of free trade has made considerable changes in the revenue department. The in and out tonnage of Glasgow and London are, however, as 1 to 5. London brings in more revenue in proportion to its tonnage; as teas, tobacco, wines, spirits, &c., are the principal sources of revenue. Liverpool is pretty nearly a medium between the two.—*Family Herald*, 1851.

536. "MIND YOUR P'S AND Q'S," undoubtedly originated in the tavern practice of scoring debts by customers, the P's signifying pints, and the Q's quarts.—*London Journal*, 1855.

537. RAKING OUT THE FIRE.—This short-sighted measure of economy, so far from being conducive to safety, is attended with great danger. It was observed to the British Association, in 1838, that "Newcastle, notwithstanding the vast consumption of coal in the town, is remarkably free from fires of dangerous magnitude; and it was suggested whether, as the greater number of fires occurred in London about eleven o'clock at night, the practice of raking out the fires at bed-time, which is not done at Newcastle where coals are cheap, might not have some connection with these conflagarations."—*Home Companion*, 1853.

538. DENSITY OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND IN CHINA.—Taking the population of China at 367,000,000, and the square miles at 1,300,000, and that of England at 15,000,000, and square miles at 50,000, then China is less densely populated than England.—*Family Herald*, 1851.

539. MARRIAGE WITH A STEP DAUGHTER is illegal, and contrary to the Scriptural law.—*London Journal*, 1855.

540. APPRENTICESHIP.—The fee paid for an apprenticeship of five years to a member of the Apothecaries' Company varies so much, that it is impossible to state any particular sum as the actual amount. Independently of board, which is a matter more susceptible of calculation, the fee for a Lon-

don practitioner, whose practice is moderate, say £300 or £400 per annum, is about £50, and it would not be very far from the truth to calculate the fee in every case in the same proportion to the annual value of the master's practice.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

541. THE BAYONET was originally a Spanish invention.—*London Journal*, 1853.

542. WORKHOUSES were first erected in England in the year 1723, when they had an instant and striking effect in reducing the number of poor. Indeed, the aversion of the poor to the workhouses was so great, that Sir F. M. Eden mentions that some proposed, by way of weakening this aversion, "to call workhouses by some softer and more inoffensive name." Previously to this date, it had been customary to relieve the able-bodied poor at their own houses.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

543. THE NUMBER OF HOUSES in the whole of the metropolitan districts is now upwards of 320,000, besides 10,000 courts and alleys.—*London Journal*, 1855.

544. AS A TEST TO DISTINGUISH GENUINE TEA from the sloe-leaf, let it be infused, and some of the larger leaves laid out to dry; when the real tea-leaf will be found narrow in proportion to their length, and deeply notched at the edges with a sharp point; whilst the sloe-leaf is notched very slightly, is darker in colour, rounder at the point, and of a coarser texture.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

545. GENERAL WOLFE was killed at the taking of Quebec, at the age of 34.—*London Journal*, 1851.

546. ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS IN AMERICA.—From recent statistical returns, we are enabled to give you the information you require.—The Order of Oddfellows in the United States embrace 36 grand lodges. The aggregate of lodges belonging to these several bodies number 2,729. The number of contributing members is 193,298. And, according to the official report of the Grand Lodge of the United States at its last session, it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1852, there were 25,776 initiations, while the revenues of the entire body reached the amount of 164,331 dollars 15 cents. The relief afforded was as follows, viz.:—Number of brothers relieved, 26,330; widowed families relieved, 3,959; number of brothers buried, 1,642; relief paid to brothers, 672,384 dollars 92 cents.; relief paid to widowed families, 52,430 dollars 75 cents.; paid for the education of orphans, 10,750 dollars 85 cents.; paid for the burial of the dead, 172,442 dollars 79 cents.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

547. THE LARGEST ROOM IN THE WORLD under a single roof, and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia, being 650 feet in length and 150 in breadth.—*London Journal*, 1851.

548. COLOURS OF THE SEA.—The sea is bluish green, and the Arctic Sea is ultramarine and transparent blue to olive green or opaque in stripes, caused by animalculæ and noduse in countless myriads. In the Gulf of Guinea it is white, and round the Maldives black. In other places it is red and purple. The solar rays penetrate 200 or 300 feet, and objects may be seen in Arctic and West Indian seas at 150 feet.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

549. LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S legal name is John Russell. He is only a lord by courtesy, as being the younger son of a duke.—*London Journal*, 1851.

550. BOTH CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are made from the seeds or beans of the cacao tree, which grows in the West Indies and South America. The Spanish and the proper name is *cacao*, not *cocoa*, as it is generally spelled; from this mistake, the tree from which the beverage is procured has been often confounded with the palm that produces the edible cocoa nuts, which are the produce of the cocoa tree (*cocos nucifera*), whereas the tree from which chocolate is procured is very different (the *theobroma cacao*).—*Home Companion*, 1851.

551. THE ORIGIN OF THE HALFPENNY and farthing was in the time of William the Conqueror. When he began to reign, the penny was cast with a deep cross, so that it might be broken in half, as a halfpenny, or in quarters for *four* things, or farthings, as we now call them.—*London Journal*, 1851.

552. WOODEN CLOCKS.—The wooden clocks, which we erroneously call Dutch, are nearly all made in the Black Forest; and are, in fact, German clocks. The village of Freyburg is the centre of this manufacture, whence wooden clocks are exported to the number, it is said, of 180,000 yearly,

under the name of Dutch clocks, not only throughout Europe, but even to America and China.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

553. A MARRIAGE BETWEEN A PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC, in a Roman Catholic chapel, duly registered for the purpose, is legal; and if either party married again, he or she would commit bigamy. —*London Journal*, 1851.

554. NUMERAL FIGURES. — We believe that the learned, after many contests, have agreed that the numeral figures, 1 to 9, usually called Arabic, are of Indian origin. The numeral characters of the Brahmins, the Persians, the Arabians, and other eastern nations, are similar. They appear afterwards to have been introduced into several European nations, by travellers who returned from the East.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

555. MISS NIGHTINGALE is a member of the Church of England.—*London Journal*, 1853.

556. THE MODE OF ESTIMATING THE VALUE OF THE DIAMOND is by its weight in carats. If we have a diamond of the first water, free from flaws, and properly cut, its value is as the square of the weight in carats multiplied by eight. A diamond of one carat is worth £8, a diamond of two carats is worth £32, one of ten carats is worth £800.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

557. A MASTER is not bound to pay his apprentice wages during the illness or absence of the latter.—*London Journal*, 1855.

558. LONDON actually consumes in oxen, calves, and sheep, 160 millions of pounds per annum, independently of three sevenths offal. This applies to about four-fifths, or to 1,200,000 of the gross population, and is about 133lbs. per annum to each. But pigs, fish, poultry, and game make up an equal weight. Butter is 50 millions lbs.; and cheese and eggs as much.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

559. IN THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE the British were beaten, [illegible] bad generalship and the aid lent to [illegible]ericans by France.—*London Journal*, [illegible]

560. NIGHTINGALES. — There are two varieties, one which sings both in the night [illegible]e day, and one which sings in the [illegible] only. The night singers are considerably larger and darker coloured, that is, not so rusty red as the day singers, and they are more partial to high ground, while the day singers frequent valleys and hollow ways.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

561. THE MAN NAMED DEFELICI, who attempted to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli, was condemned to the guillotine, and accordingly decapitated at Rome on the 11th of last July.—*London Journal*, 1851.

562. TAX UPON BACHELORS. — By 7th William III., 1695, a tax was laid upon bachelors of more than twenty five years of age; it amounted to £12 10s. for a duke, and 1s. for a common person. Bachelors were subjected to a double tax on their male and female servants, in 1785.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

563. THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE after "if," is so doubtful and so bewildering, that Doctor Webster abandons it altogether. He invariably uses "if he has," for all present and past occasions; and for the future he would say, "if he shall have;" but in poetry, for the sake of conciseness, he admits of "if he have." We believe this rule will ultimately prevail; and we find the present popular writers very generally following it. For years past we have perceived it in the *Times* leading articles. "If he or she has" may be safely used on all occasions.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

564. THE WORD NEWS is not, as we imagine, derived from the adjective new. In former times it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, and from this practice is derived the term of newspaper. This is ingenious enough, but we seldom read North, East, West, South, in order to make up the word.—*London Journal*, 1852.

565. FAIRS.—No fair can be held in England without a grant from the Crown. Stourbridge and Weyhill are now the chief fairs in England; St. Germains, Lyons, and Rheims, are famous fairs in France; Frankfort, Leipsic, and Nuremberg, in Germany; Pesth, in Hungary; Zurich, in Switzerland; Nova, in Italy; and Nishi-Novogorod, in Russia.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

566. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS were written by Dean Swift, an Irish clergyman, who

wrote politics, and died mad. He was a very clever man, but very merciless and uncharitable; hence his madness—for all madness begins with uncharitableness. What his object in writing *Gulliver* was, further than mere fun, cannot be discerned. Some say it is a political satire. It is rather a book written to show the power of contrast in comparing things that might be with things that are; but the only part of the book that has had popular circulation is that of Lilliput. Singular to say, the rest is scarcely ever alluded to.—*Family Herald*, 1851.

567. VILLEINAGE, which you know was personal vassalage, was never abolished by statute. Like many other equally characteristic institutions, it died a natural death, or, as the lawyers say, it fell into desuetude. Lord Mansfield's boast about the "air of England having long been too pure for a slave," was at best a brag, for the law as it then stood, and still does stand, declared "as soon as a negro comes into England he is free. However, one may be a villein in England, but not a slave." And, startling as it may appear, the English law on that point is in such a condition that, although *de facto* villeinage by birth ceased some time in the days of the Stuarts, a man may still make himself a villein by acknowledgment in a court of record. Villeinage fell into decay towards the close of the Tudor period, not so much through the growth of more liberal principles as through its having been discovered that free labourers were less expensive than villeins. The law insisted upon the latter being fed, clothed, and lodged at the expense of their owners—the former lived in the eye of heaven, and, when not required, had to shift for themselves. The decay of villeinage, and the destruction of the monasteries, led to the establishment of the poor-law system—one of the greatest curses ever inflicted on the kingdom. In English history there is much—nay, everything—to be learned by every body; but in certain matters, Catholics as well as Protestants—and most certainly the political economist tribe—ought to get the example by dealing in deductions drawn from facts, not loose surmises and galloping guesses.—*London Journal*, 1852.

568. EVIL OF EYE-GLASSES.—Nothing is more truly dangerous to the sight of those obliged to resort to the aid of glasses than the use of a single eye-glass. This is invariably applied to the same eye, which, in a short time, becomes different from the other, so that when spectacles are adopted, a distinct focal length is necessary for each eye, otherwise inflammation will ensue.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

569. THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT were all over before the Israelites left Egypt. Many of the ancient books of the Jews are lost, as the Book of the Wars of the Lord—the Book of Jasher, unless the Rabbinical book of that name be genuine (the books of Iddo, Nathan, Gad, Abijah, and Jehu), and numerous others mentioned or not mentioned by name. The Book of the Wars of the Lord was probably a record of the battles fought for possession of the promised land.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

570. THE GREATEST PREACHER and most eloquent orator in this country is Dr. Croly, rector of Walbrook. The most eminent divines in the Protestant Church, after Dr. Croly, are:—The Rev. H. Melville; the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, rector; the Rev. F. Dale, vicar; the Rev. J. F. Denham, a gentleman of immense talent; the Rev. D. Moore, minister, Camden Chapel, Camberwell; the Rev. J. Bridge, at the chapel on Denmark Hill; the Rev. W. Curling, at St. Saviour's; the Rev. Henry Hughes, at All Saints, Gordon-square; the Rev. T. Nolan; the Rev. R. Hambleton, Chapel of Ease, Islington; the Rev. Joseph Haslegram, St. Peter's, Islington; the Rev. Dr. Cumming, a truly eloquent man, at his chapel, in Crown-court, Great Russel-street, Drury-lane; the Rev. Hugh Hughes, rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, a most able divine; and, finally, the Rev. Mr. Aurial, rector of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. All these distinguished gentlemen are persons of most exemplary lives.—*London Journal*, 1853.

571. THE HUMAN RACE.—It was Wallace who, in 1760, produced a work on the numbers of mankind, developing the principle of increase of numbers being in higher ratio than increase of food, which was only adopted and copied by Malthus. The other was the originator of the idea. When you ask, however, whether the human race and the present system of animal economy will endure as long as the globe and its solar re-

actions, we have no data to answer your questions, but by reference to the past. Casting our eye backward, then, we see races, kinds, and forms, once covering the surface, now no more. We find ages of shelly beings, of reptiles, of pachyderms; and of gigantic creatures. We now find races re-acting on an atmosphere as 79 to 21, and sustained by water 11 to 79. Will these proportions last?—*Home Companion*, 1853.

572. THE LYCÆUM was a celebrated place near the banks of the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; its modern signification is an institution for lectures on science, literature, &c.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

573. PAPIER-MACHE is made of cuttings of white or brown paper, boiled in water, and beaten in a mortar, till they are rendered into a kind of paste, and then boiled with a solution of gum arabic, or of size, to give consistency to the paste, which is afterwards formed into different shapes, by pressing it into oiled moulds. When dry, the articles are coloured and afterwards varnished.—*London Journal*, 1852.

574. THOUGH COAL-GAS is now so generally used for illumination, it was not known to the public of London till 1803—not fifty years ago. Till then, dim and dirty oil-lamps were hung in the London streets and alleys.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

575. ST. PATRICK used the shamrock to teach the Irish the doctrine of the Trinity. The thistle of Scotland is variously accounted for; but it can only be traced back to James V., who borrowed the emblem of the thistle and its motto from the Bourbons of France, in 1540, when he founded the Order of the Thistle of St. Andrew. The rose of England is the compound of the two roses of Lancaster and York—Lancaster red, York white—united by Henry VII.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

576. THE NAMES of the most distinguished leaders of the heroic Vendeans, who fought so long and so bravely to rescue France from the tyranny of the Convention, were Bonchamps, a gentleman of fortune; Cathelineau, a peasant; Henri de Larochejaquelin, a noble; De Lescure, his cousin; Phélippeau, a peasant; Stofflet, a gamekeeper; Charette, a sailor. The war in La Vendée is far more interesting than the siege of Troy; and if you had the talents of Byron, or Southey, or Tennyson, or our friend Charles Swain, you could not have a finer subject for an epic poem, or a more perfect hero than Larochejaquelin. This illustrious youth was scarcely nineteen when the insurrection broke out, and these were his words to his followers: "When I advance, follow me; when I fall, revenge me; when I retreat, kill me." His actions equal anything we have read of ancient valour, or the chivalry of the middle ages; and the courage of the undisciplined peasants whom he led to battle, far surpassed that of the well-armed soldiers of the Republic. At one time their little province was surrounded with 200,000 soldiers, whilst the entire number of their adult population, men and women, scattered over so many towns and villages, could not have amounted to 300,000 persons. The Vendeans very much resemble the English in their attachment to religion, their loyalty to the sovereign, their quiet habits, their serious gravity, and their love of home; and the manner in which, in more than sixty battles and combats, this little band withstood the great republican armies, is a proof how impossible it would be for any continental power to invade this country with success. —*London Journal*, 1852.

577. ENGLISH AND SCOTCH COINS. —From 1296 to 1355 the coins of England and Scotland were of the same weight and purity; but in the last mentioned year the standard of Scotch money was, for the first time, sunk below that of England; and, by successive degradations, the value of Scotch money, at the union of the crowns in 1603, was only a twelfth part of the whole of the value of the English money of the same denomination. It remained at this point till the legislative union of the two kingdoms, in 1707, cancelled the separate coinage of Scotland.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

578. THE BOOKS CALLED APOCRYPHAL belong to the Bible of the Roman, Greek, and German Churches; the greater portion of Christendom therefore receives them as genuine. They used to be printed in all the English family Bibles till the late Apocryphal rebellion in the Bible Society. The modern Bibles, printed within the last thirty years, have them not. The modern

Bible is therefore not the Bible of King James, "the Most High and Mighty Prince;" nor is it the Bible of the Catholic Churches of any part of Christendom. Hence in part arises the hostility shown to its circulation, as printed in England; for it is in a special manner the Bible of the Bible Society and the Scotch Kirk. The Apocryphal Books are not to be found in the Jewish Canon of Scripture, which the Bible Society follows for the Old Testament. That society, being a free, active, and organised society, is in some respects superseding the Church. The English and Scotch were once familiar with the Apocrypha, but now it is become so rare a book, that most of the rising generation never saw it, and have no more knowledge of it than a Spaniard has of the Bible. If therefore the Bible without the Apocrypha is the only expurgated edition of the Bible, it was only in the 19th century that it was first given to the world; for though many, perhaps most, of the early fathers did not allow the Apocryphal books to be canonical, yet they all read, and recommended them to be read, and made the people acquainted with them; and the modern system of keeping them in ignorance of their contents is a new scheme entirely of the Scotch Kirk and the English societies. In fact, it may be attributed to the Scotch Kirk, for it was the only ecclesiastical establishment which advocated it; the English Church being silent and passive, and submitting, like a subdued and silenced wife, to the force of the current which her domestic authority cannot controul. The principal evidence for rejecting the Apocryphal books is, that they are not written in Hebrew, as it is presumed that all revelation before the Christian Era ought to be. But after the captivity the Jews were scattered amongst the Greeks, and never returned; and they spoke Greek, and were called Greek Jews. Greek was their native language. Hence the Greek Bible or Septuagint contains the Greek and Hebrew books but the Hebrew Bible contains only the Hebrew books. The early fathers generally used the former: but for many hundred years it was not determined what the canonical books were, some rejecting one and some another. Irenæus ranks *Tobit* amongst the prophets; St. Ambrose treats his book as Scripture. *Wisdom* and *Ecclesiasticus* are quoted as Scripture by St. Barnabas, Clemens Romanus, Tertullian, St. Cyprian, Origen, Ambrose, Augustin, and Jerome; and though some of them treated these books as of lower authority, they did not erase them from the sacred volume.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

579. HENRI DE COURCY, on the subject of Queen Anne's farthings, says: "I have, some little time back, seen in the *London Journal*, in the Answers to Correspondents, that persons have been inquiring the value of 'Queen Anne's farthings;' I have therefore subjoined the following extract from Hadyn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' p. 434, relative to this subject, for the information of your readers: 'Queen Anne's Farthings. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by mistaken persons at high prices. The current farthing with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth £1. The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth £1. The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R.R.R., are worth £2 2s. each. The pattern with Peace on a car is more valuable and rare, and worth £5. Pinkerton.'"—*London Journal*, 1852.

580. FRESH WATER begins to freeze at 32 degrees, called the freezing point, but salt water not till 28½ degrees. The atoms lose the motion called heat, and become fixed as crystals.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

581. A PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION for one year would cost £2, and a complete registration for three years £23. All communications for the registration of designs, either useful or ornamental, should be made to James Hill Bowen, Esq., Designs' Office, No. 1, Whitehall.—*Family Herald*, 1854

582. VOLTAIRE was undoubtedly the greatest literary genius of the eighteenth century, at least in his own country. But he gained that eminence by the versatility of his mind—not by any single work. He was great in tragedy, yet not so sublime in that art as Corneille, nor so tender as Racine. He was a keen satirist, yet not so keen as Boileau or Rabelias. In history he cannot be compared with Bossuet, De Thou, Anquetil, Theirry; and yet his "History of Charles XII.," as a model of style, of art, and composition, leave all behind. He had

enormous comic powers, yet he could not write a comedy for the stage; and it cost him many, many years to compose those light novels "Candide," "Zadig," "Babouck," "The Ingenuous Man," &c. In all these celebrated tales he was a close imitator of Lesage, who more than any other writer was his master, and of whom he borrowed that pleasant tartness for which he is so renowned.—*London Journal*, 1852.

583. A MASTER may, by law, moderately chastise his apprentice for misbehaviour, but he cannot discharge him. If he has any complaint against him, or the apprentice against his master, the law may be appealed to.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

584. PREVENIENT GRACE is grace that comes before baptism, and prepares for it. It is a disputed point with churchmen; but those who baptise infants cannot very plausibly hold it. Baptists do consistently —*Non Sicula dapes dulcem elaboravit saporem*, means "Sicilian—that is, rich—banquets will not create an agreeable relish, &c.," in the man over whose impious head a sword ever hangs.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

585. GENERAL PICHEGRU was born in 1761; he was a schoolfellow of Napoleon's, and was eight years his senior in age. He was a man of great military skill, and belonged to the same school of tactics as Moreau, Massena, Kleber, Hoche, and Bernadotte. He betrayed the French Republic, was seized as a conspirator in 1805, and sent to the Temple; but he was found one morning strangled in that prison. Many still believe that his death proceeded from the direct command of Bonaparte. Hoche was born at Montreuil, near Versailles, in 1768. his father was an ostler, he himself a stable-boy. Singular to tell, this great man, whose heart was as pure as Alfred's, Washington's, or Pascal's, laboured in the royal stables in this most humble capacity, at the very time the blood-drinking tiger Marat was employed as a sort of veterinary surgeon in the same household. In 1785, at the age of seventeen, he entered the army without money, education, or friends; he was then but twelve years before him, and in that short time he contrived to become the bravest and greatest man in France. By mending the clothes of his fellow-soldiers, he got money to buy books, and in these he studied so constantly that he became learned, especially in the military art. Nothing could exceed the refinement of his language, his surpassing dignity, his soft and exquisite grace. He was by far the most courtly gentleman in the army; and his manners made so deep an impression on Josephine Beauharnais, that Bonaparte would have had no chance with her at all, had it not been for a stratagem he used. For several weeks Hoche's letters to Josephine were intercepted, the lady thought herself neglected, and in her anger and wounded pride married the little Corsican. Hoche commanded several armies, won several general battles, and died of poison in 1797, at the age of twenty-nine only. Had this great and good republican lived, Napoleon would no more have been able to beguile the people of their liberty than he would have been to tear Mount Atlas out of the earth.—*London Journal*, 1852.

586. LOMBARD-STREET date its origin from the Lombards, the great money-lenders and usurers of former times, who came from Lombardy, and settled in that street.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

587. THE LETTERS *o* and *u*, in German, are sounded like a French or Scotch *e*, as in the French words *feu* and *du*.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

588. THE ROMANS like a long large nose, like Julius Cæsar's, or Achilles's, or Aspasia's which were all aquiline. "Give me," said Napoleon, "a man with a good allowance of nose." But all beauty is relative. The Kalmucks prefer a dumpy club nose, the Hottentots a flat one, and the Chinese a short thick one. In Europe the straight or Grecian nose is accepted as the highest type. Artists contend that a well-formed nose should be one-third the length of the face, from the tip of the chin to the roots of the hair. The etymology of the word is very certain; it is derived from the Saxon "ness," a point of land, such as Stromness, Blackness, &c., points of land or nesses poked into the sea.—*London Journal*, 1852.

589. PROMOTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. —Throughout the whole civil service promotion is the general rule; and that in whatever part of the establishment the vacancy is first made, it is filled up by the advance of those who stood below, until the

room is finally left at the bottom for the new comer.—*Home Companion*, 1852.

590. THE FLY IN AN EXPRESS CARRIAGE is carried along with it, and requires no greater effort in flying than if the carriage were at rest. Even a plumb-line let fall hangs perpendicular; not so when held outside the window. There is more difficulty with the flies about a horse's ears in running, for these have air to resist.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

591. THE ART OF MOSAIC has been known in Rome since the days of the republic. Under the empire the art was greatly improved, and not merely by the introduction of marbles of several colours, but by the invention of artificial stones, termed by the Italians "smalti," which can be made of every variety of tint. This art was never entirely lost. On the introduction of pictures into Christian temples, they were first made of mosaic. When art was restored in Italy, mosaic was also improved, but it attained its greatest perfection in the last and present century. As now practised, it may be described as being the production of pictures, by connecting together numerous minute pieces of coloured marble, or artificial stones. These are attached to a ground of copper, by means of a strong cement of gum mastic, and other materials, and are afterwards ground and polished as a stone would be to a perfectly level surface.—*London Journal*, 1852.

592. MOHAIR is the hair of a variety of the common goat, famous for being soft and fine as silk, and of a silvery whiteness. It is not produced anywhere but in the vicinity of Angora, in Asia Minor.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

593. "CRYING-THE-NECK" is a sport at harvest-home, in Devonshire, and is so ancient that we have no idea of its origin. The reapers having tied together the tops of the last blades of corn, stand at some distance and throw the sickles at it; and he who cuts the knot gets the prize. This sport is also practised in Herefordshire, where it is called "Crying-the-mare."—*Family Herald*, 1854.

594. THE ORDERS OF NOBILITY in Great Britain and Ireland are dukes, marquises, earls, barons, and viscounts. The ducal title was revived by James I. The title of marquis is of the second rank. Anciently connected with it was the duty of guarding the frontiers or limits of a kingdom, called *marches*, from the French word *marche*. The third order, that of earl, is the most ancient and honourable. It is derived from the Saxon word *eald*, which means elder, and the Saxon *ealdermen* were called *ealdermen*—that is, peers or senators; and it would appear that besides assisting in the general government, as is implied by the designation, they were also *shiremen*, or custodiers of the divisions of shires. After the Norman conquest, these functionaries took the French name of *counts*, but which they did not long retain, though to this day their shires are called counties, and their wives, countesses. The Conqueror ceased to trouble himself with county business, at an early period, deputing it to a subordinate officer called *vice-comtes*, whence sheriff. The last degree of peerage—viscount—is which came into vogue in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The history and etymology of the barons are involved in great obscurity. The sons of peers have not legally any noble rank, but by courtesy the second son always bears the second title of the family, if there be one; while the younger sons receive the appellation of *lords*, if the paternal rank be not under that of an earl. The sons of barons and viscounts are merely styled "honourable." The title of baronet was instituted by James I. It is composed of *baron* and the diminutive termination *et*, which makes it to signify a baron of lesser degree. The history of the next dignity, that of knight, goes back to the days of ancient Rome. In the times of chivalry it was conferred on persons of good birth, to enable them to give challenges and perform feats of arms. The title of squire was derived from the Latin word *scutifer*, or shield-bearer. The title, of right, belongs to no particular class in society.—*London Journal*, 1852.

595. INVENTION OF TAPESTRY.—This art of weaving is said to be borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called Sarazinois. Very early instances, however, of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture, so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

596. THE BLACK PREACHING GOWN does not properly belong to the Church at all, for the early Church rejected black, and used white and colours only. It is the professor's gown—the schoolman's dress, and came into popular use at the Reformation, or the revival of the schools of philosophy. A clergyman in black in the pulpit is a modern revolution, and it means, in analogical language, a philosopher or a scholar expounding Christianity. It is singular enough that the Gospel in the latter days should be preached by the gentlemen in black; but so it is, though "white linen is the righteousness of the saints."—*Family Herald*, 1854.

597. THE TITLE OF PRINCE only belongs in this country to the sons and nephews of kings. The ducal was originally a Roman dignity, derived from *ductores exercituum*, or commanders of armies; but under the later emperors, the governor of a province was called *dux*, or leader, whence our word is derived. The first English duke, as we now apply the title, was the Black Prince, whom his father created Duke of Cornwall—a title now borne by the Prince of Wales. In heraldic parlance he is called *dux natus*, or born duke. After him all dukes are *duces creati*, or dukes created in such a manner that their titles should descend to posterity.—*London Journal*, 1852.

598. RELATIVE SPEED OF THE FLY AND THE RACE HORSE.—The comparison you make is clever, but not true. We can give you a better illustration: Entomologists calculate that the common house-fly makes with its wings about six hundred strokes every second; but that, if alarmed, their velocity can be increased six or sevenfold in the same period, while a race-horse could only clear ninety feet, which is at the rate of more than a mile in a minute. Now, comparing the infinite difference of size that exists between a fly and a racer, how wonderful is the speed of the former! Did the insect of which we speak equal the race-horse in size, "and retain his present powers in the ratio of his magnitude," he would traverse the globe with the rapidity of lightning.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

599. A GENTLEMAN IMPALES HIS WIFE'S ARMS with his own. Quartering requires more than two; it requires three at least; for his own arms may occupy the first and fourth quarter. There is plenty of little works on heraldry. We don't know which is best.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

600. THE INVENTION AND USE OF GUNPOWDER in war have certainly tended to promote civilisation. Glance at history, and the growth of milder principles will burst on your mind in all its amplitude. The temple of Janus at Rome, always open in time of war, was never closed during five centuries, till the end of the second Punic war, and then only for a short time; and if we advert to the desolation caused by the Scythians, Goths, Vandals, Tartars, and the destruction of about two millions of human beings in the Crusades, it seems to be evident that wars were anciently, and before the general use of fire-arms and cannon, more frequent, protracted, destructive, and cruel than they are now.—*London Journal*, 1852.

601. BRICKS were made in England by the Saxons; but they were thin, and were called wall-tiles. Early in the fourteenth century, bricks, in the present sense of the term, were introduced probably from Flanders; but they did not come into general use until a century afterwards.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

602. CUTTING THE STARLING'S TONGUE to make it speak is all vulgar stupidity and ignorance. In some places they say it must be cut with a sixpence. The starling is a natural mocking bird, like a raven or a magpie. Its gift is a natural gift uncommunicable by man.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

603. MARSHAL GERARD, who died on the 17th of April, was in his 80th year; he was not in Waterloo as is generally believed, but served in that campaign under Grouchy. His name occurs several times in our "History of the Consulate and the Empire." Marshal Jerome Bonaparte is the only brother of Napoleon still living.—*London Journal*, 1852.

604. THE HOTTEST PART OF THE GLOBE.—Belzoni considered the tract between the first and second cataracts of the Nile to be the hottest on the globe, owing to there being no rain. At Thebes, he says, it rains about three times a year, about half an hour each time.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

605. BETTER SAY 1¼ yard, not yards, as it is not plural, but singular with a fraction, which does not amount to two, the smallest

plural number. Three half-yards is plural, because then the half-yard is the unit; but when yard is the unit not less than two yards is plural.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

606. DR. HENRY, the author of the "History of England upon a New Plan," was a Scottish divine. He was born in 1718, at St. Ninians, in Stirlingshire. He was licensed to preach in 1746. He was ultimately appointed one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He died in 1790.—*London Journal*, 1852.

607. PRINCE ALBERT WAS NATURALISED on his marriage to her Majesty, February 10, 1840, by Act of Parliament, and received a grant of £30,000 a year.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

608. THE ENGAGED FINGER for a lady is the third (or ring) finger of the right hand; for a gentleman the fore-finger of the left hand.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

609. LENGTH OF DAYS IN VARIOUS LATITUDES.—Off Cape Horn, 56 degrees south latitude, the days in mid-winter are about nine hours long. The longest day at London is sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg, seventeen hours; at St. Petersburg, the longest day has eighteen hours, and the shortest five; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two hours and a half; at Spitzbergen, the longest day is three months and a half.—*London Journal*, 1856.

610. THE ADDITION OF ESQUIRE after the surname formerly belonged solely to a man of considerable landed property, next in rank to a knight; to an attendant on some noble warrior; or to one who had a place at court. Since the days of Shakspere, who thus applied the word squire, it has been very generally appropriated, and is now given as a term of courtesy to every one who holds a respectable position in society.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

611. DEATH CANCELS ALL BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS between masters and apprentices, except in the case of apprentices and employers under written agreements, in which the words "executors, administrators, and assigns" occur. Your daughter is only entitled to the wages due at the time of her late mistress's decease.—*London Journal*, 1856.

612. THE CRICKET'S chirping noise, as it is called, is produced by the friction of the cases of their elytra or wing-cases, against each other, these parts being curiously adapted to produce this sound.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

613. MARRIAGE BETWEEN UNCLE AND NIECE.—In no country in Christendom is marriage between an uncle and niece lawful. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and some of the States of North America.—*London Journal*, 1856.

614. THE AMERICAN ARMY.—The American army musters 10,000 men, on paper; 8,000 being about its real strength. There are very few native Americans in the ranks, most of the men being either Irish, English, Scotch, or German. In the field, the Irish are reckoned the best soldiers; in barracks, the Germans are most esteemed.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

615. REGISTRATION OF BIRTH answers all the purposes of baptism, as regards property; indeed, it may now be considered the only recognised authority in that respect, for whether a child be baptised or not, it must be registered.—*London Journal*, 1856.

616. BIRGHAM is a small ancient village on the north bank of the Tweed, a few miles below Kelso. It was here that the twelve competitors for the Scottish throne met, in 1291, the commissioners of Edward I., to represent their claims to him, acknowledge his paramouncy over their country, and submit to his decision as to their pretensions.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

617. WHEN A LADY ACQUIRES PROPERTY by inheritance, not will, she cannot come into possession of it until she is twenty-one years of age. Under a will there is usually a power giving her possession at her marriage.—*London Journal*, 1856.

618. LOUIS NAPOLEON was born at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808. He and the King of Rome, his cousin, were the only two princes of the Buonaparte family born under the shadow of the Imperial dignity. The Emperor and the Empress Maria-Louise were his sponsors.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

619. THE AMERICAN DOLLAR is worth 4s. 1½d. of English money. It is divided into 10 dimes, 100 cents, and 1,000 mils.—*London Journal*, 1856.

620. THE NIGHTINGALE arrives in England somewhere about the middle of April. The males, as in the case of the black-cap, comes several days before the females; they are very easily caught, and the lynx-eyed, quick-eared bird-catchers are immediately on the watch, so that they may secure them before the arrival of their mates; for it is a sad truth that if a male nightingale be taken after his song has won for him a partner, he hardly ever survives in a cage, he dies broken-hearted.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

621. THERE ARE about 40,000 words in the French language: of these 20,000 are almost useless, 10,000 more are too pedantic for common use, and with 10,000 a man might become a Rousseau, a Voltaire, or a Lesage, if he had imagination in his nature, and perseverance in his habits.—*London Journal*, 1853.

622. THE FEE for searching parish-registers is 1s. for the first year, and 6d. for succeeding year. 2s. 6d. is the usual fee for a copy of such registers, with the additional sum for the search, if it has extended over many years. The shilling is generally included in the 2s. 6d. when the entry is easily found.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

623. NAVAL CADETSHIPS in the East India Company's service are obtained through influence, the directors in Leadenhall street, or officials of high rank.—*London Journal*, 1852.

624. BY THE STATISTICS OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS in England and France, it is shown that the baggage-car is as safe as any in the train, and the most unsafe cars are those in the middle of the train.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

625. THE INDIAN CAVALRY REGIMENTS are generally about 700 strong.—*London Journal*, 1851.

626. THE IGNIS FATUUS is occasioned by the [illegible] from the ground of phosphuretted hydrogen gas, decomposed from animal and vegetable remains, whose own motions ignite it in the air. It is vulgarly called *Will o' the Wisp, or Jack o' Lantern*.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

627. TO PROVE A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE, it is not necessary that the [illegible] should be in writing. The action may be sustained by the evidence of competent witnesses.—*London Journal*, 1856.

628. FORE-SHORTENING is an artistic term used in painting, signifying the art of correctly conveying to the mind the impression of the entire length of an object, when represented as viewed in an oblique or receding position.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

629. THE WORD SARSAPARILLA, or rather zarzaparilla, is the Spanish term for a thorny vine.—*London Journal*, 1852.

630 THE LAMPS USED ON RAILWAYS are of three colours.—*Red* to signify danger; *Green* to denote caution, and *White* to indicate safety. Or, as applied to trains in motion, *white* implies, full speed may be maintained; *green*, proceed slowly; *red*, stop.—*Home Companion*, 1853

631. THE DISTANCE between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg is about twenty miles. —*London Journal*, 1851.

632 HOLBORN-HILL has a rise of one in eighteen; Ludgate, but one in thirty six; less than one in twelve requires the wheels to be locked.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

633. UMBRELLAS WERE FIRST USED in the east. We believe they were first imported into Europe from China or Persia. In both these countries they have been in use for ages.—*London Journal*, 1850.

634. THE TOTAL COST of the Britannia tubular bridge was £601,865. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

635. THE DISTANCE TO CONSTANTINOPLE, by sea, from Spithead, is as follows:—

	Miles.
Spithead to Gibraltar	1363
Gibraltar to Malta	1167
Malta to Gallipoli	847
Gallipoli to Constantinople	130
Total	3507
FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO	
Odessa	390
Varna	174
Sebastopol	350
Batoum	660
FROM SEBASTOPOL TO	
St Nicholai	460
Azov	420
Odessa	193
Sulina Mouth of the Danube	195

—*London Journal*, 1856.

636. HOURS OF SLEEP.—The hours of sleep must be regulated by the constitution. Some old rhyme says:

"Nature requires five,
Custom gives seven,
Laziness takes nine,
And Wickedness eleven."

—*Home Companion*, 1853.

637. THE DISTANCE FROM LONDON, or rather Spithead, to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, are as follows :—

LONDON TO ST. PETERSBURG.

	Miles.
By the North Sea and Gulf of Finland	1750
By railway and road, through Prussia	1677

LONDON TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

From Spithead by Sea	3507
Through France, from Marseilles	2567
Through Vienna, by railway and road	2181
Through Vienna, and from Gulf of Venice	2926

The distance by sea from Spithead to Odessa is 3200 miles.

—*London Journal*, 1856.

638. CERTIFICATE OF A GRETNA-GREEN MARRIAGE.—The following, which I copy from the original document in my possession, may perhaps complete the answers given in last Saturday's supplement to the queries by Mr. Wynter in the supplement preceding :—

"This is to certify, to all persons whom it may concern, that J. Duffell and Ann Barber, both of the county of Oxford, both came before me, declaring themselves single persons, and were lawfully joined together by the laws of the Church of England, and agreeable to the laws of the Kirk of Scotland, Given under my hand, at Springfield, near Gretna-green; as witness my hand, this 26th day of March, 1801

"J. DUFFELL.

"ANN BARBER "JOSEPH PASLEY.
Witness, JAMES REID."

The certificate is surmounted by a thistle in full bloom, and is printed in italics, with blank spaces left for filling up. The one before me was filled up by Mr. Duffell; as Joseph Pasley, it is quite evident, from his wretched signature, had some difficulty in writing his own name.—C. F., Museum, Deddington.—*Illustrated News*, 1856.

639. KENT is the oldest and principal kingdom of the Heptarchy. It is still represented by the *Hengst*, or white horse, in allusion to the name of Hengist, who led the Saxons into Britain.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

640. BELLS IN MOSCOW.—Dr. Lyall says that there are thirty-three bells in the tower of Ivan Velekii, or Great John, Moscow, the smallest of ten of which weighs 7,000lbs. English, and the largest 124,289lbs. The great bell of Moscow, according to the same authority, weighs 10,000 poods, equal to 360,000lbs. English.—*London Journal*, 1855.

641. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—The whole area of the four great continents is only a little over 30,000,000, of square miles, divided as follows :—

Europe	2,749,340
Asia	10,257,487
Africa	8,500,000
America	9,153,000

The area of the Russian empire is not more than one-fourth, and of this fourth a large portion is made up of soil which grows more icebergs to an acre than potatoes. Russian America is not worth a shilling a square mile, while the single State of Ohio grows more bread-stuffs than all the immense region which Nicholas owns on the continent of Asia.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

642. THE last general proclamation of peace was issued in 1815.—*London Journal*, 1855.

643. THE DIMENSIONS OF ST. PAUL'S, compared with that of St. Peter's, are, according to the Parentalia, as follows :—

	St. Paul's.	St. Peter's.
Length, within	500	669ft.
Greatest breadth	223	442
Height	340	132

—*Home Companion*, 1856.

644. UNLUCKY FRIDAY.—The idea of Friday being an unlucky day originated in its being the day of the Crucifixion. Richard Cœur de Lion was killed on a Friday, and that strengthened the superstition in the English mind.—*London Journal*, 1856.

645. HOPS WERE INTRODUCED into England about 1524, and the circumstance is thus noticed by an old writer :—

"Hops, reformation, bays and beer,
Came into England all in one year."

—*Home Companion*, 1853.

646. HER MAJESTY never corresponds with a subject under the rank of a peer or minister of state.—*London Journal*, 1852.

647. ADAM SMITH stated that no one ought to pay more than *one-eighth* of his income in rent.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

648. THE SWEEPS' festival on 1st of May is a relic of the old Saxon merriment on that day. The learned say their chorus of "Hey derry down" was the burden of the chorus of the Druid priests when they danced round the oak. But philosophers are all rich in surmise. — *London Journal*, 1852.

649. FRUTTENBURG, a mine in Bohemia, one thousand yards below the earth's surface. This we believe is the deepest in the world.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

650. POWERS OF AN ADMINISTRATRIX.—Being the administratrix, you can sell all the personal property, including leaseholds, but not the freehold property; that will go to your eldest son, and he can take possession at twenty-one years of age. Out of the personal property you are entitled to one-third; the rest is divisible among all your children.—*London Journal*, 1856.

651. INDIAN INK is a misnomer. It is manufactured in China intirely from lamp-black and gluten, with the addition of a little musk to give it a more agreeable odour.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

652. BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE owes its origin to the Earl of Southampton, the father of the virtuous Lady Rachel Russell.—*London Journal*, 1856.

653. THE FIRST MONUMENT erected in St. Paul's was that of Howard.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

654. A FATHER CAN BE COMPELLED to pay for reasonable necessaries supplied for a son under age. But where the son resides at home, special circumstances must be proved, such as the son not being properly provided with clothing, &c.—*London Journal*, 1852.

655. WRITER in Scotland is a term of nearly the same meaning as attorney in England, and is generally applied to all legal practitioners who do not belong to the bar, although it has of late become customary to substitute for it the term solicitor.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

656. A WOMAN BECOMES OF AGE at twenty-one years, the sovereign alone excepted, and eighteen years is the limit assigned to her minority.—*London Journal*, 1852.

657. THE ART OF MAKING PAPER HANGINGS was copied from the Chinese, among whom it has been practised from time immemorial.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

658. THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT was fought on the 14th of February, 1797.—*London Journal*, 1856.

659. DOUGLAS JERROLD was born at Sheerness, about the year 1805.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

660. A HUSBAND is liable for the debts of his wife may have contracted previous to marriage, provided they are not barred by the statute of limitations.—*London Journal*, 1852.

661. IT WAS RICHARD I. who changed the title of the chief magistrate of London from Bailiff to that of Mayor.—*Home Companion*, 1856.

662. THE DISTANCE between Moscow and Sebastopol is about 1,800 miles.—*London Journal*, 1855.

663. THE ERICSSON caloric ship is 1,903 tons register; her length, 250 feet, with 26 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 40 feet breadth of beam.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

664. THE BAND-MEN on board large merchant ships have to perform other duties than playing on their trumpets or drums. In a difficulty, "all hands lend a hand." The custom of wearing rings on the fingers is a relic of barbarism, rapidly becoming exclusively confined to gents and swell-mobs-men.—*London Journal*, 1852.

665. NEITHER A WOMAN nor a minor can be outlawed.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

666. GENERAL FOY, the famous orator, died in 1825; his funeral was very grand. Talma died in 1826.—*London Journal*, 1852.

667. THE JEWS'-HARP is so called probably as a corruption of Jaws-harp.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

668. THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE are very ancient. In the reign of Edward I., Oxford boasted of 30,000 students. But it was not until the time of Edward III. that both colleges were permanently established. Eton School was founded by Henry VI.; Westminster School, by Queen Elizabeth. London University College was founded in 1828; King's College, in 1832.—*London Journal*, 1856.

669. EUROPE consumes six millions' worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewellery, and ornaments. Gold coin wastes a half per cent. in sixteen years' wear, and silver from two to five per cent.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

670. GOODS PLEDGED TO A PAWNBROKER may be redeemed any time previous to their being sold, but the custom is to consider them forfeited after the lapse of a year and a day. Pawnbrokers are bound to render an account of the goods disposed of by them at a public auction.—*London Journal*, 1856.

671. VIOLINS were invented in 1477, and introduced here by Charles II.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

672. A CODICIL TO A WILL must be signed and attested with the same formality and strictness as the will itself.—*London Journal*, 1853.

673. OFFICERS who have actually served twenty-one years in India, or twenty-five years, including three years for a furlough, are allowed to retire on the full pay of their respective ranks.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

674. MARRIAGES CELEBRATED AT GRETNA GREEN are still legal, because, according to the law of England, marriages held to be legal in another country, even were it a pagan nation, are lawful in this.—*London Journal*, 1856.

675. FRANCIS ROUSSEAU, a native of Auxerre, who travelled a long time in Persia, Pegu, and other parts of the East Indies, and who, in 1692, resided at St. Domingo, was the inventor of sealing-wax.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

676. THE COST OF AN ENSIGN'S COMMISSION in a regiment of the line is about £450.—*London Journal*, 1853.

677. HUNGERFORD MARKET takes its name from occupying the site of Hungerford-inn, the ancient town residence of the Hungerford family. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

678. SITUATIONS IN THE CUSTOMS are in the gifts of the Lords of the Treasury.—*London Journal*, 1856.

679. THE ANNUAL VALUE of the iron and coal raised in this country, is about 20,000,000 sterling. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

680. THE CUSTOM OF KISSING under the mistletoe at Christmas is of Druidical origin. We have no very great desire to have such pagan observances perpetuated. But we are sadly uninventive in the way of mirth in this utilitarian age. Our Christmas pantomimes are doleful tragedies.—*London Journal*, 1856.

681. THE COCKED HAT in the middle of the last century was considered as a mark of gentility, and as a distinction from the lower orders, who wore round hats.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

682. A POPE'S BULL means a rescript or command issued by the Pope.—*London Journal*, 1852.

683. THE "EXILE OF ERIN" was written by Thomas Campbell, and not by Thomas Moore.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

684. A PARENT can exercise no legitimate controul over a married daughter above sixteen years of age. We must, however, say, that the law on the point is uncertain. All cases of the kind are controlled by the peculiar circumstances attending them.—*London Journal*, 1856.

685. THE SOFA is a name derived from *Sophi*, a title given to the Emperor of Persia.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

686. THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT were commenced in 1840. Wickliffe translated the Bible into English in the reign of Richard III. It was a great undertaking, and was the commencement of the Reformation in England.—*London Journal*, 1856.

687. PROCTORS.—In order to prevent the overstocking of the profession, it is a rule among proctors that no one shall have more than one articled clerk at the same time, and the premium is much larger than is commonly paid to an attorney; it is frequently as high as £1,000.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

688. ROMAN BRASS COINS with portraits of the emperors may be purchased from sixpence to one shilling each. Silver Romans generally realise 2s. 6d.—*London Journal*, 1856.

689. TEMPLETON often sung with Malibran.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

690. GOLD, SILVER, OR BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES constitute a legal tender. If £100 19s. 11½d. had to be paid, the tender, to be good, should be £100 in gold, or bank paper, half a sovereign, nine shillings, and ten pence in silver, one penny, and three farthings.—*London Journal*, 1852.

691. A FULL ADMIRAL ranks with a general, and an admiral who is actually the commander-in-chief of a fleet, with a field-marshal.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

692. KNOCK-KNEES. — A double-armed crutch worn between the knees when sitting and in bed will, with young persons, cure the deformity of knocked-knees.—*London Journal*, 1855.

693. A COLONEL is the highest in rank of those called field-officers, and is immediately subordinate to a general of division. The price of a commission, as lieutenant in the Horse Guards, would be about £1,600; that of a lieutenancy in a regiment of the line, £700.—*Home Companion*, 1855.

694. THE RUSSIAN FLEET in the harbour of Sebastopol consisted, before the battle of the Alma, of 5 ships of the line of 120 guns each, 8 of 84 guns, 1 of 80 guns, 4 frigates of 60 guns, and 5 corvettes and brigs of 18 and 20 guns each. In all, 23 sail, mounting 2,200 guns.—*London Journal*, 1851.

695. THE LYRE AND THE HARP resemble each other, and are used synonymously. The lyre of the Greeks was similar to the harp of the moderns.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

696. AN APPRENTICE UNDER TWENTY-ONE years of age cannot be compelled to serve either in the militia, or, if pressed, in the royal navy.—*London Journal*, 1856.

697. RICHARD COBDEN was born in 1800 at Midhurst, Sussex. In his early youth he occupied a situation in a London warehouse; we cannot tell you where.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

698. ONE HALF OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of an intestate dying without children goes to his widow.—*London Journal*, 1856.

699. OBSTRUCTION TO RATS.—Roman cement, mixed with an equal quantity of coarse sand and water, and applied to walls and floors, forms an effectual barrier against rats.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

700. MARRIAGES between all degrees of cousins are legal.—*London Journal*, 1856.

701. SLAVES of both sexes were publicly sold in England near the close of the fourteenth century.—*Home Companion*, 1856.

702. THE GOODS OF A LODGER who has decamped leaving rent in arrear should be distrained upon by a broker, not sold by the landlord.—*London Journal*, 1856.

703. PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD is the largest; it covers one hundred acres; Plymouth ninety-six; Woolwich, thirty-six.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

704. THE ENGAGEMENT between the Shannon and Chesapeake occurred on the 1st June, 1813. The war with America broke out in 1812.—*London Journal*, 1856.

705. ONE TWENTIETH of the population in France is considered as poor, and one-sixth in the United Kingdom. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

706. THE MARRIAGE OF MINORS without the consent of parents or guardians can be annulled by an ecclesiastical court.—*London Journal*, 1855.

707. THE REFORMATION OF THE CALENDAR took place by statute 24 George II., c. 23; by which the legal year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January, 1753. —*Home Companion*, 1853.

708. THE OFT-QUOTED TRUISM, "There is a tide in the affairs of man," &c., is from Shakspere.—*London Journal*, 1852.

709. IN THE FORMATION OF A SINGLE LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINE there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch. Every watch consists of at least 202 pieces, employing probably 215 persons, distributed among forty trades, to say nothing of the tool-makers for all these.—*Home Companion*, 1855.

710. TO PROCURE AN APPOINTMENT IN THE INDIAN MERCHANT NAVY, you must apply to the owners of the vessels. Very probably they will refer you to the chief officer—the captain: then you are in the right line of gaining your end.—*London Journal*, 1852.

711. THE SUM EXPENDED in England for shoes alone is immense, being about £8,000,000.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

712. WHAT LOGICIANS TERM *a redictio ad absurdum* is an attempt to refute a doctrine by tracing the absurd consequences that must flow from it. You reduce it to an absurdity.—*London Journal*, 1852.

713. THE FIRST RECORDED novels are the Milesian tales of Aristides.—*Home Companion*, 1823.

714. DUMB-BELLS should not exceed four pounds in weight, but it is preferable to commence with lighter ones, and increase the weight as the muscles of the arms and chest become stronger.—*London Journal*, 1852.

715. THE HAIR OF MEN more commonly fall off than that of women, and they become bald from the greater excitement of the brain which their pursuits occasion.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

716. THE WORD "HABENDUM" signifies to have, to take, to hold, to possess; and in a deed is that portion of it which contains the terms on which the grant is to be held —whether for life, for years, or for ever.—*London Journal*, 1852.

717. ATMOSPHERIC TIDES are certain periodical changes in the atmosphere, simi-

lar to those of the ocean, and produced from nearly the same causes; of this description are the equinoctial gales. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

718. THE LOWEST STATURE in the Life Guards is six feet; in the Dragoon Guards, five feet ten inches.—*London Journal*, 1852.

719. THE FULL ANNUAL pay of a midshipman in the British navy is £31 5s. 8d. —*Home Companion*, 1853.

720.—A MASTER can only require from an apprentice reasonable hours of servitude. It is well that masters are strict with their boys, for the latter are apt to run riot and neglect their duty; but too much strictness is injurious and cruel. No conscientious master will allow his in-door apprentice to stay out late at night.—*London Journal*, 1856.

721. NO CANDIDATE can be admitted into the Royal Military College who labours under any difficulty of articulation, or under any other bodily or organic defect, which may appear to incapacitate him for her Majesty's service.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

722. A WIFE under no circumstances can be liable for her husband's debts, although he may have gone abroad, but all his available property in this country may be seized to discharge them.—*London Journal*, 1856.

723. THE EXPENSE of providing cake, wedding cakes, gloves, and carriages for the bride and her friends, rests with her family. If the bridegroom is at home, he, of course, pays all courtesies to those who call; the bride usually cuts the cake.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

724. THE PAYMENT OF THE RENT in the presence of the witnesses will operate as a sufficent receipt, so long as either of them can be found to give evidence of such payment, but it would be better that a written receipt should have been taken, and such should be adopted in future.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

725. FLANDERS, HOLLAND, AND ENGLAND were the first to furnish leather hangings, ornamented by gilding and silvering, and these were used at Paris. Venice and Malines were justly celebrated for their perfection in the art; and after these ranked Lille, Brussels, and Bologna.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

726. PSYCHE is pronounced Sykee.—*London Journal*, 1852.

727. THE BALM OF GILEAD, or balsam of Mecca, is the dried juice of a small tree or shrub growing in Syria. It has a warm aromatic taste, and exquisitely aromatic smell. It is very scarce, and is seldom brought to this country except as a curiosity. —*Home Companion*, 1853.

728. THE DISPROPORTION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN in England was never as 3 to 1. In 1851, the number of women in England and Wales was 9,160,180, and the number of men 8,762,588. In 1841, the numbers were of women 8,138,314, and of males 7,773,411. Ten years earlier the number of males in England was 6,375,394, and of females 6,718,944.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

729. SPIRITS OF WINE was discovered by the alchemists about the middle of the twelfth century; but ages elapsed before the process of making it become practised as an art.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

730. THE EXECUTORS ARE BOUND to furnish a proper account of the testator's estate, and of the proceeds of the sale thereof to the *cestui que* trust, although the latter are under age, and if they neglect or refuse to do so, they may be compelled by proceedings in Chancery.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

731. THE NAME ISINGLASS is a corruption of the Dutch word *huzenblas*, which signifies *air-bladder*, being compounded of the verb *huzen*, to hoist, and the substantive *blas*, a bladder.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

732. THE PRICE OF A MASON'S LABOUR when the present St. Paul's was built was from 8d. to 1s. a day according to his skill. Even so late as 1725 the magistracy set the pay of agricultural labourers at 10d. to 1s., and masons, carpenters, and the like sort of artificers, were limited to 1s. per day.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

733. SIBYLS were certain women of antiquity who pretended to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy, and were consulted on all important occasions.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

734. A CANDIDATE for a place as letter-carrier must be more than 25 years of age, and find sureties for his honesty in £80. All the men in the Post-office are now required to work hard.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

735. A SPONGE is an animal, and the dried sponge is only the skeleton of what it was when living.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

736. THE CHILD OF ENGLISH PARENTS born in Paris is not deemed an alien.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

737. IT IS NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL that the words "I deliver this as my act and deed," should be uttered by the executing party to a deed. It is the usual practice, but any less formal mode by which the party signifies his intention to deliver it, will be effectual.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

738. ALL CREDITORS of insolvents whose individual debts amount to £5 are entitled to notice of the insolvent's intention to take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, whether for protection from arrest or otherwise.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

739. THE MINNELSINGERS were the German lyric poets of the middle ages, whose name arose from love being the chief subject of their poems, the ancient German word *minne* being used to denote a pure and faithful love.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

740. IN ENGLAND 1 child in 20, illegitimate. In Herefordshire, and Shropshire, and Lancashire, the proportion is unfortunately greater, being 1 in 13. On the other hand, the proportion is only 1 in 32 in Cornwall, 1 in 30 in Bedford, 1 in 38 in Middlesex, and 1 in 40 in Surrey. In Wales there is here and there as great a disproportion. In Radnor 1 child in 7 is illegitimate, and in Merioneth 1 in 34. In France the proportion is 1 in 13.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

741. PRIVATE PRINTING OFFICES.—Several distinguished individuals have had private printing-offices of their own; as, for instance, Horace Walpole, at Strawberry-hill; Sir Egerton Brydges, at Lee Priory, and the late Earl Stanhope, at Chevening, Kent.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

742. THE MARRIAGE WITH THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER being absolutely void, you may marry again during her lifetime without fear of an indictment for bigamy, provided the marriage with the wife's sister did not take place before the 1st of September, 1835, up to which time all such marriages were legalised by the Act then passed.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

743. JEAN PAUL RICHTER was a German; his works are numerous, though generally in the form of romances written with much singularity of style, and treating of abstruse questions in philosophy.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

744. ABRAHAM THORNTON was not convicted of the murder of Mary Ashford. He appealed to the Court of King's Bench to have his wager of battle. The Court allowed the right, and the brother of the young woman who had been murdered, not feeling himself justified in accepting the challenge, the murderer was discharged. The proceedings in the Court of King's Bench were reported in the newspapers of the 17th of April, 1818.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

745. THE STANDARD OF WEIGHTS was originally taken from the ears of wheat, whence the lowest denomination of weights we have is still called a grain, &c.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

746. ONE HUNDRED A-YEAR from glebe land and £100 a-year from freehold land are not equivalents. One is a mere life annuity, the other an annuity for ever. A change in the law allowing a money qualification for £300 a-year was proposed; but we do not know whether it obtained the sanction of Parliament. An absolute reversion to £300 a-year from land was always deemed sufficient.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

747. THE POPULATION OF EUROPE per square mile is:—Sweden, 11; Turkey, 36; Poland, 52; Spain, 63; and United Kingdom, 152; France, 154; Italy, 172; and Holland, 224.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

748. THE DUTY ON GOODS imported into Liverpool is so large, that the value in one quarter is estimated at £10,000,000. Cotton is duty free, but the Liverpool town dues are 2d. per bale of the average value of £10.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

749. THE PHŒNICIANS were the first navigators, and sailed in all seas.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

750. THE WEARING APPAREL AND TOOLS in trade not in actual use may be distrained for rent, as also the chests containing the same.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

751. THE FIRST TRAGEDY in English was "Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex," in 1561; and the first comedy, the "Supposes," in 1566.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

752. THE CHILDREN OF SCOTTISH PARENTS residing in the metropolis, who have received parish relief, are inadmissible to the Caledonian School.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

753. ERA AND PERIOD.—Much confusion frequently occurs in the use of the terms era and period among chronologers. Era is any indefinite time, period is a time included between two dates. The beginning and end of the periods are epochs, though generally speaking, epoch is confined to events of some distinction.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

754. BEGGING LETTERS TO THE QUEEN.—It is useless to address any begging letter to her Majesty, for she is not half so rich as several of her Peers, and it is against the rule for Royalty to accept presents from her subjects.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

755. ORIGIN OF THE WORD "SOLECISM."—Soli, or Pompeiopolis, was a colony of the Athenians, the inhabitants of which in time forgetting their native tongue, spoke a barbarous language—hence, anything rude or uncivilised is termed a solecism.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

756. IT IS ALWAYS REQUIRED that a Baronet shall entail property to the amount of £100 a year on the holder of the title.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

757. TO ATTACH PIGEONS TO A HOME.—The best method is to commence with one or two pairs, and keep them shut up until they have produced offspring; you are then sure of their attachment to the place.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

758. THE METROPOLITAN POLICE-COURTS are maintained out of the public revenues, for which purpose £49,000 was drawn in 1855. The fines and fees taken at the Police-courts go into the public revenue.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

759. THE THREE RULES given by the celebrated John Hunter for the rearing of healthy children, were, "plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel."—*Home Companion*, 1853.

760. ASSIZE OF BREAD.—The lowest sum allowed by the Lord Mayor for the manufacture of flour into bread was that obtained by the statute passed in 1797, which says the price of the peck loaf may be fixed either by adding 14s. to the price of the quarter of wheat or 11s. 8d. to the sack of flour. Previous to this the assize of bread had been fixed for 40 years, not by reference to the sack of flour but only to the price of wheat. The sum of 1s. 6d. was to be added for grinding and baking to the price of a bushel of wheat. In effect this gave 9s. 4d. for manufacturing a sack of flour into bread, or 12s. for grinding and baking a quarter of wheat, which was estimated to produce 80 quartern loaves.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

761. SALMON-FISHING commences on the 1st of February, and terminates in September.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

762. THE QUOTATION is from *Pope's Epilogue of the Satires*; it is—"*Do* good by stealth, and *blush* to find it fame."—*Family Herald*, 1852.

763. THE GOVERNMENT Life Annuity Office is at No. 19, Old Jewry. Persons residing in the country, and requiring information and the printed forms, may write to the Secretary of the Government Life Annuity Office.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

764. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the Vice-President, and the six members of the Cabinet, receive in all 64,000 dollars, or £12,850 sterling—a very different amount from the receipts of our governmental functionaries.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

765. SAFETY OF SAVINGS' BANKS.—A large savings' bank is necessarily safe, because there is a considerable surplus yearly of interest allowed by the Government, but not permitted to be paid to the depositors, and this surplus accumulation from year to year would cover any probable defalcation. The number of clerks tends to prevent fraud, for they are so employed as each to be a check against embezzlement by the cashier. The most perfect system of checks was that established some years ago by Mr. Hutchinson, at the Bishopsgate Savings' Bank. Mr. Hutchinson had been a country banker, and Sir Thomas Baring would not permit his name to be used as patron till he was satisfied that such a system of accounts had been laid down as would render embezzlement impossible. Since his death this system has been partially abandoned, as involving an unnecessary amount of labour, and, indeed, it would seem, that if any error should occur in the account of the cashier, and three persons must of necessity each discover it, the secu-

rity is as good as if five persons must each detect the flaw. Mr. Hutchinson's system was explained in a tract a copy of which was given to every new director to show him his duties, as well as those of the several clerks.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

766. FOREIGN SEAMEN after two years' service in any British ships, are naturalised.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

767. COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE was built in 1773, enlarged in 1792, and destroyed by fire in 1808. It was rebuilt in 1809.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

768. THE MENAI BRIDGE is 1,600 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 100 feet above the water.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

769. BOYS ARE ADMITTED into Christ's Hospital at 7 years of age, and not exceeding 10 years. The mode of admission is by a letter of recommendation from one of the 400 Governors. About 150 of these receive a notice yearly that they may recommend a boy, and a committee of 40 Governors examines the presentation made. The child of a livery servant is inadmissible. An illegitimate child is inadmissible. A deformed or diseased child is inadmissible. A child related to the Governor presenting, however remotely, is inadmissible. A child is inadmissible if any sum of money, or pipe of wine, &c., has directly or indirectly been given for the presentation. The child of a customer dealing with the Governor presenting is inadmissible. These circumstances are all inquired about as to every child presented. The son of a poor clergyman, or a surgeon, a banker's clerk, or a respectable shopkeeper is not deemed ineligible. It is a school for the children of the middle class, and a considerable number of them are orphans.— *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

770. THE ROYAL PORTRAITS the most multiplied are those of the vain Elizabeth, Charles I., and Louis XIV. They are incorporated by flattery as saints, angels, gods, and goddesses.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

771. IT WOULD TAKE about £1,300 Three per Cent. Reduced to produce £60 a year for a male aged forty-three, and a like sum for a like annuity for a female. The latter would get £4 16s. for every £93 money, and the male £5 3s. 4d.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

772. THERE IS NO THUNDER and lightning within the Arctic circle.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

773. THE LODGER'S GOODS may be detained and sold, although proof be given that they belong to such lodger.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

774. THE POOR UNDER THE MOSAIC LAW were entitled to the tithe of every third year, to one-sixtieth of the crops of every year; and to the full half of every seventh year.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

775. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON is not Lord of the Manor of Finsbury.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

776. METAL PINS were not known in England till the 16th century. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

777. THE INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP need not be prepared by an attorney; any person competent to do so is at liberty to fill up the common printed form, but they are not entitled to charge for so doing.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

778. VOLCANOES appear to exist near a sea, and by the matter they eject to have some communication with it.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

779. THERE ARE ABOUT 1,000 pupils in the University of Berlin, 1,800 at Munich, 2,400 at Prague, and over 4,000 at Lemberg.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

780. STEREOTYPE PRINTING was introduced into London, by Wilson, in 1804.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

781. THE APPRENTICE should be taken before the magistrates, who have power to make him serve for such time as he absented himself during his apprenticeship, notwithstanding he has now attained 21, or to compensate the master.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

782. THE WILD BRIAR is the parent of the rose; the sloe, of plums, peaches, apricots, and nectarines; the crab, of apples of all kinds; and corn, the improvement of the grass.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

783. TO LEARN TO BE A SHOPWOMAN it is usual to pay a premium of £5 or £10, and sign an agreement to serve for six months or a year. Shopkeepers are particularly chary of instructing young women who may have means themselves to eventually set up in business.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

784. STEEL NEEDLES came first into

England from Spain and Germany. They were first manufactured in London by a German, in 1565. English needles are accounted the best that are made.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

785. THE DEBTOR may be sued and his effects in this country seized, notwithstanding his residence abroad.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

786. BARBAROSSA was a famous pirate, the history of whose exploits would fill many pages. He proclaimed himself king of Algiers and Tunis, and took possession of the kingdom of Tremecen; but was defeated by Gomarez, governor of Oran, and put to death, in 1518.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

787. IF THE PARTY DIES LEAVING NO CHILD, but only two sisters and no children by a deceased brother or sister, the property in the Funds will be divisible between the two sisters.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

788. FOR WHAT PURPOSE THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT were erected is not exactly known; some think the object was to make astronomical observations. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

789. FAUNTLEROY was hung in November 1824, and Hunton in December, 1828.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

790. BLUE BONNET won the St. Leger in 1842.—*Era*, 1856.

791. THE AGAPEMONE. — We know nothing of the Agapemone but what has appeared from time to time in the papers. It is a family of love, as its name implies, from the Greek word *Agape*, which means love. They live in common; but are people of property, and want no poor converts. They have no propaganda to preach their principles. They are self-dependent, and retired from the world; and they used to spend much of their time in playing at hockey. Whether they have wives in common or not we cannot say, though this has been reported of them; but the worst report is likely to circulate best, and perhaps the best not at all. There must be something good in a family of forty or fifty persons who live together for years without quarrelling if they have the power of separation. How they are locked together pecuniarily we know not. Such a secret would reveal many more. Their religion is merely a free interpretation of Christianity. They have a leader of the name of Prince, who professes to be divinely commissioned, like any other priest. Every minister of a religion professes to have a divine commission. The bishops of England are apostolical. Prince is an apostle himself, directly, not indirectly commissioned. So he says. The Agapemone is in Devonshire.—*Family Herald*, 1854.

792. BARDS among the Druids were professional poets; and among all ancient people such employments were recognised, and connected with religion, rhapsody, prophecy, and music.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

793. AN APPRENTICE leaving his master under 21 years of age without due cause, before the expiration of his apprenticeship, is bound to serve his master for the period of his time he was absent, if it be within seven years next after the expiration of such term.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

794. SOVEREIGNS were first coined in the reign of Henry L, but they were of the value of 22s. The modern sovereign was issued in 1816.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

795. THE GOODWOOD New Cup Course is two miles and a half.—*Era*, 1856.

796. CHANTRY, the sculptor, was born at Norton, near Sheffield, in 1781.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

797. THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE with France were signed on the 1st of October, 1801, and on the 10th of October General Lauriston arrived with the ratification, and was drawn through the streets by the populace. In November, Parliament assembled, and the treaty was attacked with great violence in both Houses. The peace was celebrated at Paris on the 9th of November. In England the celebration was delayed till the 10th of May, 1802, the definitive treaty of peace having been signed in March.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

798. BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE was completed in 1770.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

799. SURPLICE is 16 hands 1 inch in height; Wild Dayrell the same; Sir Tatton Sykes, 15½ hands high. The height of the race horse varies from 15 to 16½ hands, or even 17 hands.—*Era*, 1856.

800. ALL ANIMALS RUMINATE which have horns and cloven feet.—*Home Companion*, 1855.

801. THE HOME FOR DECAYED GENTLEWOMEN, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, admits about 60 females, who each pay £20

a year towards their maintenance, the subscribers to the charity contributing as much more. Leyton-park House, Leyton, Essex, is a large boarding-house, where such as can pay 11s. a week may find a comfortable home. The manager formerly admitted a lower class, making some difference in the dietary, but all the inmates pay alike now. As the Poor Law Commissioners will not relax their regulations for making workhouses as miserable as possible, and as it is quite clear that aged men and women can be maintained in comfort at 7s. per week, or less, it is much to be regretted that some efforts are not made to find a home for aged ratepayers able to contribute 4s. a week to their maintenance. The expense of a house in the suburbs need not exceed 6d. a head per week, and 1s. per week would provide them with tea, coffee, and sugar, while cheap dinners could be provided from Soyer's Cottage Economy. What is wanting is a small subscription to take and furnish the house, which would speedily become self-supporting.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

802. THE WORD CZAR signifies "great king," and is, therefore, a title of honour.—*Sunday Times*, 1855.

803. A GREYHOUND which goes quickly out of slips, and reaches the hare first by thirty lengths, is only allowed two points, while another which suffers his antagonist to get the start for a few yards, and then goes by him, and only reaches the hare first by a couple of lengths, is allowed to score four.—*Era*, 1856.

804. MOUNT ARARAT is 17,000 feet above the sea level, and 10,000 feet above the table land on which it stands.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

805. BOYS ADMITTED TO THE BERKHAMSTEAD FREE GRAMMER SCHOOL pay, if what are called foundationers, £5 a year, and non-foundationers £9 a year. Four classes of boys are eligible to be foundationers: the sons of inhabitants of Berkhamstead; sons of former inhabitants; sons of residents in the neighbourhood, being daily pupils; sons of persons residing at a distance, but sent as boarders. Of 40 foundationers the fees of £5 are paid out of the church estate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

806. COLONEL DESPARD was an Irishman. He was executed, with six others, in London, in February, 1803.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

807. WINKFIELD'S time in the Ascot Cup was fourteen seconds slower than West Australian's.—*Era*, 1856.

808. POST-OFFICES were first established in France about 1462, and not in England till 1581.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

809. THE WILL BEING PROPERLY SIGNED and attested cannot be impeached, unless there be grounds for disputing the capacity of the testatrix to make it, which can only be done by a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

810. THE TURKS first entered Europe in 1352.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

811. THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CENTURY. — Chronology asks, "Was the first year completed immediately after the expiration of 365 days 6 hours?" Yes. He asks again, "Were 1800 years completed immediately after midnight on the 31st of December, 1799?" No. Divide 1799 by 100, and one year remains to complete the eighteen centuries. C. H. thinks "We are now in the seventh month of the year 1857, which will be completed when we write 1857, the day after the 31st of next December." Suppose the Christian era had commenced at midnight on the 1st of January last, we should of course be in the seventh month of the year A.D. 1; but on January 1, A.D. 6, how could it be said that A.D. 7 was "completed?" It would be only the first day of A.D. 7. If a payment had to be made of a sovereign for each full year that had elapsed since the commencement of our era, and one shilling for each subsequent month, would he now require £1,856 7s.? The complete years to midnight of 31st of December last amount to 1855, and we are in the current of 1856, not 1857. In reply to W. N., who asks in which part of the century was the year 1850, we reply the first part. A century consists of two equal periods of fifty years each, the first ending December 31, A.D. 50, and the second on the same day A.D. 100.—*Era*, 1856.

812. IT WAS MAJENDI who gave the scale of the pulse which showed that the difference in frequency between that of the infant and the aged is more than double.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

813. FRENCH FLOUR.—In France they grow half as much rye as wheat, and a large

quantity of the two grains are mixed together and sold as maslin. It may be feared that much of the French fleur imported in sacks is adulterated with rye, a grain which has been generally discarded in England for its inferiority in nutritive qualities, and its greater liability to be damaged while growing, and becoming poisonous.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

814. LORD ELGIN began the collection of the marbles bearing his name, during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, 1802. He sold them to the trustees of the British Museum for £36,000.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

815. PAULINE, Duchess of Nassau, was the second wife and relict of William George, Duke of Nassau, father of the reigning duke, and second daughter of the late Prince Paul, brother of the present King of Wurtemberg. Her Royal Highness leaves two daughters, of whom the eldest, the Princess Helene, is married to the reigning Prince of Waldeck; the second, the Princess Sophie, is unmarried; and one son, the Prince Nicolas of Nassau.—*Era*, 1856.

816. THE TITLE OF VISCOUNT was created in the reign of Henry the Sixth.—*Home Companion*. 1853.

817. AFFILIATION. — If the medical gentleman referred to will voluntarily make an allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, take it, for it is all the law could compel him to pay if their were five witnesses. If he will not make some arrangement, nothing can be done till after the birth of the child, when the girl must apply to the Police-court, or magistrates of the place where she lives for a summons against the father, to be examined on oath in support of her statement. She will be permitted to put such questions to him as will refresh his memory as to all the circumstances. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

818. LENTILS of all edibles possess the largest amount of nutritious matter; turnips the least. Pease and beans stand next the lentils; and then wheat.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

819. ELLINGTON'S first appearance was at York, where, with 7st. (Ashmall) on his back, he ran fourth to Mosquito.—*Era*, 1856.

820. THE PULSATION OF THE HEART, and the motion of the blood connected with it, takes place 100,000 times every day. On an average the pulse beats seventy times in a minute.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

821. ANNUITIES.—With the Three per Cents. under 93, the Government would give a female aged 51, £6 annuity for life, in exchange of £100 Three per Cent. stock. If the Three per Cent. stock advanced to 99, the Government would allow 6s. 8d. a year more. The purchaser would pay £6 more for the stock, and the Government would change its calculation for valuing the life by taking the rate of interest at £3 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. If the price of £100 Three per Cents. were to fall to 86, the Government would give the lady only £5 15s. per annum in exchange.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

822. M. DE BOISMONT, in a work just published on suicides, gives the number of suicides committed in France in each year from 1834 to 1843. The total was 25,951; of men, 17,904; women, 5,969. In Paris, during the same period, the number was 4,595. The Registrar-General's returns have demonstrated that suicides in England, as well as in France, are more common in summer than in winter, and that the idea of the gloomy months of November, December, and January are generally the favourite periods for suicide, is unsupported by statistical evidence.—*Era*, 1856.

823. THE FIRST BOOK OF PRINCIPLES of political economy was the treatise of North, in 1691, entitled "Discourses on Trade." Nothing of importance appeared in England from that time till the publication of Stewart's "Principles of Political Economy," which was superseded by Smith's "Wealth of Nations."—*Home Companion*, 1853.

824. THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL will not receive a child more than one year old, nor the child of a footman or other domestic servant, nor any child whose father can be compelled to maintain it. Where the father dies, or goes to the diggings, or enlists as a soldier, the child is eligible. The mother's moral character must be generally good, it must be her first fault, and she must show that if relieved of the incumbrance she can shift to another part of the town or country where her failing will be unknown. The first step is to obtain a printed form of pe-

tition. A day will be appointed for her examination, and she must be careful to speak the truth, as the detection of any falsehood is inexorably visited by the rejection. Many eligible cases are dismissed on this ground.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

825. VICTRESS, BY VOLTAIRE, was sold to go to France in September, 1852, in foal to Birdcatcher.—*Era*, 1856.

826. A MASTER IN THE NAVY has charge of all the ship's material. The gunner, of the ordnance, &c.; the boatswain superintends the stores, and the purser manages the provisions.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

827. RAILWAY ENCROACHMENTS.—There is no prescribed distance within which a railway company is prohibited laying their rails adjoining house property, unless the same be provided for in the special Act of Parliament authorising the construction of the line; but if the house be injuriously effected by the railway, compensation may be obtained under the provisions of the Lands Clauses and the Railway Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

828. PETWORTH, who inquires if the Queen had in her pay 150,000 regular soldiers on the 1st of June, may, we think, be answered in the affirmative. The number of the land forces for which a vote was asked in the Army Estimates last March was 216,716. Deduct 55,000 men for the Turkish Contingent, Foreign Legions, and Queen's troops in the pay of the East India Company, and allowing a reduction of 40,000 men on the March estimates, the number would still exceed 150,000 of regular soldiers.—*Era*, 1856.

829. MAHOGANY is full grown in 200 years, to a vast size. A single log has weighed seven tons, and sold for 500 guineas. —*Home Companion*, 1835.

830. A NOTICE TO QUIT must be given in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into by the deceased; the sub-letting by the original tenant not having the effect of altering the terms of the tenancy.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

831. SIR FRANCIS BURDETT died at the age of 74, January 23d, 1844.—*Era*, 1856.

832. HATCHING CHICKENS by artificial means has been practised for many hundred years. It is a simple process requiring only a steady heat of 96 degrees of Fahrenheit.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

833. A YOUNG MAN MAY BE PURCHASED out of the Rifles for a sum not exceeding £20, if the corps is in England. If not the passage money home will be required in addition. The application must be made to the colonel through the serjeant and captain of the young man's company.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

834. MR. GLADSTONE is the son of Sir John Gladstone, a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, where he was born, 1809. —*Home Companion*, 1853.

835. THERE IS NO SOCIETY established for assisting persons to obtain property from the Court of Chancery, and any such society would be illegal. It is competent for our correspondent to sue for his rights in *forma pauperis*.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

836. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN was born in 1784, and educated at Cambridge. In 1828 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the Duke of Wellington. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

837. THERE IS NO BENEFIT attached to holding a house in the City for seven years. Where the churchwardens of a parish have charities for decayed householders they expect the applicant to be a housekeeper of 30 years standing or more.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

838. THE PACIFIC is so called from its tranquillity. Its winds and tides are not deflected by land and mountains, and the smallest vessels pass in security. Its vast expanse can only be conceived by consulting a globe. It is the sea of corals. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

839. BY THE DEATH OF THE LEGATEE in the lifetime of a testator, the legacy given to him became lapsed and void, and consequently his children can claim no interest in such legacy.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

840. THE PHRASE "UPON TICK" is a diminutive ticket, a check. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

841. IF THE LANDLORD ACCEPT rent from the new occupier he will thereby adopt him as his tenant, and release the former one from his liability; but otherwise the former tenant will remain liable until his tenancy be legally determined by a notice to quit.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

842. DR. GEORGE BIRKBECK was the originator of Mechanics' Institutes.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

843. IF NOT A CITY APPRENTICE, your son will be entitled to leave his master on his attaining 21. The father will not be liable to the master in such an event unless he has expressly covenanted for the son's services for the period agreed on, and then only in an action for damages.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

844. WINTER WHEAT is sown between September and November; and spring, in March and April. The seed is 2½ to 3 bushels per acre.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

845. As the child is more than 12 months old, no order of affiliation can be obtained against the father, unless it can be proved that he has contributed money for its support within the last 12 months.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

846. LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE furnish the tallest specimen of Englishmen.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

847. THE FATHER is not legally liable for the support of his son's wife and children during the son's enlistment.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

848. ROBERT SKIPPER walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive half-hours, and on the same ground Captain Barclay walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

849. THE EAST INDIA GOVERNMENT pay an annual sum for the services of the troops of the line sent there. This is not repaid to the Company at home, but goes into the Exchequer.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

850. ARETINE in the eleventh century invented the lines and spaces as well as musical notation, as it at present exists.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

851. MONEY OF AGED PEOPLE.—When so much as £150 has been accumulated in a savings' bank, and it belongs to an aged couple who have no idea of entering into business, it is prudent to convert the amount into equal life annuities. If the £150 were converted into Three per Cents., the wife would be enabled to receive the dividends upon going to the expense of a power of attorney, about £1 3s. 6d.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

852. GREAT BRITAIN annually produces the greatest quantity of lead over every other country in the world. — *Home Companion*, 1853.

853. WILSON'S LOANS are made in sums of not less than £100. They are made at the Chamberlain's-office, in the City; but three sureties are required, and these three sureties must give references for their respectability.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

854. THE CALVINIST sect began in 1546. —*Home Companion*, 1853.

855. THE FIRST STONE OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL was laid on the 21st of June, 1675. The building was opened on the 2nd of December, 1697, when public service was performed. The edifice cost one million and a half. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

856. INCENSE.—In answer to the inquiry of R. H. S. respecting the composition of the incense used in Catholic churches, I beg to inform him that the church recognises only simple frankincense (*Thus*). This, however, is of different kinds and degrees of purity, and the gum called olibanum is accounted the best, and is chiefly used in Rome. It is customary to mix other ingredients with the olibanum or frankincense in many places; but the former ought to form at least one-half of the composition. The articles most commonly employed to add greater fragrance are gum benzoin, storax, and aloes, and sometimes cascarilla bark, cinnamon, cloves, and musk. But many persons are deceived by the sweet smell of some things, and mix them with frankincense, forgetting that when burnt they emit a very different odour.—F. C. H.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

857. THE KEMBLE PIPE.—In the county of Herefordshire, the people call the last or concluding pipe that any one means to smoke at a sitting, a Kemble pipe. This is said to have originated in a man of the name of Kemble, who in the cruel persecution under Queen Mary, being condemned for heresy, in his walk of some miles from the prison to the stake, amidst a crowd of weeping friends and neighbours, with the tranquillity and fortitude of a primitive martyr, smoked a pipe of tobacco.—*London Journal*, 1856.

858. SUSPECTED MURDER.—A confidential statement of the circumstances should be made to the coroner, who will adopt such steps as may be necessary for the dis-

interment and examination of the body of the deceased.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

859. MRS. BROWNRIGG.—Where is the best account to be found of the trial of Mrs. Brownrigg for cruel treatment of her apprentices? And are there any other similar trials, or any that illustrate the shameful severity formerly practised in schools?—X. O. B.—[Two pamphlets were published respecting Elizabeth Brownrigg. 1. A Narrative of the many horrid Cruelties inflicted by Elizabeth Brownrigg upon the Body of Mary Clifford, and for which the said Elizabeth received sentence of death, Sept. 12, 1767. By John Wingrave, one of the Constables of the ward of Farringdon Without, Lond., 1767, 8vo. 2. Genuine and Authentic Account of the Life, Trial, and Execution of Elizabeth Brownrigg, who was executed Sept. 14, 1767; to which is prefixed a frontispiece of Mrs. Brownrigg in the Newgate cell; and her manner of torturing the girls; with the dark hole where the girls were confined on Sundays, truly represented. Lond., 1767, 8vo.]—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

860. THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS were translated into English out of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. The Jews have copies of the Bible written on parchment several hundred years old.—*London Journal*, 1856.

861. THE CHARGE FOR ADMISSION to a Roman Catholic Chapel is legal. It is private property, and although it may not be used for divine worship with closed doors, yet anybody has not a right to enter. A parish church is a different affair. It is built and kept in repair by the whole of the housekeepers, that all may attend Divine service without paying a farthing at the doors.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

862. FORMS OF WILLS.—Is there any small and comprehensible book in existence containing forms for the guidance of persons desirous of making their Wills? CUSTOS. [The following is a small convenient book, "Instructions for every Person to make a Will," 18mo., 1s. 6d., Washbourne, 1850. See also Eagle's "Instructions for the making of Wills," 2s. 6d. Allen's, and Hayes and Jarman's "Forms" are more expensive. But our correspondent should be reminded that the first toast on the Northern Circuit used formerly to be "Country Schoolmasters," they being the great will-makers in that part of England, and consequently the great providers of materials for litigation.]—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

863. LEGATEES UNDER A WILL should not be witnesses to its execution, because, in that case, the legacies are void.—*London Journal*, 1856.

864. WHEN A BUILDING SOCIETY lends a shareholder £200 upon mortgage to be repaid by instalments in a certain number of years, if the society fails the creditors cannot rescind the contract or shorten the term of repayment.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

865. HEAD OF OLIVER CROMWELL.—At a meeting of the Walworth Working Men's Institution, October 3, 1855, W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P., surprised the people by telling them that he possessed a greater curiosity than any in the room, namely, the head of Oliver Cromwell, which has been in possession of his family for very many years, and whose history was well authenticated." "B. H. C. [This memorable Commonwealth relic has been frequently noticed in our First Series, especially in vol. v. pp. 275, 304, 354, 382. A correspondent at p. 382 stated, "that the skull of Cromwell was then (1852) in the possession of W. A. Wilkinson, of Beckenham, Kent, at whose house a relation of mine saw it." He further added, "I have no doubt that Mr. Wilkinson would feel pleasure in stating the arguments on which the genuineness of the interesting relic is based." See also vol. xi. 496; xii. 75.]—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

866. THE SHILLING was first coined in England by the Saxons, and was worth fivepence. It derives its name from the shield, which it anciently bore. The present shilling was first coined in 1505.—*London Journal*, 1856.

867. WHERE EMPLOYERS BECOME BANKRUPT.—As clerk you are entitled to be paid three months' salary in full up to the time of the bankruptcy, but you have no claim on the estate for the services rendered to the bankrupts subsequently to that period. The remuneration for those services will form a separate claim against the bankrupts individually.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

868. A WIFE, without her husband's consent, can only make a will under what is called a power of appointment, that is, an authority

in some instrument by which she is possessed of the controul of property in her own right. —*London Journal*, 1856.

869. ANNUITIES AT ASSURANCE OFFICES. —We cannot recommend the purchase of a joint life annuity at any of the ordinary assurance offices. The Government does this business without any view to profit, and truly to reduce the National Debt, and if we see an office offering to undersell the Government we immediately suspect the directors of hoping to get a sum of £2,000 or £3,000 at once, which they may lawfully apply wholly to defraying the charges of establishment, and puffing their office into notoriety, without investing one farthing to meet the future yearly payments. This is a state of insecurity which it is distressing to contemplate. Be content with obtaining the fair value for your money. The Royal Union, at Waterloo-bridge, and the Independent West Middlesex, in Baker-street, promised much more, and ended in bankruptcy.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

870. LOUIS NAPOLEON is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage.—*London Journal*, 1856.

871. ANNUITIES.—The same charge is made for an annuity whether the person has always had bad health or the reverse. A medical examination of a person offering to buy an annuity is never thought of, except where the annuity is granted by some parish board to raise the means of repairing a church or building a school, or some other local purpose. One of the parishes in the City was sadly bitten in this way by a gentleman who came up from the country, having duly sweated and purged himself till he had acquired a sufficiently pallid consumptive countenance. He asked high terms for a man of seventy, but he looked so bad, and the vestry were so satisfied he would be coffined in a fortnight that his £1,000 was accepted. The rogue lived to receive the annuity for twenty-five years. At thirty-nine years of age the Government requires a male to pay down £16 15s. 3d. for every £1 annuity.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

872. A DESERTER from either the army or navy can be pursued and apprehended in whatever employment he may have engaged himself, and at any time, no matter how distant.—*London Journal*, 1856.

873. IF YOU REFUSE to pay the weekly allowance, your wife will be compelled to resort to the parish for subsistence, and upon her becoming chargeable you will become liable to be committed as an idle and disorderly person for neglecting to maintain her, you being legally bound to do so until you can prove adultery against her. The consequence of being so charged would be that you would have to pay the parish the expenses of bringing the case to the police-office, and to renew the allowance. You would be told you had no right to stop the allowance, as upon your sister appealing to the magistrate for protection the magistrate would have granted it by binding your wife to keep the peace. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

874. DOMESTIC SERVANTS, engaged and paid by the quarter, can, on leaving, if their conduct has been unexceptionable, claim a quarter's notice or a quarter's wages. —*London Journal*, 1856.

875. A NAVAL CADET is a lad who is placed in a school where he may become highly qualified to perform the duties of an officer, and he receives an appointment as a consequence of his unquestionable fitness. A midshipman is an unqualified boy of tender age, who is put into a proper course of training on board ship on the nomination of a captain. He must study navigation and the other subjects required of a cadet, and before he is promoted he must be able to pass an examination; but he is not expected to be half as proficient as a naval cadet.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

876. A HUSBAND with £800 a year who only allows his wife, who is living apart from him, 10s. per week, can, if her conduct has been unexceptionable, be compelled, by an ecclesiastical court, to allow her a good deal more; in fact, a maintenance commensurate with his pecuniary means.—*London Journal*, 1856.

877. A FIRST DEPOSIT in a savings' bank in London must be made in person, so that the institution may take a specimen of his handwriting and set down some particulars for his future identification, and also take his signature to the declaration that he deposits the money on his own account, and has no other account in his own name in

any other savings' bank. After opening the account anybody may make the subsequent payments. The party may be intrusted with the deposit book, as the possession of that will not enable him to draw out a sixpence, at least not without the signature of the depositor made in the presence of a county magistrate. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

878. A MARRIAGE CONTRACTED IN ENGLAND between a French Roman Catholic and an English Protestant is legal in France, all Protestant countries, and some of the Roman Catholic States.—*London Journal*, 1856.

879. EXECUTORS are justified in retaining the legacy, the husband's interest therein in right of his wife having passed to his assignees. The executors should pay the amount into the Court of Chancery under the Trustee Relief Act, and the wife, by her next friend, should apply to the Court to have the whole or a part thereof set apart for her separate use, and as her separate estate. If the executors neglect to pay the money into Court, the wife, by her next friend, should file a bill against them to compel them so to do, and for the purpose of having a settlement made on her.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

880. A SILVER SIXPENCE of the reign of James II. would be worth, to a collector, about the same sum of our present money. People seem to have strange ideas about the value of old coins. Why, an ancient Greek coin can be purchased for sixpence.—*London Journal*, 1856.

881. A YOUNG MAN can maintain a respectable position amongst his fellows at college at £120 a year. It is more economical to enter one of the halls than one of the colleges, because members of halls may reside in private lodgings in the town. The great body of the students are called pensioners, who pay for their commons, chambers, &c., and take no share of the revenues of the university. Young men whose friends are unable to place them at college are admitted as sizars, and have free commons and emoluments for teaching, being usually the best students from the various free grammar schools.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

882. AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD ought to be provided for in the parent's lifetime. Legacies to such a child are charged with 10 per cent. duty.—*London Journal*, 1856.

883. ALL CHILDREN born out of the British dominions whose fathers (or grandfathers by the father's side) were natural born subjects, even though their mothers were aliens, are now, by various statutes, deemed to be natural born subjects themselves, unless their said ancestors were attainted or banished beyond sea for high treason, or were at the birth of such children in the service of a prince at enmity with Great Britain.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

884. A FUNERAL PROCESSION passing over land does not create a right of way. This popular error is very ancient, for we find it referred to in Prynne's records of a transaction that occurred in 1220.—*London Journal*, 1856.

885. WE CANNOT EVADE THE STAMP DUTY by substituting an agreement stamp for a lease. The courts of law hold a man who executes an agreement for a lease as if it were in itself a lease. On the other hand an actual lease written on paper previously stamped with an agreement stamp, is said to be of no more value than if written on a penny receipt stamp. The instrument, though a nullity, indicates a promise and contract which the courts will oblige the parties to execute in due form. The duty on the lease would be only 9s. as the rent is under £15.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

886. THE IRON EMIGRANT SHIP TAYLEUR, from Liverpool to Melbourne, with 660 souls on board, was wrecked on the coast of Lambay Island, near Dublin Bay, on the 21st January, 1854. Only about 296 were saved.—*London Journal*, 1856.

887. THE CHAPELWARDENS cannot assume the whole or any part of the clergymen's customary dues. Wherever a churchyard is opened the parson of the parish or chapelry claims of right the customary burial dues. The churchyard is the parson's freehold. There are cases where the parson by pre-arrangement foregoes part of the produce of the sale of graves, and leave to lay down gravestones. This happens when the old churchyard is full, and the inhabitants will not purchase a new one till the parson consents that a part of the income shall go towards defraying the purchase money.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

888. HAVING BEEN BORN ON THE 29th FEB., you must consider your birthday, for the purpose of celebration, as the 28th Feb., every year, except leap-year.—*London Journal*, 1856.

889. AS THE SHED OR SHOP has, apparently from its mode of erection, become affixed to the freehold, the tenant will not be justified in removing it at the expiration of his term, and an action for delapidations may be enforced against him if he venture to do so. The sole question, however, depends as to the manner in which the shed is erected, upon which a practical surveyor should be consulted.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

890. MEERSCHAUM PIPES were originally imported from Turkey, but within the past half century Germany has almost monopolised their manufacture.—*London Journal*, 1856.

891. QUEEN'S COUNSEL and serjeants may hold briefs on the behalf of prisoners in criminal prosecutions on a license being procured from the Crown enabling them so to do, which is granted as a matter of course on payment of the accustomed fees. The criminals in both instances inquired after would be detained in custody, notwithstanding the Queen's death. In law the supreme governing head of the country never dies.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

892. AN ENTAIL CAN BE CUT OFF by the present possessor and the next heir.—*London Journal*, 1855.

893. AS OWNER OF THE HEDGE and boundary fence you are entitled to four feet of the adjoining land for the purposes of a ditch if requisite. The depth of such ditch must be regulated according to the necessities of the case, and the flow of water consequent on the natural drainage. There is no Act of Parliament applicable to the question, but the law is regulated by usage and the common law.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

894. ERRORS IN DESCRIPTION do not invalidate marriages. The register book ought to be amended.—*London Journal*, 1856.

895. BANCROFT'S SCHOOL is under the management of the Court of Assistants of the Drapers' Company, a list of the members of which court may probably be obtained from the beadle at the hall. The boys receive an excellent commercial education and are boarded and clothed, so that a presentation is nearly as good as to the Blue Coat School. The members present in turns as vacancies arise. When you get a list show it to your friends and see if any of them can obtain a letter from some friend or person of weight recommending your case. The age of admission is the seventh and eighth year. There are 100 boys in the school, and the sons of freemen of the Drapers' Company are always preferred.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

896. NOTES ON WIFE-SELLING.—Can we blame our neighbours across the Channel for thinking us a nation of wife-sellers when ignorant of our manners, and with feelings embittered by a long war, they read such paragraphs as the following?—"A fellow sold his wife, as a *cow*, in Sheffield market-place a few days ago. The lady was put into the hands of a butcher, who held her by a halter fastened round her waist. 'What do you ask for your cow?' said a bye-stander. 'A guinea,' replied the husband. 'Done,' cried the other, and immediately paid the money, and led away his bargain. We understand that the purchaser and his cow live very happily together."—*Doncaster Gazette*, March 25, 1803. "On Wednesday a most disgraceful scene took place in Pontefract. A fellow of the name of Smith brought his wife from Ferrybridge, and had her put up for sale by auction at the market cross, at the small sum of twelve pence; but after some liberal advances she was knocked off at eleven shillings. On the purchaser leading away his bargain in a halter, they were pelted by the populace with snow and mud, and retreated in more than wedding haste."—*Doncaster Gazette*, Feb. 3, 1815. —K. P. D. E.—This is an indictable offence. You will find on reference to 3 Burr. 1483, that Lord Hardwicke ordered a criminal information to issue against a gentleman for making over his wife, by private contract, to another person.—JURIDICUS.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

897. A REGISTER of ticket-of-leave convicts is kept at the Home Office.—*London Journal*, 1856.

898. THE LAW HAS NOT FIXED THE SUM which should be paid to a police-constable for travelling 70 miles to execute a bastardy

warrant. 'In cases of this sort the applicant is usually required to repay the constable's expenses to the place and back. The constable is too poor to pay.' The magistrates generally allow first-class railway fares with about 7s. a day for eating, drinking, and sleeping. But they are not all so liberal, the allowance being in some places only 3s. 6d. a day for incidental expenses, and second-class fare. Then there is often a charge for travelling from and to the railway. Sometimes there are omnibuses, but at others a horse and cart must be employed. This, of course, must be paid.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

899. MOUSTACHE WORN BY CLERGY—EPISCOPAL WIG.—I have a copy I had made of an original miniature of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and also Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who died in 1605. He is there represented with a short moustache and a flowing beard, both of them nearly white. His countenance displays the intellect one would expect to see in this talented prelate, whose abilities obtained, and for such a long period retained, the favour of his royal mistress. The archbishop has no wig, though his hair appears scanty.—Y. S. M.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

900. MIDSHIPMAN LUCAS.—It was Midshipman Lucas, of the Baltic fleet, when before Bomarsund in 1854, that threw the live shell overboard from the deck, on which it had fallen. The Admiralty dated his commission of Lieutenant from the day of his never-to-be-forgotten act; he was awarded the Humane Society's medal for the same deed.—*London Journal*, 1856.

901. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL will, upon complaint, remove the postmaster or keeper of receiving-house upon proof that he has permitted your letter to be shown to any person, and a slip of paper produced, containing provoking matter. We are afraid it will turn out that it was your friend near London who betrayed your confidence. Your complaint must give names and addresses, that inquiry may be made.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

902. LEGISLATION FOR LADIES' DRESSES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—By the following extract, taken from Brook's "History of Maryland," it would appear that the good people of Massachusetts, more than two centuries ago, were compelled to make some severe laws, for the purpose of preventing the ladies of their families from dressing in an extravagant manner. From these singular public exposures, it is very evident that the fathers of the colony did not have any respectful deference paid to their wishes at home when fashion was concerned; and hence their legislation on this subject, which is thus recorded in the legal acts of the time. Under date of September 3, 1634, the General Court said:—"That no person, either man or woman, shall hereafter make or buy any apparel, either woollen, silk, or linen, with any lace on it, silver, gold, silk, or thread, under the penalty of forfeiture of said clothes. Also all gold or silver girdles, hat bands, belts, ruffs, beaver hats, are prohibited. Also immoderate great sleeves, slashed apparel, immoderate great rayles, longwing," &c. The lawgivers of the colony, having thus effectually prevented the extravagance of their wives in articles of dress, next turned their attention to the fashion which should positively regulate the length and width of the sleeves of their garments. On September 9, 1639, the General Court decreed, that—"Hereafter, no garment shall be made with short sleeves, whereby the nakedness of the arm shall be discovered in the wearing thereof; and hereafter, no person whatever shall make any garment for women, or any of their sex, with sleeves more than half an ell wide in the widest part thereof, and so proportionally for bigger or smaller persons." As the Puritan mothers of New England had not been long in this country when the first decree respecting their dress was made public, might I ask what is the meaning of the words great "rayles" and "longwing," as applied to their garments? W. W.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

903. THE TRADITION treasured by the Scotch is that Helen Mar was actually married to Sir William Wallace in the Tower of London. Such a hero was worthy of the love of a noble-minded and lovely woman, so let us treat it with respect.—*London Journal*, 1856.

904. THE OFFICE FOR RECEIVING PETITIONS for Day's Charity for the Blind is at No. 29, Saville-row, Piccadilly. The Rev. Mr. Hetherington's charity of pensions of £10 each to about 500 blind persons is under the management of the Court of Al-

moners of Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street; but petitions are delivered out and received only in the month of October, as the vacancies are filled up only once in the year. No person under 60 is eligible for this charity. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

905. THE TWO-HEADED EAGLE.—The origin of the device of the eagle on national and royal banners may be traced to very early times. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and of Babylon. The Romans adopted various other figures on their camp standards; but Marius, B.C. 102, made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, and confined the other figures to the cohorts. From the Romans the French, under the empire, adopted the eagle. The emperors of the Western Roman Empire used a black eagle; those of the East a golden one. The sign of the golden eagle, met with in taverns, is in allusion to the emperors of the East. Since the time of the Romans, almost every state that has assumed the designation of an empire, has taken the eagle for its ensign: Austria, Russia, Prussia, Poland and France, all took the eagle. The two-headed eagle signifies a double empire. The emperors of Austria, who claim to be considered the successors of the Cæsars of Rome, used the double-headed eagle, which is the eagle of the eastern emperors with that of the western, typifying the "Holy Roman Empire," of which the emperors of Germany (now merged in the House of Austria) considered themselves as the representatives. Charlemagne was the first to use it, for when he became master of the whole of the German Empire, he added the second head to the eagle, A.D. 802, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

906. MINORS MAY BE LEGALLY MARRIED at a registrar's office without the consent of relatives, but not in the Church of England. —*London Journal*, 1856.

907. A CREOLE is the child of a black woman by a white father, or *vice versa*. When the blacks were introduced into Spanish America, they called their own children born in bondage Creoles, and this term was taken up by the Europeans and applied to the issue of the copper-coloured natives with the negresses. The child of a white father and black mother is called a Mulatto in the West Indies, and the issue of a Mulatto woman and white man is a Sambo or Creole.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

908. THE FIRST RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER was published in 1703. Peter the Great not only took part personally in its editorial composition, but in correcting proofs, as appears from sheets still in existence, in which are marks and alterations in his own hand.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

909. ARTILLERY.—The actual date of the invention of artillery is not known. In 1346, Edward III. had four pieces of cannon at the battle of Cressy. Bomb-shells and mortars were invented about the same time.—*London Journal*, 1856.

910. THE DEBT BEING CONTRACTED FOR NECESSARIES, we consider you are legally bound to pay the same, notwithstanding the separation and the arrangement come to before the magistrates for the allowance to the wife, unless the party trusting her had a knowledge of such separation and allowance at the time of the debt being contracted.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

911. RUNNING FOOTMEN.—A writer in the *Bee*, July 13, 1791, and referring to thirty years previous to that date, or 1761, noticing the bad condition of the public roads in Scotland, says: "A four-wheeled chaise was then unknown, the usual travelling carriage for hire being a close two-wheeled chaise, placed very low between the shafts. Coaches were the only carriages kept by gentlemen, which were usually drawn by six horses. These were generally accompanied by running footmen, who were easily able to keep pace with the horses, and whose assistance were often wanted to support the coach on each side, to prevent it from being overturned on the very few roads where they could be carried at all."—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

912. THE PRINCESS ROYAL cannot, of her own accord, marry any man she may like. The consent of the Sovereign is necessary to legalise the marriage of all the members of the Royal Family.—*London Journal*, 1856.

913. A MAN WHO IS NOT INSOLVENT may make a settlement on his wife by handing over part of his property to trustees for her use. If he was insolvent, and the assignment was made to defraud the creditors, the Insolvent Court will require the pro-

perty to be brought in for the benefit of the creditors. The deed of settlement will be regarded as void, and the property as that of the husband.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

914. HOURS FOR MARRYING.—Matrimony, by Reynolds' *Constitutions*, 1822, c. 7, was to be celebrated "in the day-time, without laughter, scoff, or sport." By the *Canons*, c. 62, A.D. 1603, a clergyman is to marry "only between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, to preclude any indecency or unbecoming levity." This is enforced under penalty of transportation for fourteen years by 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, sec. 28. It must be remembered that the hour of dinner at that period was usually noon.—MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

915. THE TOWER IN LANCASTER CASTLE, of the date of 503, is one of the oldest buildings in England, but there are Roman remains of a much earlier date.—*London Journal*, 1856.

916. THERE IS NO STATUTE or other law limiting the period of prosecutions in criminal offences. The extent of punishment in all cases is limited by Act of Parliament; but a discretion is given to the court and judge as to what extent it shall be inflicted. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

917. RECIPE FOR COOL TANKARD.—Take two glasses of wine, one port and one of sherry, two table-spoonsful of moist sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and a sprinkle of ginger; fill up with a pint of mild ale over a piece of well-baked (but not burnt) toast. Any wine will answer the purpose, but if of two kinds the better. It should stand a quarter of an hour before it is drunk, that the flavour of the sop may be duly imparted to it. The above recipe is taken from a little book called "Spring Tide," published by Bentley, which contains many interesting pieces of folk lore, and curious provincialisms. If strong ale be used in the composition of the tankard, the wine may be omitted altogether, in which case, however, a little warm water should first be poured upon the sugar and spices.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

918. A DEED OF APPRENTICESHIP is valid although ante-dated. The dating back is an advantage to a youth, because it acknowledges previous service. — *London Journal*, 1856.

919. ALL THE COURTS ALLOW a defendant to appear in person if poor. Persons are not imprisoned for debt where they have no goods to answer a distress, unless the state of things is supposed to be a trick, and contempt to evade the law.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

920. ORIGIN OF KENTISH FIRE. — In reply to this long-standing query, I beg to inform Rosa that when the Earl of Winchelsea, about the year 1834, attended a very great meeting in Dublin of Protestants, who met to consider the then political state in which the kingdom was placed, the particular mode of expressing great applause, called, in honour of the Earl, the "Kentish Fire," was invented.—Y. S. M.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

921. LOUIS NAPOLEON, in 1848, was sworn in as a special constable for one of the metropolitan districts. Probably his staff of authority is treasured among his memorials of the past.—*London Journal*, 1856.

922. THE GENERAL REGISTER of all the marriages solemnised in churches or chapels is kept at Somerset-house. It may be searched readily, as the names are entered alphabetically. But the marriages contracted early in this year will not be posted up in the General Register till probably the end of 1857.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

923. CUTTING TEETH IN ADVANCED AGE.—Some years ago, at a place called Ardnamullogh, about four miles from Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon, I met with a case somewhat similar to those already mentioned. I was sent for to see a woman named Dillon, aged seventy-five years, who was labouring under a singular form of mental aberration; her husband had died about six months previously, and she firmly maintained the belief that she herself was dead also for the same period. I shall transcribe a portion of the notes which I made of her case at the time, June 28, 1843: "A remarkable circumstance in this case is, that she has cut an incisive tooth in the lower jaw within the last few weeks, and is now cutting another, which fact confirms her in the strange belief that she is leading a *post mortem* existence, and

has commenced at infancy again; for upon one of her daughters asking me if I thought it probable she would die, she exclaimed angrily, 'How can I die twice? I am only a child; see, I have not cut all my teeth yet.'"—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

924. MRS. MANNING, the executed murderess, was taken prisoner in Edinburgh.—*London Journal*, 1856.

925 THE HEIR APPARENT is the direct successor; the heir presumptive is the indirect successor. Queen Victoria was heir presumptive while King William reigned, because he might have outlived Queen Adelaide, and married a young wife and had a son, who would have been the heir apparent, taking rank before the heir presumptive.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

926. D. PAPIN was a French physician and mathematician, who possessed so remarkable a knowledge of the mathematics that he very nearly brought the invention of the steam-engine into working order. He assisted Mr. Boyle in his pneumatic experiments, and was afterwards mathematical professor at Marburg. He died in 1710.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

927. THE WORD SABBATH, in the Hebrew, means rest, or the seventh day of the week observed as a day of rest. Sunday is the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, so called from its being set apart by our Teutonic ancestors for the worship of the sun.—*London Journal*, 1856.

928. AGREEMENTS FOR TENANCIES operating as immediate demises are void if for a longer period than three years; but an agreement simply to grant a lease for five or seven years at a future period when required would be a valid agreement. Terms for a longer period than three years must be created by lease under the seal of the party.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

929. ORDER FORM OF ANNOUNCING MARRIAGES.—In looking over some lists of births, deaths, and marriages for the years between 1730—50, I find most of the last-mentioned recorded in the following style:—"Mr. Basket to Miss Pell, with £5,000.; Mr. Davis to Mrs. Wylde, with £400 per annum. The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph to Miss Orell, with £30,000. ['*It never rains but it pours.*'] J. Whitcombe, Esq., to Miss Allen, with £40,000. Mr. Will. Hurfer to Miss Sally Mitchiner, with £3,000.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

930. A HUSBAND cannot punish his wife for making away with his property. He married her "for better, for worse," and he must make the best of the worst part of his bargain.—*London Journal*, 1856.

931. LETTERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO CONVICTS as per ship—and adding the date of sailing, which particulars can be obtained at the county jail or prison where he was tried. If enclosed to the Governor of the Colony to which he was sent, and his present abode be known at the Government Office, the letter will be forwarded to him. If this course produces no result within one year you may resort to advertising in the papers of the colony.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

932. SUNDAY-SCHOOLS were first founded by S. C. Borromeo, and in Milan. (See *Annali di Statistica*, Milano, Feb., 1834, p. 199.) In Rome the Sunday-schools are united with night-schools, as one day in the week is too little for the purpose of educating children who are at work. Night-schools were first opened in Rome in 1819, by Giacomo Casoglio.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

933. THERE ARE SIXTEEN ANNAS to an Indian rupee: the latter is worth 1s. 11d.—*London Journal*, 1856.

934. DUPLICATES OF ALL WILLS proved in India are deposited in the East India House. Wills made and proved in India must also be proved in England, if they relate to personalty in England, and that either in the proper Diocesan Court or the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or according to the situation in which the property is situate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

935. A HUSBAND is not bound to support a wife who voluntarily, and without reasonable cause, deserts him.—*London Journal*, 1856.

936. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK and Sir Fitzroy Kelly defended Frost, Williams, and Jones.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

937. MARINES are soldiers on board a ship of war. They perform some of the duties of sailors. They are trained to fight both at sea and on land, and are the most gallant troops the country possesses.—*London Journal*, 1856.

938. THE WIDOW is entitled absolutely to one-third of her deceased husband's personal estate, which will pass to any future husband she may marry, and the children will be entitled to the other two-thirds of such property, on which the widow, as the administratrix of her husband, will be entitled to the legal interest as trustee for her children.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

939. FELONS ESCAPING FROM ENGLAND to France, Belgium, Holland, the German States, and the United States of America, may be arrested in those countries and brought, or sent over, to England.—*London Journal*, 1856.

940. NECESSITY FOR A WILL.—C. J. having insured his life for £100, must make a will leaving the amount to his wife, or she will be obliged to administer and be reduced to her third part. You cannot evade the stamp duty safely.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

941. THE HEIGHT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I. was about 5 feet 7 inches. The Duke of Wellington, at Waterloo, was about 5 feet 8½ inches in stature.—*London Journal*, 1856.

942. A FREEMASON'S LODGE affords occasional temporary relief to a brother in affliction; but entering a lodge is by no means to be regarded as equivalent to providing a fund for continued help in sickness and in old age.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

943. RIGHTS OF ILLEGITIMATE PERSONS.—As you were registered and married in the name you have always borne, continue to use it. You may safely purchase property, for your illegitimacy has nothing to do with your children or your right to make a will.—*London Journal*, 1856.

944. NEITHER THE QUEEN nor the Secretary of State sign death warrants. When a Judge condemns a felon to death, he writes against the prisoner's name on the calendar, "Let execution be done;" and execution follows, unless the Queen pardons the offender in the meantime.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

945. LOST OR BURNT INDENTURES.—A certificate from your master, that your indenture of apprenticeship was destroyed by [illegible] would no doubt meet the requirements of the trade. Apprentices should retain [illegible] stamped copies of such documents in their possession.—*London Journal*, 1856.

946. THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT of 1834 enacts that the stone is to consist in all cases of 14lbs. standard pounds avoirdupoise, and that contracts by any other stone are to be null and void. Goods are to be sold by stamped weights only, and no inspector would stamp a stone weight of 8lbs. or 16lbs.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

947. COMMISSIONS IN THE MILITIA are granted by Lord Lieutenants of counties, to whom personal application must be made.—*London Journal*, 1856.

948. AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF BANNS persons may be married at any time within three months.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

949. EXECUTORS can take anything that is left to them under a will, but not the witnesses to its execution; they can take nothing.—*London Journal*, 1856.

950. THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS of the Royal Navy recommend to the Lords of the Admiralty so large a supply of clerks, that persons having no such letters of introduction need not apply.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

951. THERE IS NO CENTRAL SUN, because there is an infinitude of planets and suns. The sun is the centre of our system.—*London Journal*, 1856.

952. A BUILDING RATE for a chapel of ease can be enforced as well as the rate for the mother church, the rate having been sanctioned at the vestry. It matters not that only a portion of the inhabitants attended the vestry. The assent of the majority who attended is binding on the whole parish.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

953. A MARRIAGE AT GRETNA GREEN is legal, and neither of the parties can legally marry again, unless divorced.—*London Journal*, 1856.

954. AN AGREEMENT for renting premises cannot be given in evidence in a court of law if the subject matter thereof be of the value of £20, without its being properly stamped.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

955. PETITIONS TO HER MAJESTY must be forwarded to the Lord Steward of the Household.—*London Journal*, 1856.

956. THE MOST DISTANT PLACE belonging to Great Britain to which we trade is, if we take the direct distance from London, New Zealand; but our longest voyages are those to Vancouver's Island and Hong Kong.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

957. A MARRIAGE BETWEEN TWO PROTESTANTS, celebrated by a priest in a Roman Catholic chapel, duly licensed for the performance of marriages, would be valid.—*London Journal*, 1856.

958. THE SUBSTITUTION OF A FRESH INDENTURE for the lost one would be a legal fraud, and such substituted indenture would be invalid if the facts in relation to it were disclosed, in the event of its being required to be given in evidence.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

959. CARD PLAYING is not allowed in public-houses. The law on the subject is very strict, and we should much regret to see it altered.—*London Journal*, 1856.

960. A PERSON can only legally take an additional family-name by license from her Majesty published in the *London Gazette*. This license is obtained upon petition through the gentlemen of the Heralds' College, on Bennett's-hill, Doctors'-commons.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

961. THE ROYAL GEORGE foundered at Spithead on the 52th of August, 1782. The late Queen Dowager died 2nd of December, 1849.—*London Journal*, 1856.

962. EITHER OF THE PERSONS intended as witnesses to the will may sign the testator's name thereto by his direction; or the testator may execute the same by making his mark thereto, and the latter would be the best course to adopt.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

963. THE DISTANCE FROM CRONSTADT to St. Petersburg is 18 miles.—*London Journal*, 1856.

964. WIDOWS, aged 56, are ineligible for the various pension charities. The age for candidates is usually 60. There is no asylum appropriated particularly to the widows of respectable tradesmen. There are in some parishes charities for the widows of householders thereof under the care of the churchwarden.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

965. CADETS are now admitted into the Royal Navy under the age of 16 years.—*London Journal*, 1856.

966. IF A HUSBAND DESERTS HIS WIFE, and she remains ignorant of his whereabouts for seven years, she may legally marry; but the second marriage will be void if the first husband reappears, and the children of the second marriage will be illegitimate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

967. THE STANDARD HEIGHT for the militia levied by ballot at present is fixed at 5 feet 5½ inches.—*London Journal*, 1856.

968. THE CHARGE for a passage is often as low as £4 10s. from London to Canada, and £1 less from Liverpool.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

969. GAS WAS FIRST INTRODUCED for lighting the public streets about the year 1816. It was first used in Birmingham.—*London Journal*, 1856.

970. TENANTS IN GAVELKIND have power absolutely to dispose of their lands on attaining the age of 15.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

971. THE COPPER COINAGE of the reign of William IV. is not worth more than its nominal value.—*London Journal*, 1856.

972. AS NO PROCEEDINGS have been taken for more than 20 years to disturb the possessing title of the mortgagee, or for an account of the rents and profits of the premises, the claim of the owners of the equity of redemption thereto is now barred by lapse of time.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

973. A SOLDIER cannot, by law, be compelled to contribute towards the maintenance of his wife.—*London Journal*, 1856.

974. AN UNMARRIED LADY and an unmarried gentleman may open a joint account at a savings' bank. They will merely have to state their names, ages, place of abode, occupation, and that they severally have no account in any other savings' bank.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

975. THE LORD MAYOR is never sworn as a Privy Councillor, but, on the demise of the Crown, attends a meeting of the Privy Council held on such occasion, and signs the proclamation of the new Sovereign.—*London Journal*, 1856.

976. THERE HAS BEEN NO CHARGE for admission to the British Museum on any day of the week during the last ten years.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

977. THE BIRTH OF A CHILD ought to be registered within six weeks afterwards, and within six months it can only be done on payment of 7s. 6d.—*London Journal*, 1856.

978. THE POPULATION OF CHINA is estimated at 100,000,000. The population of France is about 36,000,000.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

979. AN ACTION OF BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE cannot be sustained when the promise was made in the lifetime of a wife. —*London Journal*, 1856.

980. THE ANNUITY GRANTED TO PRINCE LEOPOLD, if he should survive his wife, was £50,000. It was not foreseen he would become the King of Belgium. He receives the annuity, but applies no part to his private use, except the keeping up of Claremont House can be so called.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

981. HOMER is universally allowed to be the greatest poet that ever lived. His rivals for pre-eminence are Shakspeare, Dante, and Milton. The latter was indebted to Homer for his grand way of thinking and writing. —*London Journal*, 1856.

982 THE GREAT BRITAIN, iron steamer, grounded in Dundrum Bay, on the East coast of Ireland, on the 22nd of September, 1846.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

983. DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.—You can bring an action in the County Court for defamation of character.—*London Journal*, 1856.

984. THE METROPOLITAN ACTS prohibit the blowing of horns and other noisy instruments in the public streets; but as their provisions do not extend to reach the locality of our correspondent, he is without remedy for the grievance complained of. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

985. SERVANTS are liable for all breakages, whether accidental or wilful.—*London Journal*, 1856.

986. THE HANGMAN receives £1 per week as a retaining fee, and £2 per job. The clothes are forfeited to the Sheriff, but they are usually surrendered to the executioner. Cheshire died in 1834, and his man Calcraft was appointed in his stead in 1835. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

987. WRONGED APPRENTICES.—If your [illegible] refuse to teach you the business, as [illegible]ted in the indentures, he may be pro[illegible] against, and the money recovered. —*London Journal*, 1856.

988 JOHN TAWELL, for the murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt Hill, by poison, was hanged at Aylesbury on the 28th of March, 1845. Tawell was apprehended near London-bridge.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

989. A WIFE, with her husband's consent, can make a will.—*London Journal*, 1855.

990. THE GIRL BEING OF A SUFFICIENT AGE and ability to maintain herself if willing to work, the mother is no longer legally liable to maintain her.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

991. A PERSON HAVING SENT FOR A DOCTOR to attend his servant, can compel her to defray the expense, after she has left her situation.—*London Journal*, 1855.

992. THE 50 GEO. 3, CAP. 41, imposing duties on hawkers of goods, does not extend to hinder the maker of any home manufacture from exposing his goods for sale in any market or fair, and in every city, borough, town corporate, and market town, but the exemption has been held not to extend to mere villages or hamlets.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

993. FORMS OF WILLS.—You can buy at any respectable stationer's a printed form of a will. If a person dies without making a will, his personal property is divided among his children, if any, or goes to the next of kin.—*London Journal*, 1856.

994. AS THE OCCUPIER OF THE FIELD, you are entitled to shoot, or otherwise destroy any hare or rabbit you may find therein, without rendering yourself liable to the duty for a game certificate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

995. TOBACCO was first imported into England in 1586.—*London Journal*, 1855.

996. IF THE MASTER HAVE NEGLECTED to enrol the indenture for the period of one year in the City Chamberlain's Office, the apprentice, being a City one, is at liberty to sue out his discharge.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

997. THERE IS NO TRUTH in the statement that when a man is drowned at sea he is nine days at the bottom, and when risen to the surface always floats with the face downwards—or that a woman, after lying nine days at the bottom, floats with her face upwards. It is a fantastic tradition.—*London Journal*, 1855.

998. A MAN MARRYING A WOMAN WITH CHILDREN is absolved from his liability to their maintenance on the death of the mother of such children, whatever may be their age.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

999 AN APPRENTICE WHO HAS RUN AWAY cannot be compelled to resume service after he is twenty one years of age, but

his securities, if any, may be prosecuted for damages.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1000. THE NONPRESENTMENT OF THE NOTES for payment to the maker thereof, on their becoming due, will not afford a defence to an action for the recovery of the amounts secured by the documents.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1001. GIRLS USUALLY CEASE GROWING in height before eighteen. Five feet is a stature that suits a delicate figure. Since you write so gracefully, we recommend you to be more attentive to orthography.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1002. A MORGONATIC MARRIAGE is one that is celebrated with the understanding that the issue of such marriage will not inherit the estate or title of the father. Such a marriage does not sanction the having two wives at the same time.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1003. A MARRIAGE LICENCE is obtained at Doctors' Commons for £2 11s. 6d. It is available within the Archbishop of Canterbury's diocese.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1004 WOMEN are more numerous in England than men.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1005. THE BAPTISM, having taken place prior to the establishment of the General Registry-office, for births, deaths and marriages, there is no general public office where the entry of the registry thereof can be searched for.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1006. A SECOND HUSBAND is only liable to pay the debts contracted by his wife during her widowhood.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1007. THE LAST WOMAN HANGED at Newgate was Martha Browning. She was executed on the 5th of January, 1846.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1008. A WIDOW has no claim on the Government because three of her sons may be serving in the Life Guards.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1009. WHATEVER IS UPON THE PREMISES should be distrained for the rent due; but possession cannot be recovered until the expiration of the term agreed on, unless the premises should be vacated, when possession may be given by a police magistrate if six months' rent be then in arrear.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1010. CATHERINE PARR.—It is the fine old chapel at Sudeley Castle which contains the remains of Catharine Parr, the last Queen of Henry VIII.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1011. THE CHURCHWARDENS may institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court for the recovery of the church-rate, when the validity of the same may be fully entered into; but if they succeed therein, our correspondent will be condemned in the costs occasioned thereby.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1012. Cadetships are not obtainable by purchase. A system of examination is now established at Haileybury College.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1013. AS THE EXECUTORS still remain liable for any claim for dilapidations which may arise in respect of the premises, they are entitled to retain the money in their hands until all questions between them and their testator's lessee are finally settled.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1014. LOUIS XVI., Marie Antoinette, and the Duke of Orleans, were guillotined in 1793.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1015. AS THE ELDEST SON OF YOUR FATHER, who was the eldest son of your grandfather, you will be heir-at law to your deceased uncle, in preference to his surviving brothers.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1016. A VESTED REMAINDER is an estate which, by the terms of the original limitation or conveyance, is limited or conveyed unconditionally. If a remainder is not vested it is contingent.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1017. THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS in the army who fell in the late war is thus summed up by a competent military authority.—Field Marshal, 1; Major-Generals, 5; Colonels, 12; Lieut.-Colonels, 32; Majors, 37; Captains, 129; Lieutenants, 169; Cornets and Ensigns, 20, Paymasters, 2; Quartermasters, 8; Veterinary Surgeons, 5; Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals, 2; Surgeons, 16; Assistant-Surgeons, 31; Apothecary, 1; Dispenser, 1; Purveyor, 1; Assistant Commissary-General, 1; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-Generals, 3; Commissariat Clerks, 2. Grand total, 478.—*Era*, 1856.

1018. BY THE ACT PASSED for the regulation of compulsory vaccination all children must be vaccinated within three months of their birth, and they are to be taken for the inspection of the medical offi-

cer on the eighth day after the operation. A certificate is to be given by the medical officer of a successful operation, and in case a child should be found not in a fit state for vaccination, the medical officer is to give a certificate to that effect to be in force for two months. The act also requires that the registrar of births and deaths in every subdistrict shall within seven days after the registration of the birth of every child not already vaccinated, give a notice to the father or mother, or to the persons having the care of the same, that the child is to be vaccinated, with a notice when it can be done, and if the father or mother or person having the care of the child shall not attend for its vaccination, or shall not after the eighth day after vaccination take the child for inspection, he or she shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 20s.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1019. A. R BETS J. P. that Fordham has not ridden the winners of seventy races, from the beginning of January to the end of August. Who wins? J. P. wins. During that time Fordham has won over ninety races.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1020. YELLOW JACK has run second in six races this year, whose aggregate value was notified at £11,790.—*Era*, 1856.

1021. THE PROVISIONS OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT are that no descendant of George II. shall marry without the previous consent of the Sovereign, signified under the Great Seal, and declared in Council. But if such descendant, being above 25 years of age, shall persist in a resolution to marry after notice to the disapproval of the Sovereign, the said marriage may, after one year's notice to the Privy Council, be contracted subject to being annulled if the Parliament shall think fit within one year of such marriage. Formerly it was necessary to have the royal consent to a marriage with any of the Royal Family. This extends to fourth cousins under Henry VII., and only as far as third cousins under Elizabeth. Before the Revolution the descendants of William the Conqueror had branched out to an amazing extent by intermarrying with the English nobility. The Crown, however, now stands limited to the Protestant descendants of the Princess Sophia of Hanover.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1022. SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED in the British colonies in 1834. The present slave population of the United States is about 3,000,000. The senate consists of two members from each state, chosen by its legislature, and not by the citizens at large.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1023. THE "LADY OF LYONS" was produced at Covent garden Theatre on Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1838. Knowles's play of "Love" was produced at the same theatre on Monday, Nov. 4th, 1839. Sheridan Knowles never held any high position as an actor. He is not independent through his writings, and, though not absolutely regretting his contributions to the stage, has published his determination never to contribute another line to our dramatic literature.—*Era*, 1856.

1024. A WIDOW can be compelled to pay the rent and all other debts of her late husband while there is a stick of his property left. What she acquires after his death is her own, and not subject to her husband's debts. She is personally liable to the undertaker, because that is a debt of her own, incurred after her husband's death.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1025 A CONTRACT OF HIRING and service need not be in writing, unless it be for a period exceeding a year; or for a year, to commence at some future time.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1026. SHARPSHOOTER DIED on the very day the Champagne Stakes (in which he was engaged) was run.—*Era*, 1856.

1027. THERE IS NO GENERAL REGISTER of wills in Edinburgh or elsewhere in Scotland; but each will is registered in the county where the testator resided at his death. The number of county registers is about 24, and after fixing on any particular county register as likely to contain the will desired to be seen, the course would be to address the sheriff-clerk of that county, who, however, may not be bound to answer letters, but he may do so from politeness A professional man in the place would, however, be the usual channel to make the search.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1028. THE REPORTS that Eclipse and Flying Childers ran a mile in a minute are unworthy of credence, for it is nearly double the pace that horses of the present day can go; and they are now bred more for speed than they were in the ages of the aforesaid worthies.—*Sunday Times*, 1856

1029. EDMUND KEAN played at the old English Opera Theatre a round of characters in November, 1828. Covent-garden was closed at the time, on account of the gas arrangements of the theatre undergoing alterations.—*Era*, 1856.

1030. THE RULES OF A LOAN SOCIETY must be submitted for certificate to Mr. Tidd Pratt, and he will file a copy. Apply at his office, 19, Old Jewry, for the preliminary instructions. In framing the rules care must be taken that no person handles the money who does not give security, as the law which protects the funds of benefit societies does not extend to loan societies. The Act of Parliament regulating these societies is 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 110. It will not cost more than 1s. The expense of enrolling such a society may be about £2. The Jews maintain a sort of charitable loan fund, which is governed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two trustees, an honorary secretary, and twenty committee-men. The loans are ordinarily free of interest. Interest is charged, but when the loan is returned the interest is, we believe, invariably presented to the borrower. The loans are of 10s. to £2, and repayment is made at 6d. in the pound per week. Borrowers must come recommended by a subscriber, but the loans are actually made without reference to creed or country. The funds of the society amount to about £300. The interest charged is 1s. in the pound, which is deducted when the money is advanced. The committee endeavour to restrict their loans to persons of good character, who have probable means of repayment, and can give one security.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1031. THE CITY OF LONDON has the perpetual right to elect the sheriff of Middlesex, as well as the sheriff for the city, which is a county in itself.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1032. THE OPERA OF MASANIELLO was first produced in this country at Drury-lane Theatre. It came out on Monday, May 4th, 1829. Braham was the original Masaniello, and Mdlle. Alexandrine the Fenella.—*Era*, 1856.

1033. THE POPULATION OF CANADA, on its conquest by the British, in 1763, was 65,000, inhabiting a narrow slip along the St. Lawrence.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1034. THE TWO OLDEST joint-stock banks in London, are the London and Westminster, and the London Joint stock; the former established in 1834, the latter in 1839.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1035. VOLTIGEUR AND THE FLYING DUTCHMAN ran for the Doncaster Cup of 1850. The former won by half a length, carrying 7st. 7lb. while the latter carried 8st. 12lb.—*Era*, 1856.

1036. THE NEWPORT RIOTS, in which John Frost was concerned, occurred on the 4th of November, 1839.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1037. MALDON is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in England. It was burnt by the Danes, and re-built by the Saxons.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1038. THE CAPERCAILZIE, or "Cock of the Woods," was re-introduced in Great Britain by Lord Fife, in 1828.—*Era*, 1856.

1039. DEFECTIVE PURCHASES. — You have no remedy against the parties from whom you purchased the premises for compensation for the defects complained of. The sale of a house is like the sale of a horse or other article, and you are bound to take it with all its defects, except where otherwise guaranteed.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1040. CAN A WIDOWER legally marry his deceased wife's sister? No. Can a widow legally marry her deceased husband's brother? Yes.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1041. BRAHAM has frequently played Sir Harry in "The School for Scandal." He will be found thus included in the cast at Drury-lane, Nov. 6th, 1832.—*Era*, 1856.

1042. AS THE FIRST WIFE had not been heard of or was known to be living within seven years of the contracting of the second marriage, no indictment for bigamy can be sustained. The second marriage was illegal, and now that the first husband is dead should be solemnised again.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1043. THE ONLY CREATED PRINCESS OF WALES, in her own right, was Mary, daughter of Henry VIII.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1044. FISHERMAN.—Including the Doncaster Queen's Plate, Fisherman has started twenty-six times this season, and only lost half a dozen races.—*Era*, 1856.

1045. A MAN WHO HAS NOT BEEN TO SEA stands no chance of getting appointed a cook or cook's mate. S. may drop in and hear all about such appointments at the rendez-

vous on Tower-hill.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1046. THE WORD BAY may have originated from the ancient French term applied to a horse of this colour. Being one they approved of, they used the appellative of Bayarie loyal, or trusty Bayard.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1047. A FULL-GROWN BLACK COCK measures about twenty-two inches in length, and sometimes weighs as much as 4lbs.—*Era*, 1856.

1048. IF YOU RESERVE a right of re-entry you will be liable for the debts your shopman may contract. You should let the shop at a rent that would, in fact, include the 25s. a week goodwill, and leave the power to an agent to receive the rent and distrain if not paid.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1049. THE HUNS originally occupied East Tartary. They conquered Germany and Scythia in 433. When they settled in Pannonia, they called it Hungary.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1050. MARY COPP'S purchase price was 4,500 guineas.—*Era*, 1856.

1051. IF THE TWO SISTERS died intestate and without leaving any child, their respective shares will go to their eldest brother or his issue, and if there be no brother or issue, then to the surviving sister as heiress-at-law.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1052. VAGRANCY.—By the 27th Henry VIII., a vagrant, upon a second conviction, was condemned to lose the upper part of the grisle of his right ear.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1053. ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE "There is no mistake."—The Duke of Wellington's reply to Mr. Huskisson, "There is no mistake," has become familiar in the mouths of both those who remember the political circumstances that gave rise to it, and those who have received it traditionally, without inquiring into the origin of it. You may perhaps think it worthy of a "Note" that this was not the first occasion on which the Duke used those celebrated words. The Duke (then Earl of Wellington) in a private letter to Lord Bathurst, dated Flores de Aguiar, 4th July, 1812, writes in the following style:—"I hope that you will be pleased with our battle, of which the despatch contains as accurate an account as I can give you. *There was no mistake*, everything went on as it ought; and there never was an army so beaten in so short a time." The whole letter is well deserving of insertion; but my object is simply to draw attention to the occasion on which the Duke first used the sentence now so well known. —F. W. J.—*Notes and Queries* 1851.

1054. ALTERATION IN THE DATE OF THE CHEQUE, if made without the consent of the drawer thereof, will have the effect of invalidating the same.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1055. DAY, the celebrated blacking manufacturer, died in October, 1836.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1056. VISITING CARDS.—It may serve in part to help to show "when visiting cards first came into use," by informing you that about six or eight years ago a house in Dean-street, Soho, was repaired (I think No. 79.), where Allison and Co., the pianoforte makers now of the Quadrant, formerly resided; and on removing a marble chimney-piece in the front drawing-room, four or five visiting cards were found, one with the name of "Isaac Newton" on it. The names were all *written* on the back of common playing cards; and it is not improbable that one or more may still be in the possession of Mr. Allison, 65, Quadrant. The house in Dean-street was the residence of either Hogarth or his father-in-law.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1057. VISITING CARDS.—"Marriage à la Mode," Plate IV., supplies an additional proof of playing cards having done duty as Visiting Cards and Cards of Invitation during the middle of the last century. There are several lying on the floor, in the right-hand corner of the picture. One is inscribed—"Count Basset begs to no how Lade Squader slept last nite."—C. FORBES.—*Notes and Queries*, 1852

1058. MR. COCKING descended in his parachute, and was killed July 24, 1837.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1059. FACTS ABOUT "THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER.—There were sold of *The Times* of Tuesday, Feb. 10th, 1840, containing an account of the Royal nuptials, 30,000 copies, and the following curious calculations were afterwards made respecting this publication. The length of a column of *The Times* is twenty-two inches. If every copy of *The*

Times then printed could be cut into forty-eight single columns, and if those forty-eight columns were tacked to each other, they would extend 494 miles and 1,593 yards. To give some idea of the extent of that distance, it may be sufficient to say that one of the wheels of the mail which runs from Falmouth to London, and again from London to Easingwold, a small town twelve miles beyond York, might run all the way on the letter-press so printed, except the last 167 yards. The same extent of letter-press would reach from London to Paris, and back again from Paris to Canterbury, and a little further. The 30,000 papers, if opened out and joined together, would cover a length of twenty-two miles and 1,280 yards; or, in other words, would reach from *The Times* office, in Printing-house-square, to the entrance hall in Windsor Castle, leaving a few yards for stair carpets. It is recorded that 20,000 copies were in the hands of the newsmen at eight o'clock in the morning. Since 1840 the circulation of *The Times* has greatly increased; and what was then deemed wonderful on an extraordinary occasion, is now exceeded daily by 3,000 copies—the present daily circulation being about 38,000 copies, which are worked by greatly improved machinery at the rate of between 8,000 to 10,000 per hour. On the 2nd of last May, *The Times*, containing an account of the opening of the Great Exhibition by the Queen, circulated to the enormous number of 52,000 copies, the largest number ever known of one daily newspaper publication. Nothing can illustrate more forcibly than these statements the great utility of the machinery employed in multiplying with so miraculous a rapidity such an immense number of copies. When we look at the great talent—the extensive arrangement—the vast amount of information on a variety of topics—the immense circulation—the rapidity with which it is thrown off, and the correctness of the details of *The Times* paper—we are constrained to pronounce it the most marvellous political journal the world has ever seen. What would our forefathers have said to this wonderful broadsheet, which conveys information of the world's movements to the teeming population of the United Kingdom, and also to the people of other and distant climes.—H. M. Bealby.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1060. John Smith and John Pratt were executed for the crime in April, 1835.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1061. Misconception about Æsop.—It may be said, at first sight, "Why, every body knows all about him." I answer, perhaps about as much as modern painters and artists know about Bacchus, whom they always represent as a gross, vulgar, fat person; all the ancient poets, however (and surely they ought to know best), depict him an exquisitely beautiful youth. A similar vulgar error exists with regard to Æsop, who in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is pronounced a strikingly deformed personage. The exact opposite seems to have been the truth. Philostratus has left a description of a picture of Æsop, who was represented with a chorus of animals about him; he was painted smiling, and looking thoughtfully on the ground, but not a word is said of any deformity. Again, the Athenians erected a statue to his honour, "and," says Bentley, "a statue of him, if he were deformed, would only have been a monument of his ugliness: it would have been an indignity, rather than an honour to his memory, to have perpetuated his deformity." And, lastly, he was sold into Samos by a slave-dealer, and it is a well-known fact that these people bought up the handsomest youths they could procure.—A. C. W.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1062. All contracts entered into by persons under 21, for the benefit of themselves, may be enforced by them, notwithstanding their minority.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1063. The Trial of Warren Hastings commenced February 13th, 1783.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1064. The history of the renowned "Hookey Walker," as related by John Bee, Esq., is simply this:—John Walker was an out-door clerk at Longman, Clementi, and Co.'s, in Cheapside, where a great number of persons were employed; and "Old Jack," who had a crooked or hooked nose, occupied the post of a spy upon their aberrations, which were manifold. Of course, it was for the interests of the surveillants to throw discredit upon all Jack's reports to the heads of the firm; and numbers could attest that those reports were fabrications, however true. Jack, somehow or other, was con-

stantly outvoted, his evidence superseded, and of course disbelieved; and thus his occupation ceased, but not the fame of "Hookey Walker."—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1065. A COUSIN GERMAN is a first cousin—a cousin descended from the same father and mother.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1066. THE ACTION FOR CRIM. CON., brought by Lord William Paget against Lord Cardigan, was tried in 1844.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1067. LEGEND OF THE ROBIN REDBREAST.—The following beautiful legend of the robin redbreast, which I have just met with, was quite new to me."—"*Eusebia.*—Like that sweet superstition current in Brittany, which would explain the cause why the robin redbreast has always been a favourite and *protégé* of man. While our Saviour was bearing His cross, one of these birds, they say, took one thorn from His crown, which dyed its breast; and ever since that time robin redbreasts have been the friends of man."—*Communications with the Unseen World*, p. 26.—W. FRASER.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1068. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN-HOSPITAL for single women is at Lissongreen, Paddington. The patients are admitted by the recommendation of the governors, respecting whom inquiries should be made of the matron, Mrs. Williams, Homer-place, New-road.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1069. THE NAME of "the Holy Maid of Kent" was Elizabeth Barker. She was executed at Tyburn, in 1531.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1070. HANGING OUT THE BROOM at the mast-heads of ships to be sold originated from that period of our history when the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, with his fleet appeared on our coast in hostility against England. The broom was hoisted as indicative of his intention to sweep the ships of England from the sea. To repel [illegible] insolence, the English admiral hoisted this [illegible] sewhip, equally indicative of his intention [illegible] chastise the Dutchman. The pennant [illegible] the horsewhip symbolised has ever [illegible] been the distinguishing mark of English [illegible] of war.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

[illegible] style MALES who resort to Queen [illegible] pleased with our [illegible] Lying-Inn-Hospital, are obliged [illegible] contains as ac[illegible] child away upon leaving; and the Foundling which receives such children, does not receive the mother. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1072. BROTHER JONATHAN.—The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the *Norwich Courier*. The editor says it was communicated by a gentleman, now upwards of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the revolution. The story is as follows.—"When General Washington, after being appointed general commander of the army of the revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organise it, and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion at that anxious period a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparations as were necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull the elder was then governor of the State of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the general placed the greatest reliance, and remarked, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject.' The general did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties afterwards arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, 'We *must consult* Brother Jonathan.' The term Yankee is still applied to a portion, but 'Brother Jonathan' has now become a designation of the whole country, as John Bull has for England." — *Dictionary of Americanism*, by John Russell Bartlett, 1849.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1073. IN THE ACCIDENT arose from the negligence or carelessness of the driver of the vehicle, the owner thereof is liable in damages for the injury sustained. The only remedy is an action in the County Court, or in one of the Superior Courts of Law.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1074. THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES were originated in America by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary-at-War, in 1818. — *Sunday Times*, 1856.

1075. CORPSE PASSING MAKES A RIGHT

OF WAY.—This belief is common in East Anglia, and such paths are called *Bierways*. When the common lands at Alby in Norfolk were enclosed, much difficulty was experienced in stopping one road, on account of its being an ancient bierway. In Norwich the passage through a part of the city called the Bull Close, is accounted public for this reason; and a very few years since a gentleman at Whittlesey, in Cambridgeshire, prevented a funeral from taking a shorter road through his grounds, through fear of its being afterwards esteemed a public thoroughfare.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1076. THE CUSTOMS EXAMINERS do not insist upon the knowledge of a foreign language. The candidate is required to write from dictation, legibly and quickly, and without any blunders in spelling. In arithmetic he is examined in all the rules, including vulgar and decimal fractions. He is also examined as to age, health, and moral character.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1077. SUICIDES BURIED IN CROSS-ROADS.—I have often heard that *suicides* were formerly interred in such places, and that a stake used to be driven through the body. I know of two places in the neighbourhood of Boston, in Lincolnshire, where such burials are stated to have taken place. One of these is about a mile and a half south of Boston, on which is called the *low* road to Freiston; a very ancient *hawthorne-tree* marks the spot, and the tree itself is said to have sprung from the stake which was driven through the body of the self-murderer. The tradition was told me sixty years since, and the interment was then said to have occurred a hundred years ago; the suicide's name was at that time traditionally remembered, and was told to me, but I cannot recall it. The tree exhibits marks of great age, and is preserved with care; it still bears "may," as the flower of the white-thorn is called, and haws in their season. The second grave (as it is reported) of this kind is on the high road from Boston to Wainfleet, at the intersection of a road leading to Butterwick, at a place called Spittal-hill, near the site of the ancient hospital or infirmary, which was attached to the Priory of St. James at Freiston.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1078. PERSONS RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES may dispose of their property by will, but not so absolutely as in England. A wife cannot there be "cut off with a shilling." The wills made are proved and registered with some public authority in each separate State. The will of your relative may, therefore, be seen, if you know when or where he died.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1079. CAIRO.—We mentioned some months ago the favourable position of Cairo, as a place to settle down, for those who have a predilection for the political institutions of the United States, inasmuch as it is accessible by water at all times of the year. The authorities of Cairo have obligingly forwarded to us a prospectus, or report of the advantages that settlers there may expect to enjoy. Plots in the city are being sold at from £50 to £250. They have a frontage of 25 feet, and a depth of 100 to 125 feet. It is stated, that "Cairo, the seaport of the West, is situate near the geographical centre of the Union, in the heart of the great valley of the Mississippi, on the tongue of land (the area of which is about the size of New York Island) formed by the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Cairo, therefore, stands as the natural business mart of the Northern and Southern sections of the great Union of States. Cairo is connected by railroad with New York and the principal cities of the Union. The Illinois Central Railroad has its terminus here. Although the Ohio is 945 miles long, and the Mississippi is 3,500 miles long, yet there is no point above Cairo which steamers and vessels of the largest size can reach at all times and at all seasons of the year, the navigation above this point being interrupted for large craft, in summer by want of depth of water, and in winter by the ice. An immense traffic is poured into the Ohio and Mississippi by tributary streams, the waters of 30,000 miles of which commingle at Cairo. The valleys through which these rivers descend embrace an area of over a million square miles. Cairo is the upper part of the Mexican Gulf, another and a better placed New Orleans. The city is encompassed by an embankment, 80 feet wide at the top, with an average height of 10 feet, and five feet higher than the highest water ever known at that locality during 50 years. Cairo is already exempt from the inundations by which St. Louis and New

Orleans are visited. Inundation at Cairo is an impossibility. It is easily drained, and, therefore, healthy. It is, in fact, as healthy as New York. Sand and brick clay are abundant. We do not refer to this place as a preferable place of settlement to the Canadas. We should have been better satisfied as to the salubrity of the location if some statistics had been furnished. It is said, indeed, there is not a swamp within miles of the city, and the river being a mile or more in width, Cairo has nothing to fear from the miasma of the Kentucky or Missouri shores. There is generally a refreshing breeze from one river to the other.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1080 THE RING FINGER.—In the ancient ritual of marriage, the ring was placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, with the words "In the name of the Father;" he then removed it to the fore finger, saying, "and of the Son;" then to the middle finger, adding, "and of the Holy Ghost;" finally, he left it as now, on the fourth finger, with the closing word "Amen."—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1081. BILLS OF SALE.—The 17 and 18 Vict., cap 36, requires all bills of sale, with the particulars thereof, to be registered with the clerk of the dockets and judgments in the Court of Queen's Bench, within 21 days from the making thereof, to render them valid, as against the assignees of the party making the bill of sale, under the Bankrupt or Insolvency laws, or under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or as against any person seizing such goods in execution under any process of law. The preparation and registration of such deeds need not necessarily be done by an attorney. The register of such securities is open to the inspection of the public on payment of 1s., and a copy of the bill may be obtained on payment according to its length.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1082. PROPER USE OF THE WORD NERVOUS.—Medically, the word *nervous* has the following meanings:—1. Of or belonging to the anatomical substance called nerve, as the "nervous system," "nervous paths" "nervous particles," &c. 2. A predisposition of the nervous system, when it is unusually active or highly developed, which is what we mean in speaking of a "nervous temperament," "a nervous person," &c. 3. Certain functional disorders of the nervous system are so termed, and in this sense we speak of "nervous people," "nervous complaints," and so forth. 4. Nervous is also used, more poetically than correctly, to signify *muscular*, and as synonymous with brawny, sinewy, &c., thus conveying an idea of strength and vigour. But *nerve* is not *muscle*, therefore this inaccurate use of the word, though sanctioned by some good old writers, must cease. 5. Nervous, in speaking of a part of the body, signifies a part in which there are many nerves, or much nervous matter, or which is endowed with extra sensibility. These are the various ideas commonly attached to the word *nervous*. They are too many for the word to be a closely accurate one, but we must take them, not make them. We can, however, avoid the future inaccurate use of the term alluded to in explanation 4, and all the metaphorical derivations thereof, such as a "nervous style of writing," &c., and adhere to those two significations which are physiologically and pathologically correct, and which are obviously derivable from the several meanings and explanations above enumerated, viz., 1. Of belonging to the natural structure or functions of nerve; and 2. The quality of functional disorder or weakness of the nervous system in certain respects.—WILLIAM E. C. NOURSE.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1083. THE BANK does not alter its rate of discount because the Three per Cents. are higher or lower, but only when the balance of trade is against the country, and the Bank, which is bound by law to pay gold on demand for its notes, finds its stock of gold rapidly diminishing, to adjust the balance of trade. If we export goods to the amount of £50,000,000 in six months, and import goods to the amount of £60,000,000, the bills drawn in respect of those goods will not balance each other, but there will be a difference of £10,000,000 to be paid in gold, or securities as good as gold. The store in the Bank is then resorted to for a portion of that amount, and the raising of the rate of interest hastens the adjustment of the balance of trade.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1084. PEOPLE AMONG WHOM FIRE WAS UNKNOWN.—Pickering, in his *Races of Man*, p. 32., states that in Interior Oregon

his friends Messrs. Agate and Brackenridge observed "no marks of fire;" and, p. 61., that in the Otafuan group the use of fire was apparently absent; and that he does not remember to have seen any signs of fire at the Disappointment Islands. Perhaps further inquiry, which he suggests, might prove that fire is not really wanting among the inhabitants of these islands.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1085. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to multiply a sum of money by another sum. The question is frequently asked us, and we think it worth while to show the grounds of our assertion. Number and value are distinct abstract ideas, and cannot, without committing a logical absurdity, be confused. To multiply is to repeat a certain number of *times*, and it is obviously impossible to bring *value* into the question. Value is arbitrary; number is fixed. Put it in this way, and the absurdity is evident:—One pound is equivalent to 20 shillings, or 240 pence, or 960 farthings. In value there is no difference whatever; but what an enormous difference between multiplying by 1, 20, 340, or 960! The so-called problem of multiplying £19 19s. 11¾d. by the same may be treated fractionally, considering the shillings and pence as fractions, and the multiplicator would read 19 959-960th's. This, though a long process, is perfectly possible, but the idea of value is entirely lost. A little reflection will satisfy "John" and others that they are pursuing a shadow. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1086. THE EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT ON ANIMAL MATTER is well known to the inhabitants of warm climates. I remember that when I resided in Bermuda, if the meat (which was usually hung out at night) was exposed to the rays of the moon it putrified directly. I was frequently cautioned by the inhabitants to beware of the moon shining upon me when asleep, as it caused the most dangerous and virulent fevers. Another curious power of the moonlight was that of developing a temporary blindness, caused by the glare of the sun on bright objects. I have often seen persons stumbling and walking as quite blind, in a moonlight so bright I could see to read by; these were principally soldiers who had been employed during the day working on the fort and on the white stone. On hearing the surgeon of the regiment mention that two-thirds of the men were troubled with it, causing a greater amount of night-work as sentries to the few who were able to see at night, I suggested to him the following plan mentioned in a story I had read many years before in *Blackwood*:—"A pirate ship in those latitudes was several times nearly captured, owing to all the men being moon-blind at night; the captain ordered all his men to bind up one eye during the day, and by that means they could see with that eye to navigate the ship at night." My friend the surgeon tried the experiment, and found bandaging the eyes at night, and giving them complete rest, restored in time their sight at moonlight.—M.E.C.T.—That the light of the moon accelerates putrefaction is more than an unfounded popular opinion. I have heard it repeatedly asserted by observant and sober-minded naval officers, as a fact established by experience in tropical climates. Their constant testimony was, that when there is no moon the fresh meat is hung over the stern of the ship at night for coolness; but if this is done when the moon shines, the meat becomes unfit to eat. The query will probably elicit an answer from some one able to speak more directly upon the subject. It well deserves further inquiry.—T.C.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1087. GLASS IN WINDOWS FORMERLY NOT A FIXTURE.—A note from the will of Robert Birkes, of Doncaster, alderman, proved at York, July 30, 1590. The testator gives to his son Robert all "the seeling work and portalls" in and about the house where he dwelt, "with all doors, glass windows," &c., in full of his child's portion of his goods; and then his house he gave to his wife for her life. If by "seeling work and portalls" are meant what we now understand by those terms, the above extract shows that other essential parts of a house besides glass windows were formerly considered as moveable chattels.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1088. THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD is a corps of 140 strong, hardy agile men. They are to be persons next below the order of gentry. A yeoman is said to be a gentleman in the ore, whom the next generation may see refined. Henry VIII. had a body-guard of 200 men, 100 having horses. It is

a part of the duty of the yeomen to carry up the dishes to the royal table. Charles II. reduced the number of yeomen to 100. They take care of all the baggage when the Sovereign removes from one palace to another. Their principal duty is, however, to keep the passages of the palace clear on state days. The patronage lies with the Board of Green Cloth.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1089. RIGHT OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS TO RING BELLS.—In reply to the inquiry whether there is still a law against the use of bells as a summons to divine services, except in churches, permit me to quote the following sentences from a judgment of Lord Chief Justice Jervis, as reported in *The Times* of August 14:—"First, with regard to the right of using bells at all. By the common law, churches of every denomination had a full right to use bells, and it was a vulgar error to suppose that there was any distinction at the present time in this respect. At the same time those bells might undoubtedly be made use of in such a manner as to create a nuisance; and in that case a Protestant Church and a Roman Catholic one were equally liable." The case (Soltan *v.* De Weld), from the judgment in which the above remarks are extracted, was tried at the Croydon Assizes, and related to the use of bells by a Romanist community in such a manner as was alleged to be a nuisance.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1090. THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE is for the education of the sons of officers, below the rank of field-officers, at £40 per annum; of sons of field-officers at £80 per annum; and sons of private gentlemen and noblemen at £125. In these rates are included education, board, washing, and medical attendance. Orphans and sons of military men and naval officers are admissible at the lowest scale. The application for the admission of gentlemen cadets to the Royal Military College must be made to the governor of the institution, at Sandhurst. The boy must be at least ten years old before he is placed upon the list of applicants, and he cannot be admitted under thirteen nor over fifteen.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1091. LIVERY STABLES.—What is the meaning of *livery* stables, and when were they first so called?—J. C. W. *Livery*, i.e., *delivery*, from the French *livrer*, to deliver. To the origin of this word (says Junius) these words of Chaucer allude, "that is the conisance of my *livery*, to all my servants *delivered*." Richardson also gives the following quotation from Spenser explanatory of it:—"What *livery* is, wee by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meate, as they commonly use the word in stabling, as to keepe horses at *livery*:—the which words, I guesse, is derived of *livering*, or delivering forth their nightly foode. So in great houses the livery is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening's allowance for drinke. And livery is also called the upper weede which a serving man weareth, so called (as I suppose) for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure."—*Spenser on Ireland.*—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1092. MARRIAGES.—Though the words stand in the marriage service that when the ring is placed on the book the accustomed duty or parson's fee shall be placed there also, the custom is to pay in the vestry when the description of the parties is entered on the register. The clerk takes the money, asking for a specific sum, an amount varying from 10s. 6d. to 18s., according to the custom of that particular church. You are then expected to give the clerk 2s. 6d. for himself, and the pew-opener 1s., or larger presents befitting the style in which you go to church. A walking party is not expected to give as much as one that comes in a cab, or in three or four hired carriages. If when you are asked for 15s. you hand the clerk a couple of sovereigns, and give no more; we suppose the parson and clerk have some rule for dividing the spoil, after the fashion in which prize money is divided between a captain and a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. But a person who can afford to purchase a marriage license in Doctors'-commons is always expected to give the clergyman a couple of sovereigns, and extra fees to the clerk, sexton, pew-opener, and bell-ringers.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1093. "GOING THE WHOLE HOG."—A querist asks information as to the origin of the American figure of speech "to go the whole hog." I apprehend its parentage belongs less to America than to Ireland,

where a "hog" is still the synonym for a shilling, and a "tester" or "taster" for a sixpence. Previously to the assimilation of the currency of the two countries in 1825, a "white hog" meant the English shilling, or twelve pence, and a "black hog" the Irish shilling of thirteen pence. To "go the whole hog" is a convivial determination *to spend the whole shilling*, and the prevalence of the expression, with an extension of its applications in America, can be readily traced to its importation by the multitudes of emigrants from Ireland.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1094. THE BODY OF A MURDERER is directed by the statute to be buried in the precincts of the prison, and there is nothing directing it shall be first placed in a shell. The statute expressly requires this as to bodies removed from any place for dissection. In construing a statute we may interpolate the doing of what is absolutely necessary to carry out what is to be done; but a governor has no right to interpolate in the terms of the Act, and the terms of the judges' sentence, the words "in a shell." If there be greater infamy in burying a man like a dog that should not be spared to a murderer.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1095. "DIEU ET MON DROIT."—In Bishop Nicolson's *English Historical Library*, part iii. chap. 1, under the section treating of *Charters* appears the following paragraph:—"The same king (Edward the III.), as founder of the most noble order of Knights of the Garter, had his arms sometimes encircled with their motto of 'Honi soit,' &c.; that of 'Dieu et mon Droit' having formerly been assumed by Richard the First, intimating that the Kings of England hold their empire from God alone. But *neither of those* ever appeared on the Broad Seal, before the days of Henry the Eighth."—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1096. THE REMAINS OF LORD NELSON were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 9th of January, 1806. The procession was one of the grandest and most imposing that had ever been seen in England; more than 160 carriages followed the funeral car upon which the coffin was placed. The Prince of Wales, the Royal Dukes, and the greater portion of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, formed part of the procession; funeral service was performed by torchlight. Lord Nelson was killed on the 21st of October, 1805.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1097. A LADY FREEMASON.—We believe it is perfectly true that the Hon. Miss E. St. Leger was made a mason, and that she always accompanied her lodge in its processions.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1098. THERE IS A LIST of the unclaimed dividends at Herbert's Library, in Cheapside; but a stranger to the arrangement of the work will be in great danger of making an inaccurate search. There are several lists, and the information given in one is not repeated in the next. Then there are several sorts of stock list in each, and an alphabetical arrangement under each head. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1099. REGISTRY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.—All English chaplains on the Continent are licensed to their respective chaplaincies by the Bishop of London, and are within his ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1100. THE LAW ALLOWS any person to have a savings' bank annuity and a Government life annuity at the same time. If a savings' bank annuitant removes to the country, the annuity can be transferred to the nearest savings' bank that has agreed to pay such annuities, and there are 60 or 70 such banks. A person purchasing a Government life annuity can receive it in the country by power of attorney, granted to the London agent of the nearest country bank. The Government is not responsible for money received by or paid through savings' bank.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1101. KNOCK UNDER.—To *knock under* in the sense of succumb, yield; *unde derivatur?* ["From the submission expressed among good fellows by knocking under the table."—*Johnson.*]—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1102. THE QUALIFICATION for a Justice of the Peace is landed estate of £100 a year, that he may have a fear of answering in damages if he is guilty of any oppression in the exercise of his office. Clergymen are not eligible on easier terms on account of their education. The stipendiary magistrates appointed by the Secretary of State in the metropolis are exempt from the con-

dition of having a property qualification. The property qualifications for county magistrates is also insisted upon as in the case of officering the militia, that the parties may have property enough to feel independent of the favours of the Crown.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1103. BROAD ARROW. — The "broad arrow" on Government stores represents the *Pheon*, the well-known arms of the Sydney family. Henry Viscount Sydney, afterwards Earl of Romney, was Master-General of the Ordnance from July, 1693, to June, 1702.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1104. THE OLD REGISTERS of baptisms usually contain the date of birth as well as the date of baptism; and this date of birth is in many cases received as proof of the actual age, though as to modern entries the date of baptism is taken as the criterion of age. The old way of entering the christening justly obtains confidence, for it is absurd to suppose the parents of a child would state it to be two years if it were in fact two months old or four years, the child being at the moment under the parson's eyes. The duty of the vicar in the above instance is to give a true copy of the whole entry, and not an extract of so much as he thinks sufficient or legal.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1105. Mr. HALLIWELL, in his *Dictionary*, says, "The phrase *To call a spade a spade* is applied to giving a person his real character or qualities. Still in use." "I am plaine, I must needs call a *spade a spade*, a pope a pope."—*Mar-Prelate's Epitome*, p. 2. —*Notes and Queries*.

1106. A LOTTERY is resorted to on the Continent as a means of raising a loan, not as part of the year's revenue. The prizes are the repayments of the loans, and they are sometimes spread over 20 years. They are, we believe, honestly managed; but the number of blanks to a prize is large, and some of the tickets sold give a chance of only one day's drawing, instead of continuing available till the great prize is drawn. Sometimes a prize in the first day's drawing is two tickets or chances for the second day's drawing.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1107. THE TERMINATION "-SHIP." — The termination "-ship" is the Anglo-Saxon *scipe, scype*, from verb *scipan*, to create, form; and hence as a termination of nouns denotes *form, condition, office, dignity*.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1108. THE PORTERS in the Government offices are by no means numerous, and as those who obtain these situations hold them for 20 or 30 years the vacancies occur seldom, and they are all in the patronage of the Treasury. A person who has no friends who can ask a favour of the Treasury with a chance of success need not trouble himself about asking for such places.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1109. COLT'S REVOLVERS were submitted to our Government twelve or fourteen years ago, and not approved. The present revolvers, made in England, have always been considered improvements upon them. —*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1110. THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST by one of the joint makers of the promissory note within six years will take the note out of the operation of the Statute of Limitation as to the other joint maker thereof. The surety who joined in the note can proceed against the principal until he had himself paid the amount of the note.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1111. THE LATE DUKE OF YORK married September 29, 1791, Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, Princess Royal of Prussia; and died at York House, St. James's, on the 5th January, 1827.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1112. THERE IS NO PRESUMED LIMIT to a man's life in law. In the present case, if the individual have not been heard of for the last seven years, the Court of Chancery, on proof thereof, would most probably order the legacy to be paid; but previously to getting the direction of the Court in that behalf, it will be necessary that a suit should be instituted for administering the testator's estate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1113. NEW CHEESE is much less wholesome than old. A very small quantity of old cheese, scraped, often proves very stomachic; but if above a teaspoonful be taken, it will become itself a source of indigestion. —*Lady's Newspaper*, 1854.

1114. ST. SWITHIN.—The popular adage of forty days' rain after St. Swithin, is said to have originated from the following tradition:—Swithin, who held the office of chancellor under two Anglo-Saxon kings, and was preceptor to Alfred the Great, was also

Bishop of Winchester, and died in 862. He desired that he might be buried in the open churchyard, and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops, and his request was complied with; but the monks, on his being canonized, considering it disgraceful for the saint to lie in a public cemetery, resolved to remove the body into the choir, which was to have been done, with solemn procession, on the 15th of July. It rained, however, so violently for forty days together at this season, that the design was abandoned.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1115. IF A PARTIAL INSURANCE of the goods from fire be made, you cannot expect to be paid for the whole. If a person have goods in two separate buildings, two separate policies should be effected, or a policy covering the value of all his goods wherever they may be lying at his risk. Goods in the upper part of the house will be included with goods in the lower part of the same building, unless the policy is expressly limited to the whole of the goods on the upper part of the floor. When a fire occurs, the usual course is to ascertain the value of all your goods in the building, and see whether you insured the whole value, or only part, and you are paid wholly or in part, accordingly.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1116. SCHOTTISCHE is the German word signifying *Scottish*. It is applied to the German music composed to suit the particular dance known under that denomination, the time and character being very similar to those of the Scottish national airs.—*Lady's Newspaper*, 1854.

1117. POET LAUREATE.—It is the title given to a poet whose duty it is to compose birthday odes, and other poems of rejoicing, for the monarch in whose service he is retained. The office is at present filled by Alfred Tennyson, the services formerly required being now dispensed with. The first mention of a king's poet in England, under the title of poet laureate, occurs in the reign of Edward IV. *Poeta laureatus* was, however, also an academical title in England conferred by the universities, when the candidate received the degrees in grammar, rhetoric, and versification. The last instance of a laureated degree at Oxford occurs in 1512. Ben Jonson was court poet to James I., and received a pension, but does not seem to have had the title of laureate formally granted him. Dryden held the office of Charles II., and afterwards of James II., by regular patent under privy seal. Nahum, Tate, Rowe, Eusden, Cibber, Whitehead, T. Warton, Pye, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, have been Dryden's successors.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1118. A CREDITOR is entitled to take letters of administration to his deceased intestate debtor's estate; but before he can obtain the same it is necessary that the widow and next-of-kin should either renounce administration, or that they should be cited to the Ecclesiastical Court to accept or reject the same. In the event of administration being granted to the debtor, he would only be liable to pay the deceased's debts to the extent of assets come to his hands belonging to the deceased, which must be paid in order of their legal priorities.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1119. THE LATE BARON ALIBERT records the following most extraordinary case in his valuable "Nosology":—"A young woman of Grenoble swallowed large quantities of pins and needles, and some of these passed through her arms, fore arms, and legs. As many as fourteen or fifteen hundred were found in the stomach."—*Lady's Newspaper*, 1854.

1120. DEPTH OF DIFFERENT SEAS.—In the neighbourhood of the continents the seas are often shallow; thus, the Baltic Sea has a depth of only 120 feet between the coasts of Germany and those of Sweden. The Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, has a depth of only 130 feet. Between France and England, the greatest depth does not exceed 300 feet, while south-west of Ireland it suddenly sinks to 2,000 feet. The seas in the south of Europe are much deeper than the preceding. The western basin of the Mediterranean seems to be very deep. In the narrowest parts of the Straits of Gibraltar, it is not more than 1,000 feet below the surface. A little further toward the east, the depth falls to 3,000 feet, and at the south of the coast of Spain to nearly 6,000 feet. On the north-west of Sardinia bottom has not been found at the depth of nearly 5,000 feet. With respect to the open seas their depths are little known. About 250 miles south of Nantucket the lead has been sunk to 7,800 feet. In north latitude, at 78 degrees, Captain Ross has exceeded

6,000 feet in Baffin's Bay. But the most astonishing depths are found in the Southern Atlantic. West of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been found, and the plummet has not found bottom at 27,000 feet west of St. Helena.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1121. THE COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTCY have power to punish bankrupts for contracting debts by any manner of fraud, or by means of false pretences, by refusing or suspending the certificate. This would not, however, bar an indictment for the like offences at the instance of the party wronged. *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1122. ROSICRUCIANS.—This name was assumed by a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, who first appeared in Germany, as is generally asserted, in the fourteenth century. They made great pretension to science, and to be masters of many important secrets, particularly that of the philosopher's stone. The name is derived from the *ross*, dew, and *crux*, cross—dew, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to the fanatics, and cross the emblem of light.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1123. DURING THE ADVANCE of the first division up the hill at Alma, the Duke of Cambridge, seeing the terrific fire to which the Guards were exposed, and their irregular ranks, gave the word to "re-form." As a halt, even for a moment, might have been disastrous, the order was immediately countermanded.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1124. SENSIBILITY OF TOUCH IN THE BLIND.—It arises from practice and the habit of association between the touch, memory, and judgment. Stanley, the organist, and many blind musicians, have been the best performers of their time; and the blind discriminate sounds at a distance with infinitely greater precision than persons who depend on their usual organs. Miss Chambers, a schoolmistress at Nottingham, could discern that two boys were playing in a distant part of the room, instead of studying their books, though a person who saw them, and made no use of his ears, could not perceive that they made the smallest noise, and in this way she kept a most orderly school. So Professor Saunderson could, in a few moments, tell how many persons were in a mixed company, and presently discriminate their sexes by the mere rustling of their clothes. Stanley, and other blind persons, played at cards by delicately pricking them with a pin. A French lady could dance in figure dances, sew tambour, and thread her needle. The ear, too, guides as to distance, by reflection of sound; and not very long ago a blind man in Derbyshire was a surveyor and planner of roads. When a sense is wanted the others are cultivated with care, to make up the deficiency as far as possible. —*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1125. PRESTON formerly enjoyed something like universal suffrage. Every inhabitant who had resided six months in the place had a vote, and almost every male had a separate house; but the Reform Bill changed this state of things. With nearly 40,000 male inhabitants only 3,000 have votes; and only 11,000 houses are rated to the poor-rate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1126. THE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY OF PARIS.—Mr. Porter is the best authority. He says that the total number of workmen employed in 1847 was 342,530, which fell, in 1848, to 156,125; being a diminution of 54 per cent. The chief falling off was in furnishing, where the reduction was 73 per cent., and the least was in the preparation of food, which only fell off 19 per cent. The latest value of productions of Parisian labour in 1847, was £58,544,134, and in 1848 only £27,100,964. Although the falling off of employment in the preparation of food was not great, that in consumption was very remarkable. The quantity of flesh-meat consumed in Paris in 1847 was 150lb. per head; in 1848, it fell to 87½lb. per head. After affairs settled down again, it rose in 1849 to 146lb. per head, and in 1850 reached 158lb. per head. The difference between 1847 and 1850 is partially to be attributed to the increase of population. The statistics on the degree of instruction found among the workmen is very interesting. Out of the entire number of workmen, 147,311, or 87 per cent., could read and write. Out of 86,617 women, 68,219, or 79 per cent., were able to read and write. The rate of weekly wages was given on an average as follows:—Tailors, 20s. 2d.; butchers, 19s. 7d.; jewellers, 31s. 9d.; bakers, 19s. 7d.; shoemakers, 16s. 6d.; carpenters, 27s. 4d.; cabinet-makers, 20s. 3d.; masons, 18s. 9d.; confectioners, 21s. 9d.; milliners, 20s. 3d.; laundresses, 12s. 3d. It was found that

950 women earned less than 6d. per diem; 27,452 males and 100,050 females earned 6d. to 2s. 5d.; 157,216 men and 626 women earned 2s. 5d. to 4s.; and 10,303 more than 4s.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1127. At Common Law the father has a right to the custody of his child however young, and to compel its delivery by writ of Habeas Corpus; but under the 2nd and third Vic., cap. 53, the Court of Chancery has the power to order the mother access to the child if within seven years of age, and for the delivery of it to her until that age upon a proper case being shown for that purpose.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1128. The Samiel.—It is a hot noxious electrical mud, which passes over the sandy deserts of Arabia and Africa. It moves with the space of lightning, and passes for a few minutes in narrow currents. It occasions, as is reported, instant death to every man or beast happening to face it; and it is said that it so decomposes them that their limbs fall asunder. The approach of it is indicated by a thick haze in the horizon; and travellers, if they have time, throw themselves on their faces with their feet towards it till it has passed. Howlett thinks that it was a Samiel that destroyed the army of Sennacherib, and Manetho concurs with him.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1129. Knock Knees.—A maiden lady desires to inform the young man who asked how he might cure his knock knees, that she knew a cure to be effected by wearing a lath on the inner side of each leg, slipping into the shoe. She hopes he will, if cured, not use his straightened legs to deceive a maiden or kick a wife, and begs his attention to Isaiah, c. lviii., v. 13 and 14.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1130. Turning of Dead Persons in their Coffins.—If the following be true, though in ever so limited a manner, it deserves investigation. Notwithstanding his twenty-three years' experience, the worthy grave-digger must have been mistaken, unless there is something peculiar in the bodies of Bath people. But if the face turns down in any instance, as asserted, it would be right to ascertain the cause, and why this change is not general. It is now above twenty years since the paragraph appeared in the London papers:—"A correspondent in the *Bath Herald* states the following singular circumstance:—'Having occasion, last week, to inspect a grave in one of the parishes of this city, in which two or three members of a family had been buried some years since, and which lay in very wet ground, I observed that the upper part of the coffin was rotted away, and had left the head and bones of the skull exposed to view. On inquiring of the grave-digger how it came to pass that I did not observe the usual sockets of the eyes in the skull, he replied that what I saw was the hind part of the head (termed the *occiput*, I believe, by anatomists), and that the face was turned, as usual, to the earth!!—Not exactly understanding his phrase 'as usual,' I inquired if the body had been buried with the face upwards, as in the ordinary way; to which he replied, to my astonishment, in the affirmative, adding, that in the course of decomposition, the face of every individual turns to the earth; and that, in the experience of three-and-twenty years in his situation, he had never known more than one instance to the contrary.'"—A. B. *Notes and Queries*, 1852.

1131. Why Money is called Sterling.—Because in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, money coined in the east part of Germany became, on account of its purity, in especial request in England, and was called Easterling money, as all the inhabitants of that part of Germany were called Easterlings; and soon after, some of this people, skilled in coining, were sent for to London, to bring the coin to perfection; and hence the adoption of the name of sterling to designate it.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1132. Using your Family Crest to seal your letters will subject you to pay £2 12s. 9d., if you keep a four-wheel carriage drawn by two horses, and 13s. 2d. if you do not; and a fine of £20 if you evade the duty. It is as much your duty to call on the tax collector and clear the duty, if he does not find you out, as to pay for a license before you sell tobacco.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1133. Scotch Newspapers, &c.—What are the earliest publications of Scotland giving an account of the current events of that kingdom? T. F.—[The *Edinburgh Gazette*, or *Scotch Postman*, printed by Robert Brown on Tuesdays and Thursdays, appears to have been the earliest gazette.

The first number was published in March, 1715. This was followed by *The Edinburgh Evening Courant*, published on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. No. 1 appeared on the 15th December, 1718, and has existed to the present time. There was another paper issued on May 8, 1692, called *The Scotch Mercury*, giving a true account of the daily proceedings and most remarkable occurrences in Scotland; but this seems to have been printed in London for R. Baldwin. The earliest Almanack published in Scotland was in 1677, by Mr. Forbes, of Aberdeen, under the title of "A New Prognostication calculated for North Britain," and which was continued until the year 1700.—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

1131. ORIGIN OF THE WORD TAXES.—The word Taxes is derived from the barbarous Latin word *Talha*, or *Tallia*, which in the ancient signification (says Fortescue) meant a piece of wood, squared and cut into two parts, on each of which they used to mark what was due and owing between debtor and creditor; from thence it came to signify a tribute paid by the vassal to the lord, on any important occasion, the particular payments whereof were marked on these pieces of wood, one part being held by the tenant, the other by the lord. In French it is *Taille*, which originally signified no more than a section or cutting, from the verb *tailler*, to cut; but afterwards it came to signify metaphorically a tax, or subsidy; all which words come from the pure Latin word *Talea*, a cut stick, or tally. From whence is derived our law Latin word *Talagium*, or rather *Talliagium*, which signifies in our law any sort of tax whatsoever.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1135. THE VALUE of the mark was 13s. 4d. *Sunday Times*, 1855.

1136. IN ANSWER to an inquiry from a workman in the shipyard of Scott Russell and Co., we may state on the authority of Professor Wilson, that the iron resources of the United States are very great—the distribution of ores, many of the richest description, is general throughout the Atlantic and Western States, whilst the enormous area occupied by the coal measures testifies to the abundance of fuel for the development of industrial occupations. The make of iron is at present about 700,000 tons, about one-half of which was consumed for castings; and the remaining portion is converted into wrought iron, at a loss in waste, &c., of about one-third. As the present annual consumption amounts to 1,200,000 tons, or nearly 88lbs. per head of the population, there is a deficiency of 500,000 tons to be supplied by other countries. This large importation is obtained entirely from Great Britain, and forms a very important item in the commercial intercourse of the two nations. In fact, our export of iron to the States is one-third more than our export to all other countries. The difference in price between the two markets may be taken at 80 per cent. This includes all charges for freight, commission, insurance, &c., about 50 per cent., and the *ad valorem* import duty of 30 per cent. In round numbers, pig iron selling at Liverpool at 45s. to 50s. would cost 20s. at New York. Everywhere in the States the charcoal forge is giving way to the superior advantages of the hot-blast anthracite furnace, economy of production being the main object now sought to be obtained. The use of the waste gases of the furnace is now becoming universal, and attempts are being made also to utilize another waste, and at the same time cumbersome product, the slag or cinder, by a process of annealing. The process of making wrought iron direct from the ore was patented in the year 1851, and is in operation at Cincinnati, and at Newark, New Jersey, and another on the same principle by General Harvey, is carried on at Matthaven, New York. In both the conversion is effected by mixing the ores with from 20 to 25 per cent. of fuel. The ore and fuel are reduced to a coarse powder and intimately mixed. They are then led into a series of hoppers or mufflers, around which the flames and gases from a furnace play. By these means the fuel is ignited, and burns at the expense of the oxygen of the ore, and metallic iron is left mixed with the foreign substances usually accompanying such minerals. This reduced ore then descends down a shoot to a furnace suitably arranged, and is subjected to a temperature sufficient to bring the iron to a pasty condition, when it is worked together in a puddling furnace, and drawn out in balls of the required size for tilting. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1137. FLIES WALKING ON THE CEILING.—The power of flies and other insects to

walk on ceilings, smooth pieces of wood, and other similar surfaces, in doing which the gravity of their bodies appears to have no effect, may be explained by the following experiment, showing the effects of atmospheric pressure:—If a piece of moist leather be placed in close contact with any heavy body having a smooth surface, such as a stone or a piece of metal, it will adhere to it; and if a cord be attached to the leather, the stone or metal may be raised by it. This effect arises from the exclusion of the air between the leather and the stone. On the same principle the feet of flies, insects, &c., are provided with an apparatus exactly similar to the leather applied to the stone. —*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1138. THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL was founded for the care of illegitimate children; but the intentions of the founders were, after death, modified, from a fear that it would be an institution for the encouragement of vice, if illegitimate children were admitted as long as there was room without any restriction: and the restrictions so diminished the number of objects provided for, that some legitimate children of soldiers were admitted. The rules exclude any child of a male domestic servant (lest a master's child should be admitted under that designation.) Also any child whose father can be compelled to maintain it, or whose mother has made such a false step before. And the child must be under one year old.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1139. THE MARINER'S COMPASS.—It was invented by one Flavio Gioia, a citizen of Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, and about the year 1302. Although its use might enable Italians to perform the short voyage to which they were accustomed with greater security and expedition, yet its influence was neither so rapid nor extensive as to excite a spirit of discovery by rendering navigators more adventurous in exploring the deep. Seamen unaccustomed to quit the sight of land dared not launch out at once, and commit themselves to unknown seas. Accordingly, it took nearly half a century after Gioia's invention to secure for it such confidence as enabled navigators to venture upon strange seas, or beyond such limits as they had been accustomed to frequent.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1140. WHEN TWO PERSONS BECOME SURETIES to a life insurance office for a loan, they do not each become liable for half the loan, but each are answerable for the whole, and the office has the option of suing one and not the other, or suing both at the same time for the whole sum. In the latter case, payment by one enables the other to stop the action. The law does not allow a man who has lent £100 to recover £200 by way of payment.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1141. VALUE OF HEDGES.—As in the case of water, its value is never felt until the well is dry. Travellers in the north of France say, that where there is an almost total want of hedges, so is there almost a total want of birds, and consequently there is no limit to the ravages of the caterpillar, or the destruction of the grub. Hundreds upon hundreds of the *Pontia rapæ* may be seen upon the wing at one time, whilst the *Scarabæus melolantha* flies in myriads; and there being no rooks to follow the plough, the land may be said to be literally devoured by grubs. From this circumstance, the value of hedges, if for nothing else but as a shelter to the feathered tribes, will at once be inferred.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1142. A MECHANIC.—Property, however large it may be, does not give a claim to the title of esquire. The only persons to whom the title is due are—Noblemen's younger sons and their eldest sons; the eldest sons of Knights and their eldest sons; the officers of the Queen's Courts and her household; Councillors at Law, Justices of the Peace, &c., though the latter are only esquires in reputation; besides a justice of the peace holds his title no longer than he is in commission, in case he is not otherwise qualified to bear it, but a sheriff of a county who is a superior officer, retains the title of esquire during life, in consequence of the trust once reposed in him. Now-a-days tradesmen and their clerks are dubbed esquires; but they have no more claim to the title than so many chimney-sweeps.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1143. LACONISM.—A laconism is not a maxim; the former is only a short pointed saying, taking its rise from the brief and pithy manner adopted by the ancient Lacedæmonians in expressing themselves; whereas the latter carries something in it to be remembered, either for the practical gra-

vity of its wisdom, or the humorous applicability of its sense. For example, "Better small help than none," as we find under the humorous wood-cut of our *Home Companion*, is a maxim; but when the ancient general was told that the spears of the enemy were so numerous that they darkened the sun, and when he said, "Then we will fight in the shade," he uttered a laconism. —*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1144. A WORKING MAN asks if he cannot insure his life for £200, and as soon as that is done borrow money on the policy. It can sometimes be done. Thus a man aged 50 might insure the payment of £200 at his death by paying down £80, and having done that, the office might securely lend him £50 on a promissory note, bearing interest, and the bare deposit of the policy as security. But if the same person had opened the policy by merely paying £5 5s. as the first yearly contribution, the office would not lend him a crown on the bare deposit of the policy. They would require just the same security for a loan of £50 as if he had not insured at all. With respect to loans made by assurance companies, many applications are declined after paying inquiry fees of £1. A new policy is of no value, because the office cannot compel the insurers to make the annual payments. If a man has a small freehold or long leasehold to pledge for securing the yearly payments, that alters the case.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1145. CHICORY.—It is the root of the wild endive, and it is extensively cultivated in Holland, Belgium, and Germany, whence it is largely imported for the purpose of adulterating coffee. The root is cut, dried, and roasted in heated cylinders, so as to resemble coffee, and then ground in mills. Because it is innoxious, it is much used by grocers, and because many persons prefer it mixed with the genuine article. It is, itself, however, sometimes adulterated by means of roasted corn which has been damaged, and peas, beans, and coffee husks, &c., whilst Venetian red or Armenian bole, is employed as a colouring agent.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1146. "FILLIBUSTER" is generally supposed to be a corruption of the English word "freebooter." The Americans have a decided genius for slang and nicknames, and transform the Anglo-Saxon language so that its own mother tongue can hardly recognise it. The principles and practices of the fillibusters are, like their name, we should hope, exclusively Yankee. They do not form an organised body, but the name is applied indiscriminately to the batches of blackguards who, in Texas, Cuba, and now in Nicaragua, form little expeditions to seize and occupy any convenient territory which happens to be weak or unprotected.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1147. THE WHITE HAT.—On being asked the reason of wearing one.

You ask me the reason I wear a white hat·
'Tis for LIGHTNESS I wear it, what think you of that?
So LIGHT is its weight, that no head-ache I rue,
So LIGHT its expense that it wears me out two,
So LIGHT is its colour that it never looks dusty,
So LIGHT though I treat it, it never "rides rusty,"
So LIGHT in its fashion, its shape and its air,
So LIGHT in its fit, its fit, and its wear,
So LIGHT in its turning, its twisting and twining,
So LIGHT in its beaver, its binding, and lining,
So LIGHT to a figure, so LIGHT to a letter,
And, if LIGHT my excuse, you may LIGHT on a better.

—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1148. A SUBSCRIBER (Ludlow). — Not having paid a dividend of 10s. in the pound to the creditors, you are not entitled to claim a suitable allowance under the Bankrupt Act; but in the event of your having obtained your certificate of conformity, the commissioner has power to allow you so much as the court and the assignees may think fit, not exceeding £3 per cent., and £400 upon the nett proceeds of the estate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1149. INTRODUCTION OF GOLD. — Gold coin was introduced by Edward III., in six shilling pieces, nearly equal in size to a modern sovereign. Nobles followed at 6s. 8d., hence the lawyer's fee; afterwards there were half and quarter nobles. Edward IV. coined angels, with a figure of Michael and the Dragon. Henry VIII. coined sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the modern value. Guineas were of the same size, but being made of superior gold from sovereigns, guineas passed for 21s., and in 1798, for 30s. —*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1150. THE ROYAL MASONIC ANNUITY FUND, for granting pensions of £10 a year, is limited to such masons as have been registered for 15 years, and have been subscribers to a lodge for 10 years of that term, being at least 60 years of age at the time of

petitioning. The Masonic Provident Society is another institution. It is on the mutual principle. Those only who have been subscribers to the fund can derive advantage from it; but it includes widows and orphans in its objects for assistance. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1151. MEDICAL DIPLOMAS. — The price of the diploma from Apothecaries'-hall is ten guineas for those who intend to practice in London, or within 10 miles, and six guineas for those who intend to practise elsewhere in England; and with one or other of these diplomas, the medical aspirant may proceed to exercise his profession; but the usual course is to become members of the College of Surgeons, as well as licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company. — *Family Tutor*, 1852.

1152. AVERAGE DURATION OF THE REIGNS OF KINGS.—We find in England, from Alfred to the Conquest, 13 kings in 166 years.—

From 1066 to [illegible] 8 kings, 206 years.
From 1272 to 1837, 27 kings, 565 years.
An average on the whole of 19½ years.
If we add the time from Egbert, 5 kings, 73 years, the average becomes 19 years.
The average from 1272 is only 21.
In France 559 to 911, 18 kings, 255 years.
„ 814 to 1831, 47 kings, 1016 years.
Average 19½
Average from 814 only 21½.
In Germany, 840 to 1835, 50 emper, 995 years.
Average not 20
Turks 1299 to 1808, 30 sovereigns, 509 years.
Average 17.
Scotland, 1057 to 1567, 20 kings, 510 years.
Average, 25½.
Spain, 1479 to 1833, 14 kings, 354 years.
Average 25.
Portugal, 1102 to 1826, 27 kings, 724 years.
Average not 21.
Denmark, 1157 to 1839, 25 kings, 672 years.
Average 25.
Russia, 1722 to 1825, 9 sovereigns, 103 years.
Average 11½ years.
Total. 294 sovereigns, 6085 years; being an average of about 20⅔. although including the latest times.
—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1153. ADVOWSON.—This term is derived from the Latin *advocare*, or *ad* to, and *voco*, to call or appoint; a right of presentation to a church or benefice. He who possesses this right is called the patron; when there is no patron, or he neglects to exercise his right within six months, it is called a lapse, *i. e.* a title is given to the ordinary to collate to the church.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1154. RE-MARRIAGE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SEPARATED.—Entry in the register, at St. Mary's Church, Bermondsey:—

"The forme of a solemne vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, having been longe absent, through which occasion the woman beinge married to another man, tooke her again as followeth:—

"THE MAN'S SPEACH.—'Elizabeth, my beloved Wife, I am right sorie that I have so longe absented myself from thee, wherebye thou shouldest be occasioned to take another man for thy husband. Therefore, I do now vowe and promise in the sighte of God, and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne, and I will not only forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage.'

"THE WOMAN'S SPEACH.—'Ralphe, my beloved Husband, I am right sorie that I have in thy absense taken another man to be my husband, but here, before God and this companie, I renounce and forsake him, and do promise to keepe myselfe only unto thee during life, and to performe all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage.'"

Then follows a short occasional prayer, and the entry concludes thus:—

"The first day of August, 1604. Ralphe Goodchild, of the parish of Barkinge, in Thames St., and Elizabeth, his wife, were agreed to live together; and thereupon gave their hands one to another, makinge either of them a solemne vow so to doe in the presence of us. William Stere, Parson, Edward Coker, and Richard Eires, Clark."
—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

1155. ZOLLVEREIN.—This term is derived from the German *zoll*, toll or custom, and *verein* for *vereinigung*, combination; a commercial or custom's union, establishing an uniform rate of customs on the several German states joining the union. — *Family Tutor*, 1852.

1156. A TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—It is not necessary that the company should advise the public of their intended increase in the traffic rates. In the event of litigation in any court, the action should be against the company in their corporate name, and the process should be served on the secretary thereof. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1157. RAPID SPEAKERS.—Rapid speakers pronounce from 7,000 to 7,500 words per hour, or about two words per second.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1158. PERSONS acting as jurors in criminal cases are not paid anything for so doing. The sacrifice of their time and trouble upon such occasions is required by law for the benefit of the public and the well-being of society.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1159. LADIES.—The mistresses of manor-houses in former times served out to the poor, weekly, with their own hands, certain quantities of bread, and were therefore called *Lef-days*—two Saxon words signify ing *bread-giver*—and the words were at length corrupted; and the mistress is, to this day, called *Lady*—that is *Lef day*. The introduction of ladies to court was first to that of Louis XII. of France in 1499. As a title of honour, the title of lady properly belongs only to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank; but custom has made it a term of complaisance for the wives of knights, and all women of eminence or gentility.—*Family Tutor*, 1852.

1160 THE FREEHOLD ESTATE being the property of your mother in her own right, you are, as her eldest son by her marriage with your father, her heir-at-law and entitled thereto, and you are also entitled to a share of your father's money and other estate equally with the children by the three wives.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1161. WEATHER WISDOM.

A rainbow in the morning gives the shepherd warning. That is, if the wind be easterly, because it shows that the rain cloud is approaching the observer.

A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight. This is also a good sign, provided the wind be westerly, as it shows that the rain clouds are passing away.

Evening red and next morning grey, are certain signs of a beautiful day

When the glow-worm lights her lamp, the air is always damp

If the cock goes crowing to bed, he'll certainly rise with a watery head

When you see gossamer flying, be ye sure the air is drying

When mackerel clouds cross your path, black clouds much moisture hath.

When the peacock loudly bawls, soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

When ducks are driving thro' the barn, that night the weather takes a turn

If the moon shows like a silver shield be not afraid to reap your field;

But if she rises haloed round, soon we'll tread on deluged ground

When rooks fly sporting high in the air, it shows that windy storms are near

If at the sun rising or setting, the clouds appear of a lurid red colour, extending nearly to the zenith, it is a sure sign of storms and gales of wind

—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1162 RELATIVE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.—The population of Russia is said to be sixty millions; that of England and France is seventy-four millions, so that in this respect the two countries, without aid from any other powers, are more than able to cope with the northern enemy of mankind. The French army numbers about 800,000 men. Then the navies of England and France have absolute command of all the oceans of the earth. But the resources of England alone are prodigious. Her army numbers 140,000 men, of whom 50,000 are in the Crimea. She has some 50,000 militiamen embodied, and in India there are 70 000 British troops, and an Indian army amounting in the whole to 500,000 troops of all arms. To show more strikingly the relative strength of the belligerent powers, we append a tabular statement:—

Russia—Population, 66,000,000; Army, 1,000,000, Navy, none

England and France—Population, 74,000,000, Army 1,400,000, Navy, 1,000 ship 120,000 men.

ENGLAND ALONE

Population, 36,000,000, Army 190,000 (British).
70,000 Do in India.
50,000 (Militia).
130,000 (Indian)

Navy, 600 ships 60,000 men

RUSSIA

Population, 66,000,000, Army, 1,000,000 (spread over the half of the two continents).

—*London Journal*, 1851.

1163. THE POPULATION of Great Britain and Ireland, with the Colonies, is generally estimated at 150,000,000.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1164. THE CHEQUERED BOARD AT PUBLIC HOUSE DOORS.—Can any of your readers describe the game of *chequers*, a board for which we so frequently see as the sign for a village inn? The board is divided into sixteen squares; and it is usually placed lozengewise, *i. e.* with a corner at the top and bottom The game is mentioned in one of Dibdin's songs, as being played at by the seamen —

"Dear Mary, adieu! Can that love go to wreck,
When every plank bears your sweet name on the deck?
Yea, many true knots on the yards have I made,
While guileless at CHEQUERS my messmates have played."

I can find no one acquainted with the game, or who can tell me how it was played. A. C. M.

[The chequers is the old game of tables, or draughts, and better known in latter times as backgammon. Both these games, as well as chess, were played upon a chequered board. Consult Hoyle's *Games*, by

Jones, edit. 1800, and Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, edit. 1845, p. 321, for a description of these games.]—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1165. THE GENERAL TURNPIKE and Highway Acts prohibit the erection of windmills within a certain distance of turnpike roads and highways.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1166. TWO ATTEMPTS TO SHOW THE SOUND OF "OUGH" FINAL.

1.

Though from rough cough, or hiccough free,
That man has pain enough,
Whose wound through plough, sunk in a slough
Or lough begins to slough.

2.

'Tis not an easy task to show
How O, U, G, H, sound: since THOUGH
An Irish LOUGH, and English SLOUGH,
And COUGH and HICCOUGH all allow,
Differ as much as ROUGH and THROUGH
There seems no reason why they do.
—*Notes and Queries*, 1852.

1167. THE WILL should be searched for in the Prerogative office, Doctors'-commons, and the advertisement referred to at Deacon's Next-of-kin Register and Advertisement Agency office, 154, Leadenhall-street. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1168 YOU ARE LIABLE for the debts contracted by the lady whilst actually living with you as your wife, notwithstanding the existence of the first husband, but not further; but in resisting payment of any debt contracted since she left you, it would be necessary to prove the invalidity of the second marriage, by reason of the first husband being alive at the time.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1169. LUY PLACE, HOLBORN, is in the count, of Cambridge. Wigers have been frequently lost on this subject before.—*Era*, 1856.

1170. A GRANT of a coat of arms costs above £100. The Heralds first make search whether you are already entitled to use any particular arms. If none can be found, then the Heralds sketch up something, and Queen's license is sought by petition to use the same. If granted, the fact is notified in the *London Gazette*. None but the Heralds can determine what arms have not been already disposed of.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1171. SOMERSET HOUSE.—It was formerly a palace founded by the Protector Somerset, and fell to the crown after his execution. The old Somerset House was demolished in 1775, and the present magnificent edifice erected.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1172. QUOTATION.—The lines—

"Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather and prunello,"

are from Pope's "Essay on Man," Ep. IV., 203.—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

1173. DISHONOURED BILLS.—If no notice of the dishonour of the bill were given to you as the endorser by the holder at the time of its becoming due, you are absolved from liability in respect of such bill.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1174. WINE STORED IN BOND.—Wine may be stored in any bonded warehouse, and the duty paid when it is taken out for consumption. This is the usual practice.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

1175. ECONOMY OF LIVING IN JERSEY, &c.—A rich man can live much cheaper in Jersey than in England, because his tea, sugar, wine, brandy, &c., are cheaper; but a poor man can live as cheaply in the North of England.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1176. SWEDENBORG'S BURIAL PLACE.—Swedenborg was buried in the Swedish church in Ratcliff-highway. He was a man of eminent piety, untiring industry, brilliant talents, and wonderful imagination. We say nothing of his spiritual experiences, further than that they are beyond our comprehension.—*Lady's News*, 1856.

1177. WHIG AND TORY.—The name "Whig" is derived from the Celtic *ughan*, a sort of large saddle, with bags attached to it, in use among the freebooters of the borders of Scotland; hence those robbers were known to the Highlanders by the name of *Whiggam-more*, or "big-saddle thieves;" and when the Civil War broke out the Highlanders and Irish, who supported the King, called themselves *a'jaobh Righ*, *i. e.* "the kings party," and gave the name of *Whiggamore theeves* to their opponents. *Whiggamore* and *taobh Righ* soon became shortened to *Whig* and *Tory*, and in aftertimes served to distinguish the supporters of the rival houses of Hanover and Stuart. The modern signification of the terms is different, *Whig* being taken to mean "liberal," and *Tory* "exclusive."—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1178. WHIG AND TORY.—In addition to the above respecting the etymology of these terms, Lingard says on the matter:—"The celebrated party name *Tory* is derived from *toringhim*, to pursue for the sake of plunder. The name was given to certain parties in Ireland, who, refusing to submit to Cromwell, retired into bogs and fastnesses, formed bodies of armed men, supporting themselves and their followers by the depredations which they committed on the occupiers of their estates. They were called *Raperes* and *Tories*. It was during the reign of Charles II. that the appellations of *Whig* and *Tory* became permanently affixed to the two great political parties. . . . The first had long been given to the Covenanters on the west of Scotland, and was supposed to convey a charge of seditious and anti-monarchical principles. . . . ." PHILIP S. KING.—*Notes and Queries*, 1851.

1179. PUBLICANS may recover for a beer score in the County Court, however much that amount may be.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1180. YOU HAVE RENDERED YOURSELF LIABLE to remain in the house, or pay rent for the same for another year. A fresh notice to quit will be necessary to be given at the proper time.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1181. WHERE THE PREMIUM OF INSURANCE reduces the income of a person below £100 this does not exempt him from the income-tax, but only entitling him to the repayment of 1½d in the pound on the [illegible] to the Assurance Office. This exemption applies to persons insuring their lives at any time after 1851.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1182. A PERSON WHO RECEIVES a forged £5 note from an individual whom he knows, can compel the latter to give him £5 for it. If after passing through several hands it can be traced no farther, the last holder must bear the loss.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1183. CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.—In Birmingham not less than 2,000 ounces of fine gold are used every week, and the weekly consumption of gold-leaf throughout the empire is nearly 600 ounces, of which an eminent gold-refiner states that not one-tenth part can be recovered. For gilding metals by the electrotype and the water-gilding processes not less than 10,000 ounces of gold are required annually. One establishment in the Potteries employs £3,500 worth of gold per annum; and nearly £2,000 worth is used by another. The consumption of gold in the Potteries of Staffordshire, for gilding porcelain and making crimson and rose colours, varies from 7,000 to 10,000 ounces per annum. The consumption of gold and silver in Paris has been fairly estimated at 14,552,000 francs a year. The wear upon gold coin in circulation is about four per cent. per annum; and we may deduce the fact, that nearly £2,000,000 a year is necessary to maintain the metallic currency at its present value. A supply of between eight and nine millions sterling is necessary for the arts and manufactures, and the purposes of coinage; and when the constantly increasing exportation of coin is added to this, we believe, with Mr. Hunt, to whom we are indebted for this information, that no fears of a "glut" need be anticipated at present.—*Hone's Companion* 1853.

1184. A COMMISSION in a hussar regiment, together with the necessary equipments, would cost not much less than £1,000. Playing at soldiers is rather expensive.—*London Journal*, 1852.

1185. THE PROPERTY BEING FREEHOLD no administration thereto is necessary by the heir at-law, who will become entitled to recover rent from the time of his right accruing.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1186. PUNISHMENT OF A SCOLD.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1738.—Last week at the Quarter Sessions, at Kingston-on-Thames, an elderly woman, notorious for her vociferation, was inducted for a common scold, and the facts alleged being fully proved, she was sentenced to receive the old punishment of being ducked, which was accordingly executed upon her in the Thames, by the proper officers, in a chair for that purpose preserved in the town; and to prove the justice of the court's sentence upon her, on her return from the water side she fell upon one of her acquaintance, without provocation, with tongue, tooth, and nail, and would, had not the officers interposed, have deserved a second punishment even before she was dry from the first.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1187. AN ACTIVE MAN, working to the

best advantage, can raise 10lbs. 10 feet in a second for ten hours in the day! 100lbs. 1 foot in a second.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1188. Witnesses attending the County Courts, who reside within certain prescribed distances, are allowed mileage.—*London Journal*, 1856.

1189. Merchant, for the murder of Elizabeth Paynter, was executed at the Old Bailey, July 8, 1839.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1190. Revival after Execution.—"Nov. 29, 1740. William Dewell, for a rape on Sarah Griffin, in a barn at Acton, was carried to Surgeons' Hall in order for dissection, when he came to himself, and was the same night again committed to Newgate. Dec. 6, 1740. The case of Dewell the malefactor, who, after hanging, came to life again, is left to the Recorder. February 14, 1741. The condition of Dewell's pardon, who revived after execution, is transportation for life."—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1191. Walking on the Ceiling.—There are only two methods by which this feat can be accomplished. The first is by exhaustion of air, vulgarly called *suction*, as exemplified in the common leather sucker, and the foot of the fly. The other is by cohesion; as when two smooth surfaces (steel or marble for instance) come together, and the intervenient air, by a sliding action, is excluded. It is on the former principle that Mr. Sands accomplishes his peripatetic feat; and the mode by which he effects the exhaustion and alternate repletion of the air is through the medium of platters attached to his feet, connected with secret tubes. Agreeably to the law of pneumatics, if the exhausted vacuum of the platter is equal to a space of twenty square inches, it will sustain an atmospheric column of at least 10lbs. to the square inch, or a total of 200lbs., which is more than equivalent to the weight of Mr. Sand's pendent body, when holding by one foot. We should not, however, advise our correspondent to try the experiment!—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1192. The Metropolitan Police first came on duty in September, 1829.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1193. Lord George Gordon's Riots.—In Barnard's *History of England*, pp. 694, 695, there is an engraving representing "the devastation occasioned by the rioters of London, firing the New Gaol of Newgate, and burning Mr. Ackerman's furniture, &c., June 6, 1780." The historian states that—"Great numbers of these deluded people (rioters) were taken up, and afterwards, by a special commission granted for that purpose, tried for their lives, a general view of which is as follows:—In London and Middlesex—Tried, 84; found guilty, 34; respited, 14; executed, 20; acquitted, 50. Total, 118. In Southwark—Tried, 50; found guilty, 24; respited, 17; executed, 7; acquitted, 26. Total, 74.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1194. Mother of Pearl.—Mother of Pearl is the hard, silvery, brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colours. The large oysters of the Indian seas alone secrete this coat of sufficient thickness to render their shell available to the purposes of manufactures. The genus of shell-fish called Pentadinæ furnishes the finest pearls, as well as the mother of pearl; it is found in greater perfection round the coast of Ceylon, near Ormus, in the Persian Gulf, at Comorin, and among some of the Australian seas. The brilliant hues of mother of pearl do not depend upon the nature of the substance, but upon its structure. The microscopic wrinkles or furrows which run across the surface of every slice, act upon the reflected light in such a way as to produce the chromatic effect. Mother of pearl is very delicate to work; but it may be fashioned by saws, files, and drills, with the aid sometimes of a corrosive acid, such as the diluted sulphuric or muriatic acid; and it is polished by colcothars.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1195. Bates took no capital into the firm of Strahan and Co., as a partner.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1196. Watt was not the inventor; he was only the improver of the steam-engine. The first attempt at a practical engine was made by the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663; and in 1698 Captain Savary introduced his engine, which was the first useful machine ever formed.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1197. The convictions of crime in the United States amount to about 30,000 per annum.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1198. EMBROIDERY WORK of every description is of very ancient date in France. It gives employment to from 150,000 to 180,000 females, spread over more than 20 departments. Eightpence to one shilling a day is earned in the country, and double that sum in Paris.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1199.—OUR LIST OF EXECUTIONS for the last century at the Old Bailey and Tyburn does not give any execution of a female for shoplifting within that period. It is probable that sentence of death was passed on many such offenders.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1200. THE SPRING OF A WATCH weighs 1-536 of a grain, and a pound of iron makes 50,000. The pound of steel costs 2d., and a single spring 2d.; so that 50,000 will produce £416 13s.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1201. THE OFFICE of the Margate Sea bathing Infirmary is at Dowgate hill in the City.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1202. "WITHERS" IN HORSES.—This is the joining of the shoulder bones at the bottom of the neck and mane towards the upper part of the shoulder in horses.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1203. UPON AN AVERAGE 100 persons die weekly in the workhouses of the metropolis.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1204. BUILDING SOCIETIES. — We are told that there are at the present time 2,000 building societies in existence, having an invested capital of £30,000,000, and an annual income of £2,500,000.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1205. SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS were opened in 1850.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1206. THE SPANISH HERO called "The Cid" was one of the greatest captains of the eleventh century, called Rodrigo Dias de Biuar. He distinguished himself in action against the Moors of Spain, whom he vanquished on several occasions, and from whom he took Valencia and many other places of importance. He lived in an age of chivalry, and his whole life was a perfect romance. He died about the year 1098.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1207. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has offered any prize for the discovery of perpetual motion.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1208. THE GOLD PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA, from the commencement of mining operations in 1848 to June, 1852, is computed at £31,956,175 sterling. Gold has been found at Manukau, in New Zealand, in Van Diemen's Land, and in Canada West. —*Home Companion*, 1853.

1209. A PERSON who has obtained an order for protection, but not a final or vesting order, can sue his new creditor.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1210. TEMPERATURE OF LONDON.—The monthly averages of temperature, taken over an average of twenty years, show that the warmest months only differ from the coldest by 26½ degrees; and that the temperature of the city differs 2½ degrees from that of the country. This local difference is greater in winter, as might naturally be expected from the more sheltered position of the metropolis and the artificial elevation of the temperature produced by the immense number of factories and domestic fires.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1211. YOUR PARISH is that in which you lived in your own freehold, unless your two subsequent residences were houses in which you were assessed to the poor rates.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1212. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS at Oxford *matriculated* (or fully entered) for the last ten years, exceeds 400 a-year. The largest number was 446, in 1849. The average number of students graduating is 287 a-year—not quite three-fourths of those entering. The total number of members of the University, on December the 31st, 1850, was 6,060. Number of undergraduates, 1,102, of whom probably about 1,300 were actually resident.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1213. THERE IS NO BAR to any single individual opening an office to lend sums from £1 to £50, at any rate of interest, repayable in any manner, or subject to rules made from time to time.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1214. WATCHES are said to have been made at Nuremberg as early as 1817, but it appears doubtful whether they were constructed like those now in use. Mr. Dent, in a lecture delivered before the London Royal Institute, stated that a watch consists of 902 pieces, and that 10 trades, and probably 215 persons, are employed in making one of these little machines. We have seen watches set in bracelets, rings, walking-

sticks, and other things; but they very seldom keep good time.—*Home Companion*, 1853.

1215. GAME—USING GUN—EVIDENCE. — On the 22nd of September last, an information was laid under the game laws against M. M and J. R, "for that they did within three calendar months now last past, to wit, on Sunday, the 14th of September instant, at the township of D., in the riding aforesaid, unlawfully use a gun for the purpose of killing certain game, to wit, hares, against the form of the statute," &c. The case came on for hearing before the B. bench of magistrates on the 24th Sept. To support the information, it was proved that on Sunday morning, the 14th of September, the defendant M. M. was seen in a field in the township of D. adjoining the highway, and whilst about twelve or fourteen yards from the fence he discharged a gun. It was also proved that partridges and hares had been seen in the field in the earlier part of the season, but on cross-examination, the witnesses in support of the information admitted that on the morning in question they never saw any game whatever in the field, nor did they see at what M. fired. The attorney for M. contended that the evidence had failed to support the information —the statute was penal, and ought to be strictly construed, the defendant M. being charged with "using a gun for the purpose of killing certain game, to wit, hares," and as the evidence had failed to show that there was game, (as defined by the 1 and 2 William IV., c. 32, s. 2,) at which the defendant fired, the magistrates could not convict. It was stated that the defendant J. R. had not any gun, but stood in the highway about twenty or thirty yards from M. M. whilst in the field. The magistrates dismissed the information as against J. B., agreeing in the view taken by his attorney. Your opinion is respectfully requested upon the following points:—First. In the absence of direct evidence that there was game (hares) seen when the defendant shot, would the magistrates be justified in convicting the defendant M. M.? Secondly. Could the defendant J. R. have been convicted under the information upon the evidence stated? —T. M.

1216. *Answer.*—First. If the evidence shows that hares are in the habit of frequenting the field, and that the conduct of M M was such as to induce a belief that he went there for the purpose of killing them, the magistrates, in our opinion, will be justified in convicting him, although no hares were seen when he fired the gun. In *R. v. Davis*, 6 *T. R.* 177, it was held to be sufficient evidence of keeping and using a gun with intent to kill and destroy game, that a party heard a gun go off, and observed that it was fired by the defendant, who was walking about with the apparent intent of killing game. That case is an authority in support of the conviction, and so is that of *Rex v King*, 1 *Sess. Ca.* 98. Secondly. The evidence was not, we think, sufficient to convict J. R. It merely shows that he stood in the road and looked on, whilst M. went into the field and fired the gun. But there is nothing to show any community of purpose between them. — *Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1217. THE BILL OF SALE having been given prior to the 10th July, 1854, is valid, although not registered, and will protect the goods from the execution of the County Court, if *bona-fide* given and on the premises at the time of the levy.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1218. GAME.—TAKING OUT OF SEASON —EVIDENCE.—A. B. has been summoned for "killing and taking" a pheasant, before the 1st October, under section 3 of the Game Act. At the hearing at the petty sessions for C., the witness deposed to the fact of seeing the defendant (who was in company with two or three other persons) raise his gun, and fire at a pheasant, which fell dead, and one of such persons took up the pheasant and put it into the pocket of the defendant, who held it open to receive it. Defendant called two of the persons who were with him, who both swore that he did not shoot at a pheasant during the day, but they declined to say whether or not they saw a pheasant put into his pocket. The defendant volunteered a statement, which he wished to be considered as an oath, that he did not shoot at a pheasant for the day, but he also refused to say if another person put a pheasant into his pocket. The case was adjourned for the production of the party who put the pheasant into the defendant's pocket. In the interim, will you, for the guidance of the bench, be good enough

to say whether the taking as above described, is a taking within the meaning of the statute?—A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO.

1219. *Answer.*—Assuming, as we understand to be the fact, that the pheasant put into the defendant's pocket was killed, if not by the defendant himself, at any rate by one of the persons with whom he was in company, we consider the taking is within the meaning of the statute, if there be anything to show a community of purpose between the defendant and the person who killed the pheasant. Supposing them, however, to be merely out for partridge shooting, and one of the party, without the knowledge or concert of the others, to kill a pheasant and put it into the pocket of one of his companions, the party into whose pocket it is put could not, in our opinion, be said to have "killed or taken" the pheasant within the meaning of the statute, inasmuch as he was not a consenting party to its being killed, but merely carried it afterwards.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1220. UNLESS A JURY IS UNANIMOUS no verdict can be given. It is one of the safeguards of the innocent that twelve of his fellow-countrymen shall hear the evidence against him and his answer to the charge, and that unless every one of the twelve concur in finding him guilty he cannot be punished.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1221. TAXES (ASSESSED)—CARRIAGES—AGRICULTURAL CARTS, &c.—Is a person, who uses a cart for agricultural purposes, viz., carrying corn from, and manure into the field, and rides in the cart when empty on his return, liable to pay tax for the said cart? Is a butcher, or baker, who carries goods to his customers, and rides in the cart, liable to pay tax for his cart? Is a market gardener, who rides to and from market, but uses it for no other purpose, liable to pay tax for his cart? Surveyors of taxes in different districts differ in practice in such charges.—Your opinion will oblige A CONSTANT READER.

1222. *Answer.*—These parties appear to us to be exempt upon the ground that their carts are "kept truly and without fraud to be used solely in the course of trade or in the use of husbandry," and that they are never ridden in excepting upon occasions connected with their being so used. That this is in accordance with the meaning of the exemption to shed. D. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, will be seen from No. 2,259 Ass. Tax Ca. 19 *J. P.* 327. In that case a farmer was charged for a two-wheeled carriage, in respect of a market cart on springs, marked with his name and abode. The cart was used in taking farming produce to market, and occasionally his wife and daughter accompanied him, with butter, poultry, eggs, &c. for sale, and he sometimes took up a neighbour gratuitously in going to or returning from market, but never used it for pleasure. The commissioners relieved, and they were held to be right. The farmer himself, it will be noticed, always rode in the cart, and the only question was whether he had not lost his exemption by allowing other people to do so too. But no one ever doubted his own right to do so.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1223. THE REAL CULPRIT may be tried and convicted of the offence, notwithstanding the former conviction and sentence on the innocent party.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1224. LANDLORD AND TENANT—AGREEMENT—STAMP.—Will you favour me with your opinion, whether a 2s. 6d. stamp is sufficient for an agreement to let land in the following form?—"A. B. agrees to let C. D. a farm containing 100 acres at the yearly rent of £150, clear of all rates and taxes, payable yearly at Michaelmas." No term is stated, and the intention is that it should be a yearly taking determinable on six months' notice from either party?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1225. *Answer.*—According to *Staniforth* v. *Fox*, 7 *Bing.* 590, this instrument amounts to a lease, and not merely to an agreement for a lease. (See also *Tarte* v. *Darby*, 15 *L. J.* 326, *Ex.*) It will therefore require a lease stamp, and the 2s. 6d. stamp will not be sufficient.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1226. A PERSON MAY PRACTISE as a cow doctor or farrier without a diploma from the Veterinary College.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1227. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—MALICIOUS INJURIES—SHOOTING CATS.—A. B. and C. D. are neighbours living next to each other. A. B. has a favourite cat. C. D. having had chickens destroyed at different times by cats, and A. B.'s cat having killed two of C. D.'s chickens the day before, C. D. tells a neighbour that he will kill A. B.'s cat when he next finds her on his premises, and keeps

a gun loaded for that purpose and shoots the cat. A. B. summons C. D. before the magistrates under the general act for wilful or malicious destruction of property, 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 30, s. 24. A. B. proves that C. D. told him that he, C. D., had shot the cat and that he, C. D., had told a neighbour he would shoot it. Your opinion is requested. First. Is this sufficient evidence that C. D. had shot the cat? C. D. does not prove the contrary. Secondly. Was C. D. justified in shooting the cat (which was on C. D.'s premises) under the above circumstances? Thirdly. And can the magistrates adjudicate in the matter under the above 24th section of the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 30? See also 31st section of 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 29, as to cats being animals ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, and therefore personal property.—T. S.

1228. *Answer.*—First. This is quite sufficient evidence that C. D. shot the cat. A man's own confession is always good evidence against himself where it has been made freely and voluntarily. He may be convicted upon it even though it is totally uncorroborated by other evidence (see *Wheeling's case*, 1 *Leach*. 311 *n.*), and he is, of course, at least as subject to conviction where, as in the present instance, the conviction appears to be satisfactorily corroborated. (See *Rose. Cr. Ev.* p. 37, 3rd ed.) Secondly. C. D. was clearly not justified in shooting the cat, even though it was on his premises, unless it was at the time attacking the chickens, and he had no other means of saving them from immediate destruction than by killing the cat. If he could have driven the cat away he ought not to have shot it. Thirdly. There is very great doubt as to the case falling under the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 30, s. 24, and we should therefore very strongly advise the magistrates to proceed under the cruelty to animals act (12 & 13 Vict. c. 92) instead. The 29th section of that statute mentions "cats" in express terms.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1229. A MAN WHO HOLDS TWO HOUSES in different parishes of the borough of Finsbury has only one vote for each member.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1230. SERVANTS — MISCONDUCT — DISCHARGE—JUSTICE'S JUDISDICTION.—A servant in husbandry was ordered by his master to give the farm-horses some crop. The servant refused, and after much abuse, put his fist in his master's face. Ultimately the master ordered the servant about his business, saying if he would not obey orders, he was useless; but no wages were paid. The master afterwards summoned the servant before the magistrates for misconduct and disobedience. The magistrates dismissed the case on the ground that as the servant had been discharged, and the relationship of master and servant had ceased before the summons was issued, they (the magistrates) had no jurisdiction. Were the magistrates right or not?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1231. *Answer.*—The magistrates, in our opinion, acted quite rightly in dismissing the case. Their jurisdiction is confined to disputes "between masters and servants" (see 20 Geo. 2, c. 19, s. 1), and clearly does include a case wherein that relationship no longer exists, but has been determined by the act of the very party who afterwards relies upon it as a reason for punishment.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1232. A TENANT'S GOODS may be followed and distrained for rent in arrear for 30 days after their removal, provided they were fraudulently or clandestinely removed.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1233. VESTRIES—CHURCH-RATE—POLL—FEMALE VOTERS.—At a vestry duly convened for the purpose of making a church-rate, the votes were two to one against. The incumbent (Puseyite) nominates his father (a London attorney) his churchwarden, who demanded a poll. At the poll females were allowed to vote. Ladies have, certainly no votes for members of parliament, yet are they liable to serve the offices of overseers, highway surveyors, constable, and perhaps churchwardens. The question is if these female votes were admissible? In London parishes such is believed not to be the practice.—A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

1234. *Answer.*—Ladies, as we apprehend, are qualified to vote, provided they are unmarried and rated inhabitants. There is nothing in the 58 Geo. III., c. 69, which excludes them, and as they comply with the conditions there prescribed, there seems no reasonable ground for depriving them of the privileges conferred by that act. In *Olde* v *Ingram*, 2, *Str.* 1114, decided before the passing of the 58 Geo. III, c. 69, it was held that if they paid rates, there was no

reason for excluding them from voting in an election of sexton "that being an office that did not concern the publick, or the care and inspection of the morals of the parishioners." The same reason would seem to hold good in the case of a poll for a churchrate, not only before, but after, the passing of that act.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1235. IT IS NOT COMPULSORY on the second wife to maintain the children her deceased husband has left by his first wife, but such children are entitled to share in their deceased parent's effects.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1236. RELIEF — GRANDFATHER — FATHER'S IMPRISONMENT. — Is the grandfather liable to contribute towards the maintenance of his grandchildren whilst his son is in custody of the law, supposing the grandfather to be of sufficient ability to do so, and that such grandchildren are actually chargeable to the parish?—A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

1237. *Answer.*—The grandfather is liable without reference to the fact of the father's being in custody. By the 43 El. c. 2, s. 7, he is liable to support his grandchildren without consideration as to whether the father is able or unable to do so (see *R.* v. *Cornish*, 3 *B.* & *Ad.* 498), and, therefore, is equally liable, whether the father is in custody or otherwise.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1238. THE LORD MAYOR'S oath of office describes him as Mayor. He is not Lord of the Manor of Finsbury.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1239. SERVANTS—DISMISSAL—MONTH'S WAGES—BOARD AND LODGING — Is a domestic servant who is hired in the usual way, "a month's warning or a month's wages," entitled, in case the service should be determined without a month's warning, to more than a month's wages; or can she claim, in addition, the value of a month's board and lodging? Would it make any difference whether the master or the servant gave notice? The favour of your opinion, referring to cases (if any) would much oblige J. S.—P.S. I have heard that county courts consider the additional claim equitable.

1240. *Answer.*—We know of no case which gives the servant a right to more than a month's wages. In "Spike's Law of Master and Servant," by Clayton, p. 2, the right to dismiss upon payment of a month's wages only is treated beyond dispute, and stated to have been decided in several cases. It is justified, too, on the following ground:—"The objection that has been taken to it, on the ground of its working an injustice to the servant by depriving him of his board and lodging during the month, for wages themselves are a very poor equivalent, does not seem entitled to much weight, as it proceeds upon the fallacious idea of there being no cause of complaint against the servant, and overlooks the greater probability of injustice to the master, if compelled to maintain a servant, whose services, it may well be concluded, are not considered by him an equivalent for his keep" (See also "Smith's Law of Masters and Servant," p. 17)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1241. THE LETTER "H"—You cannot be too careful in the correct placing of this letter. We might multiply instances where inattention in this respect has produced ludicrous results. With regard to acquiring a perfect knowledge of the proprieties of the English language, this, as Dr. Latham observes, "is to be learned, like the proprieties of English manners, by conversation and intercourse, and the proper school for both is the best society in which the learner is placed." Your question reminds us of what has been said respecting Shropshire, the inhabitants of which, and especially Shrewsbury, have, it is asserted, an unfortunate habit of misplacing the letter *h*—a habit, by the way, not confined to that county in particular. The letter H petitioned the inhabitants of Shrewsbury thus —

"Whereas I have by you been driven
From house, from home, from hope from heaven
And placed by your most learned society
In exile, anguish, and anxiety,
And used, without one just pretence,
With arrogance and insolence,
I here demand full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your elocution"

To this the following answer was returned:—

"Whereas we've rescued you, Ingrate,
From handcuff, horror, and from hate,
From hell, from horse-pond, and from halter,
And consecrated you in altar,
And placed you where you never should be,
In honour, and in honesty,—
We deem your plea a rude intrusion,
And will not mend our elocution."
—*Home Companion*, 1853

1242. THE AMERICAN NAVY consists of 11 ships of war carrying 84 guns or more;

13 frigates carrying 50 guns; 6 steam frigates carrying 50 guns; 20 sloops and 1 brigs It is proposed that 10 new steam frigates shall be built.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1213 SPILETTA, the dam of Eclipse, died in the year 1776, aged 27. She was the property of the Duke of Cumberland, and only ran once, when she was beaten. Eclipse first started at Epsom; he was so named as he was foaled during the great Eclipse that happened in the year 1764.—*Era*, 1856.

1214 GAME — TRESPASS — OCCUPIER'S SON—RESERVATION OF GAME.—A. B. resides with his father, and assists him in the management of a farm, occupied by him in ——shire. The right of shooting is reserved. An information is laid against A. B. under section 30, 1 and 2 William IV., c. 32, "for that he did unlawfully commit a certain trespass by being upon certain lands in the occupation of C. B. (his father), there in search of game and conies. First. Under these circumstances, can a trespass be committed by A. B.? Secondly. If not, and another information were laid under section 12 of the same act, can A. B. be said to be the occupier? Thirdly. And if not, how is A. B. to be dealt with? Fourthly. Under either section, more especially the last named, the words of which are, "shall pursue, kill, or take my game, &c.," is the evidence of A. B. being seen to walk across a turnip field, as above described, with a gun in his hand, alone sufficient to sustain a conviction?—C. S.

1215 *Answer.*—First. A trespass may clearly be committed by A. B. under such circumstances. The only defence which he could put forward would be, that he did so with his father's leave and license. But the proviso to the 30th section of 1 and 2 William IV. c. 32, specially provides, that whenever the right of killing game is reserved, the leave and license of the real occupier of the land trespassed on shall not be a sufficient defence, but that, for the purpose of prosecuting for the offence, the owner of the game shall be deemed to be the legal occupier of the land whenever the actual occupier shall have given such leave and license. Secondly, Thirdly, and Fourthly. It is needless to answer these questions, as A. B. is clearly not the occupier of the land, and therefore not liable to the penalty under the 12th section. But merely walking across a turnip field with a gun in his hand is not, of itself, sufficient evidence to justify a conviction for pursuing, killing, or taking game.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1246. THE PROOF OF THE BIRTH of the children may be supplied by a statutory declaration of their father or mother in the event of the baptismal certificate not being able to be obtained.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1247. POOR-RATE — BANKRUPTCY — INSOLVENCY—COMMITMENT.—Can a commitment issue against a defaulter for poor-rates who is a bankrupt or insolvent, the distress warrant having issued before the adjudication of bankruptcy?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1248. *Answer.*—A commitment cannot issue against the defaulter, if a bankrupt, because the debt is proveable under the bankruptcy. (See *R.* v. *JJ. Sussex*, 14 *J. P.* 221; 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, *s.* 200.) It may, however, issue against him, if he be an insolvent, and the rate is not named as a debt in the schedule, nor claimed by the overseers as creditors, inasmuch as the final order in insolvency only protects from debts, &c, named in the schedule as due to creditors or persons claiming to be creditors. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1249. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT that Fauntleroy really suffered death by hanging. Many absurd rumours were spread at the time, but they were totally without foundation.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1250. BASTARDY—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION—MOTHER'S RESIDENCE.—E. S., a single woman, occupied a cottage at H., where she was delivered of a bastard child. H. is in the petty sessional division of P. A short time since E. S. took lodgings at R. within the petty sessional division of E, and at the same time retained possession of the cottage in H. in which her furniture remained. In a day or two after residing in R., E. S. applied to a magistrate usually acting in R. division, for a summons against W. J. S. for the purpose of affiliating her child on him, and which was granted accordingly. At the hearing E. S. was cross-examined by defendant's attorney as to her residence, with a view of ousting the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the E division, and stated as follows:—"I have lived in E. nearly all my life. About a fortnight since I came to live in R., and have no desire to

go back. I am living in lodgings, and paying for them. I came to reside at R. for the benefit of my health." Upon this admission defendant's attorney contended that the magistrates of R. could not hear the case, it being evident that the complainant took lodging in R. for the purpose of having her case heard before the bench there. The complainant's attorney contended that the residence in R. was a sufficient residence under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 2, to give the magistrates there jurisdiction. The magistrates refused to proceed further in the matter, and are threatened with a *mandamus* to compel them to adjudicate upon the complaint. Were the magistrates right or wrong in their decision?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1251. *Answer.*—The magistrates appear to us to have been right in their decision. It seems clear from the fact of the woman having lived so long at H., and retaining possession of her cottage and leaving her furniture there, that her residence at R. was, at any rate, merely of a temporary character, and probably adopted for the purpose of avoiding an application to the justices acting for the petty sessional division of P., where she would be better known than in the petty sessional division of R. R. therefore, as we conceive, is not the place where she "resides," within the meaning of the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, s. 2, but a place of temporary sojourn, and consequently not such as is intended by the Act.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1252. THE OLD DUTY ON HOPS was a penny and 1-20ths of a farthing per pound. The new duty was three-farthings and 8-20ths of a farthing per pound, making together a duty of 2d. per pound.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1253. NEGLECTING CHILD — MARRIED WOMAN'S BASTARD.—Is a married woman liable to be proceeded against and convicted under section 6 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, for neglecting her illegitimate child; or if not, is the husband?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1254. *Answer.*—A married woman clearly cannot be proceeded against and convicted unless she has property settled on herself free from her husband's control, because having no funds of her own, she will, of course, not be able either wholly or partially to maintain the child, and is consequently not within the meaning of the act. Assuming, however, that the child is under sixteen years of age, and was born at the time of the woman's marriage, it forms part of the husband's family, whom he is legally bound to maintain (see 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 75, s. 57), and is consequently such a child as is intended by the 3rd section of the 5 Geo. 4, c. 83, although not within the meaning of the 4th section.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1255. BEING UNCERTIFIED your bankruptcy will not protect your person from arrest from any judgment creditor at the time of the issuing of the fiat, or your future acquired goods from the claims of the assignees under such bankruptcy.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1256. BASTARD — RELIEF — MOTHER'S DESERTION — ENFORCING ORDER — CUSTODY OF CHILD.—A., a respectable tradesman, has a daughter B., who, about six years ago, gave birth to an illegitimate child, of which one C. was declared the father of the child, and ordered to pay 2s. 6d. weekly towards its maintenance. B. and her child have continued to reside with A. until about ten weeks ago, when B. went away with a man, leaving the child with A., and she is now residing with the man she went with out of the neighbourhood. C. has regularly paid the 2s 6d. to B. by monthly payments up to the time of her departure, and he has paid one month's pay to A., but he objects to pay any more during the absence of B. He offers to take the child, now six years old, who has been well educated by his grandfather, no doubt thinking he will soon be able to earn his own livelihood. A. will not part with the child. A. has applied to the guardians of the poor for relief for the bastard, with a view to compelling the putative father, C., to continue his payments towards the child's support, and they wish you to advise them, first, whether under the circumstances they be justified in affording such relief? secondly, whether after relieving the bastard, there are any means of compelling C., the putative father, during the absence of the mother B., to continue his weekly payments and pay up the arrears? thirdly, whether the putative father C., can by any legal means obtain the custody of the bastard? The guardians consider the putative father's

conduct very improper, and are desirous of assisting the grandfather to compel payment from him of the amount ordered to be paid by the magistrates, if possible.—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

1257. *Answer.*—First. The guardians will only be justified in affording relief in the event of the child's being destitute. It appears, however, that so far from that being the case, A. is actually maintaining it and refuses to part with it; and B. is willing to maintain it if A. will allow him. The child, therefore, cannot be considered to be destitute, or a proper object for relief. Secondly. There are no means of compelling C. to continue the payments during the mother's absence, or to pay up the arrears. She is the only person who can lay the information, and until she does so, the order cannot be enforced. Thirdly. The putative father, as we think, may obtain the custody of the bastard by *habeas corpus*. The mother is probably entitled to the child's custody in preference to the putative father. But, as she has absconded, and altogether abandoned any claim to its custody, the right of the putative father is paramount to that of any one else, and entitles him to claim the custody of the child.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1258. THE OMISSION TO REGISTER the birth of the child will not affect his legal right to share in the money in question. A certificate of his baptism and proper evidence of his identity will be all that will be requisite.—*Weekly Dispatch*. 1856.

1259. WORKHOUSE—DISCHARGE—CONVICT'S WIFE—CHILDREN.—Is a woman, whose husband is transported, liable to maintain her children; or can she discharge herself from the workhouse, leaving her children there?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1260. *Answer.*—The woman cannot discharge herself from the workhouse without taking her children with her, provided she is able-bodied, unless the guardians otherwise direct. This is provided for by the 115th art. of the Gen. Cons. Ord., 24th July, 1847, and the 7th and 8th Vict. c. 101, s. 25, which enacts that all relief given to her or her children shall be given in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, as if she was a widow.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1261. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—EARTHENWARE MUGS—SEIZURE—USES.—A. B. an inspector of weights and measures duly appointed under act 5 and 6 William IV. c. 63, visits the house of C. D., a publican, residing within his district, and finding in the bar a quantity of earthenware mugs, tests each with the copies of the imperial measure in his possession, when he finds several of the said mugs to be deficient; he accordingly seizes them, and summonses C. D. before the magistrates for having had the same in his possession. At the hearing the publican, C. D., pleads as an excuse that the mugs are not used as measures, but that he draws his beer from the barrel into a stamped pewter measure (which was found to be correct), and if a pint of beer was called for, he put the same from the measure into one of the deficient earthern quarts, or if a half-pint into one of the deficient earthern pints, for the purpose of having the beer conveyed by his servant from the bar to the customers in the tap-room. The magistrates dismissed the case, telling the inspector of weights and measures that he had no right to seize such mugs unless he could prove their actual use as measures by the publican. As in the adjoining petty sessional divisions of this county, the inspectors are constantly seizing such mugs found under similar circumstances, and upon proof of their being deficient, the magistrates have, under section 28 of the said act, invariably convicted the defendants, would you kindly advise whether, in your opinion, the said inspector, A. B., is empowered to seize such mugs, and summon the publican for having the same in his possession; also whether, upon sufficient proof being given, the magistrates ought not to convict in such cases? N.B.—In cases when deficient weights have been found in the possession of grocers and others, a conviction has always followed, without the inspector being called upon to prove their actual use.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1262. *Answer.*—The inspector can only seize the mugs in the event of their being used as "measures." In *Washington* v *Young*, 14 *J. P.* 591, 19 *L. J. m* 248, *Alderson*. B. says, that "Anything which is not ordinarily used as a measure is not within the act." It is not sufficient, therefore, that the mug should be used, but it must be used "*as a measure*," to justify

the seizure, and evidence of that fact must, of course, be given before a conviction can be obtained.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1263. WHAT IS GIVEN OUT to a soldier for camp bedding or furniture does not become his personal property; he does not buy and pay for, by stoppages, all the articles delivered to him. His shirt and his shoes are his own, but not his musket or pouch.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1264. APPRENTICES — MASTER'S CLAIM —ENLISTING IN ARMY. — A. B., fifteen years of age, is bound apprentice to C. D. for the term of six years. A. B. afterwards absconds, and enlists into the East India Company's service. Can C. D. legally claim him his apprentice under the 62nd section of the mutiny act, such apprentice not having been bound for the "full term of seven years," and having been "above the age of fourteen years" when so bound? And has a justice, as mentioned in the 63rd section, jurisdiction to grant his warrant on such claim by C. D., and act accordingly?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1265. *Answer.*—C. D. cannot claim the apprentice if he was bound in England. He has no power to do so "unless the apprentice shall have been bound, if in England, for the full term of seven years, not having been above the age of fourteen when so bound." It would be different if the apprentice was bound in Ireland or Scotland or the Channel Islands. If the apprentice cannot be claimed under the 62nd section, the justice can, of course, have no authority to grant a warrant under the 63rd section. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1266. THE PRESIDENT steam-ship sailed from New York to Liverpool on the 11th of March, 1841, and has never since been heard of.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1267. HIGHWAYS — CONSTRUCTION OF BYE-LAW —PERAMBULATORS.—By the bye-laws of a borough it is ordered, "That every person wheeling or drawing a barrow, truck or other such carriage, upon the public causeways in the said borough, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a fine of two shillings and sixpence, together with the costs of the conviction." Perambulators for children are now getting into general use, and in towns of from 7,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, where the causeways are not very broad, they take up so much space, as almost to turn persons off the causeway, and at any rate to be inconvenient. You are requested to say, whether the above bye law can be put in force against persons using them; or whether the words "other such carriage" must be construed as being *ejusdem generis* with those which precede them, and which seem to apply to carriages for the conveyance of goods rather than any other sort of carriage? I have noticed your observations on *Reg*, v. *Roach*, 20 *J. P.* 540, where the *ejusdem generis* construction was upheld with singular strictness. — AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

1268. *Answer.* — This bye-law does not, in our opinion, meet the case. "Other such carriage" must mean some other carriage, "such as" a barrow or truck, that is to say, similar to a barrow or truck. That, however, can scarcely be said of a carriage like a perambulator, which is used for the conveyance of human beings, any more than it could be said of a Bath chair for the conveyance of invalids. It would seem, however, that the case falls within that part of the 72nd section of the highway act, which says, that if any person shall wilfully lead "any carriage of any description" upon any footpath or causeway by the side of any road, made or set apart for the use or accommodation of foot-passengers, he shall forfeit not exceeding forty shillings.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1269. IN THE EVENT OF THE GOODS PAWNED having been destroyed by fire which occurred at the pawnbroker's, you will not be entitled to recover from him the value of such goods.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1270. VAGRANTS—COMMITMENT—WIFE —MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN—WIFE'S SEPARATE PROPERTY.—Can a married woman, who has a separate property independently of her husband, be legally committed as an idle and disorderly person for not maintaining her children, who have become chargeable, the husband being unable or neglecting to maintain them; and can you refer to any cases on the point? Your opinion for the guidance of the magistrates will be esteemed a favour by.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1271. *Answer.*—There is no decision on the point. But we question whether the woman can be punished under the

vagrant act, and for this reason, viz, that the liability to punishment under that act can only attach to the wife in the event of her being "legally bound" to maintain the children, whereas the legal obligation to maintain them does not attach to her at all, but to her husband, and she therefore is dispunishable.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1272. UPON THE CREDITOR'S INSOLVENCY all his debts and other estate and effects passed to his assignees, who are the only parties legally authorised to sue for such debts or to give any valid discharge for the same.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1273. BASTARDY—WIFE'S ADULTERY—MAINTENANCE BY HUSBAND.—A married woman leaves her husband a few weeks after marriage, to cohabit with C. D, by whom she has three children, the fruits of such cohabitation C. D. dies, and the husband then renews his connubial privileges with the adultress, and she has one child by him. He has now left her, and the three adulterine bastards, all under sixteen years of age, are chargeable to a parish. Can the husband be proceeded against under the vagrant act in respect of the desertion of these children, or may an order be made upon him to contribute to their maintenance? Does not the act of condonance renew a liability which the adultery of the wife relieved him from Your opinion and a reference to cases (if any) will oblige.—J. B.

1274. *Answer*. Assuming, as we presume is the fact, that sufficient legal evidence of the husband's non-access can be given (see *R v. Inhabitants of Mansfield*, 1 *Q. B.* 44, *Morris v. Davies*, 5 *Clark and F.* 163), we doubt whether there is any means of compelling the husband to maintain the three children. He is not liable under the 4th section of the vagrant act (see *R. v. Madde*, 2 *Dowl. N. S.* 58, 6 *J. P.* 535), nor under the 3rd section either, inasmuch as he is only bound to maintain such of his wife's bastards as she may have at the time of his marriage, and not those she may have afterwards. (See 4 and 5 William IV., c. 76, s. 57.) Neither can an order for maintenance be obtained against him under the 43d Eliz., c. 2, s. 7, as that statute does not even apply to the legitimate children of his wife by a former husband, and much less to her illegitimate children born during her marriage. Condonation, as we think, can only revive the husband's liability for the maintenance of his wife, and cannot render children legitimate who would be clearly illegitimate without it.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1275. THE MARRIAGE during the lifetime of the lady's first husband being absolutely void, the marriage ceremony should be again gone through.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1276. VESTRIES—CHURCH-RATE—OCCUPIERS OF SMALL TENEMENTS—PARTNERS.—Will you please refer to the vestry acts, 58 George III., c. 69, and 59 George III., c. 85, and the small tenements rating act, 13 and 14 Victoria, c. 99, and give an opinion on the following queries:—First. Are the tenants of cottages (the owners whereof are assessed under the provisions of the 13 and 14 Vict., c. 99, to the poor and highway-rates) entitled to vote in vestry in making a church-rate? The act appears to divest the tenant of the privilege of voting in respect of matters connected with the poor-laws only, and it is therefore submitted that, inasmuch as it is no cause proceeding from the tenant that he is not rated to the poor's-rate, and the act only divests him of the privilege just mentioned, he is entitled to vote for a church-rate, although he does not in terms come within the class which the vestry acts say shall be privileged to vote in vestry. This point seems to have been mooted, but an opinion upon it was evaded by the judges in *Ex parte Mawby*, 18 *Jur.* 906, and 3 *Ellis and Blackburn*, 718. Secondly. A. and B. are co-partners in trade, and are jointly assessed to the poor's-rate of their parish at £63 rateable value Is both these persons attend the vestry they would have one vote each, but if one of them only attends can he give two or three votes in respect of the £63, which sum does not comprise three clear sums of £25? See section 3 of 58 Geo. III., c. 69.—J. B.

1277. *Answer*.—First. The tenants, in our opinion, are not entitled to vote in vestry, for the 6th section of 13 and 14 Vict., c. 99, confers that right in express terms on the owner. It is not a qualified, but a general right, and, as it appears to us, cannot be limited in the manner suggested. The question is discussed in an article at 16 *J. P.* 817. Secondly. If one partner at-

tends he can only give two votes, that being the number to which "the whole of the joint charge" entitles him and his partner. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1278. THE SKINNERS' COMPANY has pensions for the poor of their Company to the amount of £1,000.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1279. POST OFFICE — LIABILITY OF POSTMASTER—NEGLECT TO REGISTER LETTER.—A. goes to the post-office at L. at 20 minutes past 8 in the evening with a box enclosing a watch and chain worth £6, and asks to have it registered. The box is covered with paper and legibly addressed to B. in London. The latest time for registering letters is 50 minutes past 8. The postmaster declines to register the package, alleging that he is busy and cannot awhile. A. consequently posts the package, without being registered, and it has never reached its destination. Is the postmaster liable in an action for damage, occasioned by his refusal to perform an act of duty which the public have a right to demand for their security? He has offered £3 towards the loss, but has since withdrawn his offer. Who should be the plaintiff in an action; and what evidence would be necessary to support it?—D. J. L.

1280. *Answer.*— The postmaster, as we incline to think, is not liable to any action for refusing to register the letter. He would not have been liable if the letter had been lost after registry (see 10 and 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 8), and we can scarcely see how he can be made liable for not doing an act which would not, if done, have imposed any personal responsibility on himself.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1281. RUE was originally placed in the dock when prisoners were tried as a disinfectant, the fever contracted in the filthy cells not unfrequently communicating to the persons in the court.— *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1282. LIABILITY OF GRANDCHILDREN. —Will you kindly favour me with your opinion on the following case, and state whether any cases in point have recently or at any time been decided. Whether a grandson is liable to contribute to the maintenance of his grandfather, if in circumstances to do so? In *R.* v. *Joyce*, 16 *Law. Ab.* 423, and in *R.* v. *Cornish* 2 *B. and Ad.* 498, it was held that a grandfather is liable to contribute to the maintenance of a grandson; and in *Waltham* v. *Sparks*, 1 *Bott*, 439, *Holt*, C. J. said that the word "children" in the 43d Eliz. c. 2, s. 7, included grandchildren. The last-mentioned statute mentions father, grandfather, and "children," &c, but does not go beyond children. Surely it can never be intended to construe the word "children" strictly.—OMEGA.

1283. *Answer.*—We apprehend that a grandson is not liable to contribute to the maintenance of his grandfather. He is not mentioned either in the 43d Eliz. c. 2, s. 7, or in the 4th and 5th William IV., c. 76, s. 78, which enumerates the persons who are liable to have an order under the statute of Elizabeth made upon them. In a note to 1 *Bott's Poor Laws*, p. 374, 4th edit, where the case of *Waltham* v. *Sparks* is set out, it is stated that *Dr. Burn* says there may be some doubt as to the point raised by *Holt*, C. J., and he mentions reasons why it was probably intended that the word "children" should not include "grandchildren." It is observable, too, that neither the case itself, nor any mention of it, whether by note or otherwise, is contained in the last edition of *Burn's Justice*, and the inference to be drawn from that fact is, that this case is no longer considered any authority on the point for which it is cited. The dictum was clearly not required for the decision of the case under discussion, and would probably be treated merely as one of the *obiter dicta* which are not considered binding on the bench, although when falling from a judge of such learning as *Holt*, C. J., they cannot fail at all times to claim and receive a considerable amount of attention.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1284. A SUBSCRIBER (Somers-town).— A person having been once acquitted on a charge of murder cannot be tried a second time for the same offence.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1285. DISTRESS — DAMAGE FEASANT — DETENTION.— Is a farmer who impounds stock in his own yard, found on his farm, or on the highways, liable to an action if he keeps it more than forty-eight hours, and refuses to let it go then without the poundage and damage is paid?—J. W.

1286. *Answer.*—The farmer has a right

to detain any cattle which he has lawfully distrained, until the poundage and damage are paid, whether it be for more or less than forty-eight hours. But he has no right to distrain cattle on the highway unless he be authorised by the surveyor to do so; neither can he then impound them on his own premises, unless there be no common pound of the parish, and the surveyor has appointed his premises as the proper place for impounding stray cattle. (See 5 and 6 William IV., c. 50, s. 72.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1287. A PERSON, with £100 in the savings' bank would not be liable to the property-tax thereon, unless his income from all sources amounted to £100 a-year. The Channel Islands are governed by their own laws, and the inhabitants are not taxed by the Government of this country.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1288. BASTARDY—SUMMONS—STATE INFORMATION.—A single woman was delivered of a bastard child in January, 1855, and in June following she laid information in writing before a justice of the peace, alleging C. to be the putative father. The justice thereupon issued a summons to C. to appear at a petty sessions on a certain day named in the summons to answer the complaint. The summons was not served in consequence of C. leaving his place of residence, and it not being known where he was. In August, 1856, the woman applied to the same justice for a fresh summons, which he granted upon the original information. You are requested to say, whether an order can now be made upon C. upon the information laid in June, 1855; and if he should not appear to the summons, whether a warrant can be issued against him, and how the justices can proceed?—R. B. B. H.

1289. *Answer.*—It would seem from *Ex parte Harrison*, 16 *J. P.* 343, that the order may be made. In that case the order was supported, though the summons issued nine months after the application for it, and it was held good upon the ground that the application having been made within twelve months after the child's birth was sufficient to support the summons, although issued so long afterwards, and that, too, although an order founded on a summons previously obtained had been quashed on appeal. If nine months' interval is good, we see no reason why fourteen months' interval should not be equally good, provided the delay can be satisfactorily accounted for. Assuming that the order can be lawfully made, it may, of course, be enforced in the usual manner, including the issue of a warrant if necessary. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1290. THE REVERSIONARY INTEREST to which the bankrupt is entitled in right of his wife will pass to his assignees, subject to its being defeated in the event of the husband dying in the wife's lifetime.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1291. LANDLORD AND TENANT—REFUSAL TO PAY RENT—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION.—A. purchased some freehold premises of B., in the occupation of C., who, however, had been in such occupation for six or seven years without payment of any rent. The title is hardly complete as to about one-fifth part of the premises, in consequence of the person entitled to such one-fifth not having joined in the conveyance to A. A short time after the purchase, C. signed an agreement to "take and rent" the premises of A. at a certain rent per quarter; but on A. applying for the rent at the expiration of two quarters, C. refuses to pay any rent whatever, in consequence, as he says, of A.'s defective title. A. has applied to me for my interference as a magistrate; but being of opinion that it is not a case for magisterial interference, I have recommended him to distrain for the two quarters' rent due, and I have told him that C. having signed an agreement to hold of A., cannot now dispute his landlord's title. I have some little doubt, however, about the soundness of my advice, and being anxious not to lead A. (who is a comparatively poor man) into litigation, shall be obliged by the favour of your opinion.—A MAGISTRATE.

1292. *Answer.*—This is clearly not a case for magisterial interference. The advice as to the distress is perfectly sound, for the principle is well established that a tenant cannot impugn the title of his landlord from whom he received possession.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1293. AS A GENERAL RULE it may be laid down that the wilful disobedience on the part of a servant of any lawful order of the master will justify a discharge without a month's previous notice.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1294. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—SEIZURE—UNSTAMPED WEIGHTS.—The 28th section of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 63, enacts, "That any justice, or any inspector authorised in writing under his hand, may at all reasonable times enter any shop, &c., within his jurisdiction, wherein goods shall be exposed or kept for sale, or weighed for conveyance or carriage, and there examine all weights, measures, steelyards, or other weighing machines, and compare and try the same with the copies of the imperial standard weights and measures; and if on such examination it shall appear that the said weights or measures are light, or otherwise unjust, the same shall be liable to be seized and forfeited; and the person in whose possession the same shall be found shall, on conviction, forfeit not exceeding five pounds." Would you please say whether, in your opinion, the words "otherwise unjust," include such weights or measures that may be found unstamped; and whether the inspector is empowered by the act to seize such, although they may be in other respects perfectly correct?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1295. *Answer.*—The words "otherwise unjust" do not, in our opinion, include unstamped weights and measures which are otherwise correct. This is evident not only from the import of the words themselves, but from the fact that the 21st section imposes a penalty specifically for using any weight or measure which has not been stamped, besides that for using weights or measures which are found to be light or otherwise unjust.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1296. THE CHILDREN of a person dying intestate takes his property amongst them in equal shares. If the eldest declines administration, it may be taken by any of the others.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1297. GAME—UNCERTIFIED PERSON—USING GREYHOUND—KILLING RABBITS.—A. is caught trespassing in a field belonging to B. with a greyhound dog, and his dog [illegible] to kill a hare. Is A., in addition to being liable for the trespass, liable to be charged with a game certificate? Secondly. If A. take a gun and go over ground in his own occupation, or that of his neighbour, where he has leave, and shoot either crows, wild pigeons, or rabbits, is A. liable to any penalty for using a gun, either in his own ground or his neighbours, for the above purposes?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1298. *Answer.*—First. We question whether A. can be charged with the gun certificate. The 11th and 12th Vict., c. 29, s. 4, entitles him to pursue and kill any hare by coursing with greyhounds, without having obtained an annual game certificate; and as the 7th section enacts, that any word importing the plural number shall apply to one person or thing as well as to several persons or things, it would seem that a man may course with a single greyhound without taking out a certificate, as well as with several. Secondly. It will be seen from No. 2,357, assessed tax cases, 20 *J. P.*, 249, that A. is not required to take out a certificate in such a case. (See also No. 2,293, assessed tax cases, 17 *J. P.*, 233). He is consequently not liable to any penalty.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1299. NO PERSON born out of England, Scotland, or Ireland is eligible to be elected a recorder of the House of Commons.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1300. TETANUS is a permanent and rigid fixation of many or all of the voluntary muscles, with incurvation of the body. Tetanus is derived from a Greek word. Like trismus, it is a term common in the early Greek writers, among whom it was used synonymously with opisthotonuis and emprosthotonus, though the two latter were afterwards employed to express two distinct modifications of the disease. From peculiarities in the seat or mode of its attack, this species offers the following varieties:—Tetanic procurvation—Tetanus of the flexor muscles; the body rigidly bent forwards. Tetanic recurvation—Tetanus of the extensor muscles; the body rigidly bent backwards. Tetanic transcurvation—Tetanus of the lateral muscles; the body rigidly bent laterally. Tetanic inflexibility of the body—Tetanic of both the posterior and anterior muscles; the body rigidly erect.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1301. SAM CHIFNEY made his maiden appearance on the Knavesmire in Mrs. Thornton's year, and made his winning mount on Lady Brough, against three of the crack northern jockeys of that day—Jackson, Clift, and Peirse.—*Era.* 1856.

1302. THE BRUNSWICK THEATRE, Well-close-square, fell to the ground during a re-

hearsal, on the 28th of February, 1828.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1303. A BILL OF SALE must be registered to be of any use as against creditors.—*News of the World*, 1856.

1304. THE PORCH was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called the "Painted Porch," from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters with which it was adorned.—*Lady's News*, 1856.

1305. PANSIES can be propagated at any period of the year, and those who take pains with them should frequently look over them and take off the side shoots, which will all the summer strike in the common border under a glass.—*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

1306. THE ACT FOR THE SURVEY of Great Britain is to continue in force till the end of 1861.—*Civil Service Gazette*, 1856.

1307. THERE ARE CERTAIN HOURS more fatal to life than others; at least, so say statistical tables. From one of these calculations we make this extract:—The following conclusions are drawn from the hour of death in 2,880 instances, of all ages, in a mixed population in every respect, the deaths occurring during a period of several years. —If the deaths of 2,880 persons had occurred indifferently at any hour during the twenty four years, 120 would have occurred at each hour. But this was by no means the case. There are two hours in which the proportion was remarkably below this,—namely, from midnight to one o'clock, when the deaths were eighty-three per cent. below the average, and from noon to one o'clock, when they were twenty-three-fourths per cent. below. The maximum of death is from five to six o'clock a.m., when it is forty per cent. in excess; a third hour of excess is that from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, being seventeen and a half per cent. above. From ten a.m. to three p.m. the deaths are less numerous.—*Reynolds's Newspaper*, 1856.

1308. COIN — TENDER. — COPPER. — Is 20s. in copper a legal tender to pay a debt of 24s. for poor or any other parochial-rate? It is contended that an overseer or surveyor is not bound to take more than twelve pence in copper for payment of the rate. —J. W.

1309. *Answer.*—We apprehend that a tender in copper above 6d. in amount is not a legal tender. This follows from the 56th George III., 68, ss. 11, 12, which enacts that the gold coin shall be the only legal tender except as regards sums not exceeding 40s., which may be tendered in the silver coin. Moreover, by a proclamation by King Charles the Second, in 1672, copper farthings and half-pence were ordered to be current in all payments under the value of sixpence, and not otherwise. (See 2 *Step. Com.* p. 509, 3rd ed.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1310. THE DOCKS AND ARSENAL AT SEBASTOPOL were planned by Mr. Upton, an English engineer, formerly well known in the midland counties, but who found it convenient to "leave his country for his country's good." We believe a person of Scotch extraction, named Mackenzie, resided near Sebastopol, and held a contract to supply timber for the use of the Russian navy. His plantations attained a celebrity during the late war, under the name of Khutor Mekenzia, or Mackenzie's farm.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1311. THE AUTHOR of the comedy of "Maids and Bachelors" was Sir Lumley Skeffington. He also produced "The Sleeping Beauty" at Drury-lane Theatre.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1312. THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, original and reprinted, issued in 1852, was 966 original, and 322 reprints—total, 1,228; new editions, 93. These publications proceeded from 191 different publishers, of whom New York furnished 71, Philadelphia 29, and Boston 27. In 1853 there were 424 newspapers issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States. The average circulation of papers in this country is about 1,785, and there is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the states and territories. There are in the United States 894 libraries, exclusive of those in the public schools, containing an aggregate of 2,301,632 volumes; of public school libraries there are 9,505, comprising 1,552,332 volumes.—*Era*, 1856.

1313. A DEBTOR whose person is taken in execution can only obtain his discharge by means of the Court of Bankruptcy, the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, or

the County Court through its insolvency jurisdiction; but he may avoid imprisonment by petitioning under the Protection Acts.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1314. THE RULE WHICH GOVERNS CASTLINGS runs thus:—"A player cannot castle in the following cases:—1. If the King or Rook has been moved. 2. If the King be in check. 3. If there be any place between the King and Rook. 4. If the King pass over any square attacked by one of the adversary's pieces or pawns."—*Illustrated News*, 1856.

1315. DOUBLE BALSAMS. — There is a notion prevalent among old gardeners that the older balsam seed is the more double it comes. We can scarcely imagine it possible to be more double than we grow them, and the bulk of ours has always been saved the previous autumn—so that we cannot subscribe to the opinion.—*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

1316. SHROVE TUESDAY has not fallen on the 14th of February within the last ten years.—*Era*, 1856.

1317. AN EXCISE OFFICER is informed that the withdrawal of an entry does not "nullify" a licence. The licence granted to the bye-malster, in the case he mentions, does not expire till the 5th day of July, and there is nothing in the law to prevent him withdrawing his entry, and making a new one, as often as it suits his convenience, during the period for which his licence serves, without his being liable to be charged for a new one. Having paid for a licence which lasts a whole year, he has an undoubted "vested right" in that licence until the period of its expiration, which the simple fact of his withdrawal of entry in no way interferes with; but if his new entry be for premises other than those for which the licence was originally granted, the licence must be transferred by the proper collector and supervisor without any expense to the licence, under the authority of the general order dated 6th January, 1848. By 6 Geo. IV., c. 81, s. 18, no person can be created as "a beginner" "unless the period of time between the expiration of the former licence and the taking out of the new licence shall be at least a period of two years."—*Civil Service Gazette*, 1856.

1318. BAY MIDDLETON was never beaten; Plenipotentiary was by Touchstone.—*The Field*, 1856.

1319. THE LIFE GUARDS have not been out of England since the termination of the French war. It was the Foot Guards that went to Canada during the disturbances there.—*Reynolds's Newspaper*, 1856.

1320. THE WHOLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, with the British Isles, comprises about 80,000,000 of acres.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1321. MR. PHILIP ASTLEY was a native of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, and was the son of a cabinet maker, by whom he was taught the business; but, being of an enterprising disposition, left home at about seventeen years of age, and enlisted as a private in General Elliott's Regiment of Light Horse. During his eventful career he erected nineteen places of public entertainment. He died at Paris in 1814, in the seventy-third year of his age.—*Era*, 1856.

1322. A TENDER of more than forty shillings in silver is not good; but it would be good if not objected to on that account.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1323. LANDLORD AND TENANT — REPAIRS — DILAPIDATIONS — FIXTURES.—A. rented a dwelling-house and premises under an agreement. It was agreed that the landlord should put the premises into repair and then the tenant should keep them in repair; but the premises have not been put into repair, and in fact nothing has been done to them in the shape of repairs. When A. took possession there was a well, and the water was drawn from the well by a bucket and rope. A. erected, which was necessary in his business, a force pump in the place of the bucket and rope, and it was verbally agreed by the landlord that if A. left, and if the incoming tenant would not take the pump, he (the landlord) would. Six months' notice was given to A. to quit, which notice or six months expires on the 24th of June next. A. having suited himself with another house, and having got B. to take possession at once, A. quits, and B. is in possession, selling exciseable goods under A.'s licence. When A. left he did not take away the pump. Your opinion is therefore solicited on the following, viz., first, whether A. is now liable for dilapidations, the premises never having been put into repair by the

landlord according to agreement? secondly, whether A. would not now, or at any time before the 24th June, be justified in removing the pump, his tenancy and the notice to quit not expiring till then; or whether his right to remove it is gone, he having let B. into possession, although B. is selling under A.'s licence?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1324. *Answer.*—First. If the agreement can be proved as stated, viz., that "the landlord should put the premises into repair, and then the tenant should keep them in repair," A. is not, in our opinion, liable for dilapidations. His liability is only conditional, and does not come into force until the condition has been performed. (See *Regnart* v. *Porter*, 7 *Bing*, 451; *Mechelen* v. *Wallace*, 7 *A. & E.* 54. *n*; *Davis* v. *Jones*, 25 *L. J. C. P.* 91.) Secondly. Assuming that A. had a right to remove the pump (which may or may not be the case), he can only do so in the event of his tenancy continuing. (See *Weeton* v. *Woodcock*, 7 *M. & W.* 14; *Poole's case*, 1 *Salk*, 368; *Roffey* v. *Henderson*, 24 *L. J. Q. B.* 49.) If, therefore, he has surrendered his term, and B. holds directly from the landlord, his right to remove the pump is gone.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1325. AN INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR is bound to demand the money only once. The pay he receives contemplates making a single call for the amount. The person who pays the tax has no conception of the number of accounts and returns to be prepared by the collector. When a collector has demanded the tax at the premises once, it is the duty of the party assessed to go to the collector.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1326. MADRAS was colonised by the English, and Fort George built, by the permission of the King of Golconda, in 1620. It was made a presidency in 1654.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1327. A QUART OF WATER is daily passing through the skin of a sound person. It evaporates through the minute openings which cover the whole surface, and if these be plugged up is compelled to travel the kidneys, and give rise to internal disorder. Ablution, therefore, if sound health is to be preserved, is a duty of the first importance. Pure air is also essential to health, and at night the free supply of it is of especial moment. Each sleeper draws into the chest, about fifteen times in every minute, a certain quantity of the surrounding atmosphere, and returns it, after a change within the body, mixed with a poison. 150 grains by weight of this poisonous ingredient are added to the air of a bedroom in one hour by a single sleeper, more than 1,000 during the night. Unless there be a sufficient quantity of air to dilute this, or unless ventilation provide for a gradual removal of foul air, while fresh comes to take its place, health must be seriously undermined.—*Era*, 1856.

1328. DEDUCTIONS ARE ALLOWED for all sums solely and exclusively expended for the purposes of trade. Your income should be returned on an average of profits for three years. The assessment now in progress is for the year ending 5th of April, 1857.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

1329. GAME—KILLING WITHOUT CERTIFICATE — EVIDENCE. — A., the gamekeeper to Lord B., on the 18th ultimo, was in a road near a croft, in the occupation of C. (the same being the property of Lord B.) and saw C. take up two stones, one of which he threw at and hit a pheasant on the croft which was sown with barley; the pheasant was wounded, and after C. had looked round, seeing no one about, he went towards the bird, when A., (who had kept out of sight of C.) went up and charged him with killing or taking the pheasant which was then fluttering in the hedge, and which was taken up by A., when it died immediately from the blow it had received from the stone so thrown by C. A. laid his information against C. for killing and taking game, not being authorised to do so for want of a game certificate, and the case came on for hearing this week, but a division in the opinion of the bench arising as to this being a taking or killing of game within the act, the case was adjourned until the 20th instant for your opinion hereon. Will you please advise the bench if they should convict C. on this evidence in the penalty of £5 for taking game without certificate, or not?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1330. *Answer.*—The evidence appears to us sufficient to warrant a conviction. The 23rd section of 1 and 2 Will. 4, c. 32, under which the information is laid, does not require that the game shall be both killed and taken to constitute the offence,

but is satisfied if either one of those events has happened. It is consequently an offence within the meaning of that section either to kill game without taking it, or to take game without having killed it. In the present instance the evidence shows that the defendant killed game, although he did not take, but only attempted to take it, and is consequently sufficient to support a conviction.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1331. THE INSCRIPTION which has so puzzled our correspondent may be thus explained. Two hundred years ago the legal year began on the 1st of March, while the year of our Lord began on the 1st of January. A death occuring on the 20th of January was therefore described as happening in the year 1713-14; that is, in the part of the year 1713 which fell ANNO DOMINI 1814.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1332. PETERSBURG was commenced by Peter the Great in 1703, in a little hovel of wood. In 1710, Count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and in the next year the Emperor laid the foundation of a house of the same material. From these small buildings arose the city of Petersburg, and in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg; between 1736 and 1780, 13,000 houses were consumed by fire, caused by lightning. The Winter Palace was burned to the ground, December 29, 1837.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1333. Mr. PHELPS commenced his lesseeship of Sadler's Well's Theatre, in connection with Mr. Greenwood, May 27th, 1844. He belonged to what may be called the "Macready" school, but he has a far more comprehensive range of parts.—*Era*, 1856.

1334. A BANKRUPT who obtains his certificate is discharged absolutely from his debts, and no liability attaches to his future acquired property. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1335. WINDOWS — BREAKING—ACCIDENT—DAMAGES—PLATE GLASS.—There is a prevailing notion that if a plate glass window be broken by accident, the person breaking is only liable to pay the cost of common glass. Has this notion any foundation in law; if so, does any act bear upon the point, or is it the result of decided cases? Please cite any cases.—ONE, &c.

1336. *Answer.*—We are not aware of any case which so decides, nor is there any statute on the subject. Of course if the window be broken by "accident," the case is not within the malicious trespass act, so as to bring it under the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. The only remedy, therefore, is by an action on the case, in which it would be necessary to show that the defendant was solely in fault, and that the plaintiff could not by the exercise of ordinary care have avoided the consequences of the defendant's negligence. (See *Davies* v. *Mann*, 10 *M. & W.* 546. That, perhaps, may have given rise to the notion that a plaintiff is not entitled to more than the value of an ordinary window, inasmuch as his putting a plate glass window there increased the damage which would otherwise have arisen from the defendant's negligence, and that he is consequently not entitled to an increased amount of damage which arises from his own act, in putting an unnecessarily expensive window in an exposed position. We question, however, whether that argument would be supported. The defendant, as we conceive, must be liable for the whole damage caused by his wrongful act, or for none of it. He cannot, as we think, be liable only for so much damages as he would have been liable to if something else than a plate glass window had been there, and consequently cannot be liable for the price of a common glass window when the window which he broke was a plate glass one.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1337. EXCISE—SELLING TEA—HAWKERS.—Would you oblige me with your opinion in the following case:—A. B., a licensed tea dealer, goes to another town, carrying parcels of tea with him, and calls at the houses of three different individuals, and at each he leaves a ¼ lb. weight of tea (not previously ordered), and receives payment for what he left on a former occasion; and gives them credit until he comes again for what he left on that day. The question is, is A. B. liable to a penalty under 12 Geo. 3, c. 46, s. 6, for selling tea in an unentered place; also is he liable under 50 Geo. 3, c. 41, for hawking without a license, or is he liable to a penalty at all?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1338. *Answer.*—There can be little doubt that this is an "offering to sale" within the

meaning of the 12 Geo. 3, c. 46, s. 6, and consequently that A. B. is liable to the £10 penalty given by that section. The proceedings, however, can only be taken by the board of excise. (See 12 Geo. 3, c. 46, s. 20, and 4 and 5 Will. 4, c. 51, s. 19.) In *Bateman's Excise Laws*, p. 440, *note (c.)* two orders of the board of excise (21st November), 1818, and 19th April, 1822), relative to hawkers of tea, are referred to. They are not set out; and we are consequently unable to say what effect they may have on the present case. But the chances are that they have some bearing upon it. Lord *Tenterden's* judgment in *R.* v. *Hodgkinson*, 10 *B and C.* 74, shows that the case does not fall within the prohibitions in the 50 Geo. 3, c. 41; and consequently that A. B. is not liable to any penalty so far as that act is concerned. — *Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1339. THE TRIAL OF RUSH, for the murder of Mr. Jermy, occupied six days, commencing on Thursday, the 29th of March, 1849, and terminating on the following Wednesday.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1340. THE COST OF LONDON BRIDGE was, we believe, rather more than two millions and a half sterling, including the approaches and the removal of the old bridge. Waterloo-bridge cost £1,000,000. —*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1341. THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES consists of 75 vessels of war, of which 11 are ships of the line, 13 frigates, and 19 sloops of war. According to recent returns, there were 7 first-class steamers either built, being equipped, or on the stocks, and 14 other steamers, 3 brigs, and 1 schooner. The entire number of guns mounted by the whole navy was 2,092. The ships, mortar vessels, and gun-boats reviewed by Her Majesty, in April, were 240 in number, mounting 3,002 guns. We had, besides, a large fleet in the Black Sea, and squadrons on several foreign stations. The United States navy in 1855 cost about £3,500,000. The British navy, in the year before war was declared, cost a little over £6,000,000.—*Era*, 1856.

1342. THE DEBTS DUE TO AN INSOLVENT vest in his assignee, who alone has the power to collect them. The assignee takes the place of the insolvent, and you are entitled to set off the amount of your demand against the sum due to the insolvent.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

1343. THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS was founded, under the auspices of George IIIrd, in the year 1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first president appointed. Since his time the presidential chair has been filled consecutively by Sir Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin Arthur Shee, and by Sir Charles Eastlake, the present president.—*Lady's News*, 1856.

1344. ALL DOGS should have medicine in the Spring, and be *once* dressed. The usual medicines are brimstone and antimony to keep dogs free from mange, and castor oil and syrup of buckthorn to bring them into good condition and give their coats a good appearance. The kennel should be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed during the summer months. A little brimstone given in milk will keep dogs, which are running about a house, free from mange—about a table-spoonful in a pint of milk well mixed: this is the simplest and at the same time the most efficacious preventive of mange, and occasions no trouble, as from the brimstone not having an offensive taste any dog will freely take it when well mixed in a quantity of milk. It will even cure incipient mange. —*The Field*, 1856.

1345. BASTARD — INHERITANCE — NEXT OF KIN.—A. was born a bastard in the year 1800. In the year 1820, she gave birth to an illegitimate male child. A. is now dead intestate, leaving freehold property of the value of £50, and personal property of the value of £100. She has left neither children nor legitimate issue. Her bastard child is chargeable to the parish in which he was born, and he is desirous of obtaining his mother's property, and of repaying his parish the amount of all the relief he has received. A. left a sole surviving sister, also illegitimate, who claims to be heiress at law and next of kin, and therefore entitled to the whole property. Is this claim well founded, or is the bastard entitled as heir at law and sole next of kin to his mother in such a case, although it is well known he could not be to a father, there being no identity in any way as regards the father? —A SUBSCRIBER.

1346. *Answer.*—There is no distinction in this respect, so far as we are aware, between succession to the mother and succes-

sion to the reputed father of a bastard child. By the *civil* law a bastard was capable of succeeding to the whole of his mother's estate, although she was never married, the mother being sufficiently certain, though the father is not. But our law in favour of marriage is much less indulgent to bastards (see 1 *Step. Com.* p. 418, 3rd ed.) and does not follow the civil law in this respect. Where, therefore, the mother dies seised of an estate without having devised it, and without lawful issue, it escheats to the crown. Upon the same principle the son cannot claim any share of the personal estate under the statute of distributions, and his mother having died intestate and without lawful issue, the crown is entitled to administration. (See *Step. Com.* p. 292, 3rd ed.; *Jones* v. *Goodchild*, 3 *P. Williams*, 33; *Megit* v. *Johnson*, *Dougl.* 542; *Rutherford* v. *Maule*, 4 *Hagg* 213.) The sister, of course, being illegitimate, can have no more right than the son, for as A. was born a bastard, and consequently has no legal ancestors, she can have no collateral kindred, nor any other legal heirs than such as claim by lineal descent from herself. Both the real and personal property therefore belong to the crown; but upon a proper petition would probably be given up to the son, subject only to a small deduction, which is usually made in such cases.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1347. IT IS AN ILLEGAL LOTTERY for two watches, value £20, and a gold chain, value £4. Every person who buys a ticket, and does not get the first, second, or third prize, may sue the concoctor of the drawing for the return of his shilling.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1348. SAMUEL JOHNSON was born at Lichfield, in 1709; and in 1735 he instructed Garrick and other students. He visited London, but the reverses he met with annoyed him. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of a grammar school. By perseverance he gained a degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Dublin College. He died December 13th, 1784.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1349. IN ENGLAND AND WALES there are now 2,290 common brewers, 62,128 victuallers, 40,179 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 25,317 victuallers licensed to sell beer without the privilege of drinking it on the premises. 25,317 victuallers brew their own beer, and of these 12,751 sell beer to be drunk on the premises. In Scotland there are 120 common brewers, 9,648 victuallers or publicans, and 3,329 grocers who sell beer and spirits not to be drunk on the premises. In Ireland there are 104 brewers, 15,781 victuallers, and 270 spirit-dealing grocers.—*Era*, 1856.

1350. THE USURY LAWS are now repealed, and you may take any interest you can get, but if any one were to offer us eight per cent. for money secured by mortgage of freehold property, we should look well to the title, as there are plenty of people willing to lend on such security at five per cent. You had better go to a solicitor if you are disposed to make the investment.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

1351. VESTRIES — POLL — EXPENSE — CHURCH-RATE.—At 20 *J. P.* 253, it is stated, that the chairman of a vestry meeting may require of any party demanding a poll "to guarantee the expense necessarily incident to the taking such poll, and may prevent the poll from being taken unless the guarantee be given." I shall be much obliged to you, if you will give the authority on which this statement is founded. I do not dispute its correctness, but it is not the general understanding. The expenses of a poll are commonly paid from the parish-rate. Were the other opinion known to be law, it would doubtless prevent many needless contests.—J. M. C.

1352. *Answer.*—No decision has been given on the point, so far as we are aware. But our opinion rests on this fact, that there is certainly no suitable, nor as we believe, any common law authority which even authorises the churchwardens in paying the expense out of the church-rate, when they have obtained one, and much less which requires them to pay it in advance out of their own pockets before they have got their rate. The fact of their requiring a rate assumes that they have no funds in hand, and as the expense of a poll is a certainty, whilst the making of the rate is an uncertainty, it is evidently unreasonable that they should, on the requisition of any ratepayer who chooses to demand a poll, be compelled to incur an expense which they have no other means of paying,

than from their own pockets, and which, for aught that then appears, there may never be the means of paying out of a rate at all. But, assuming the rate to be made, it is appropriated to certain specified purposes, viz, the repairs of the church, and the expenses incidental to the performance of divine service therein. The cost attending a poll of the parish is not included in that description, and as the rate can only be appropriated to the purpose for which it is made, it would seem that this is not such an expense as can legally be paid out of it. In parliamentary and municipal elections, and others of a similar kind, express provision is made for payment of the expense of a poll. But, as in this case there is no similar provision, nor anything which makes it compulsory on the chairman of the vestry, or on the churchwardens to find the money for it, it would seem that those who demand the poll must pay for it, and that they can only exercise their right of polling on condition of their providing the funds necessary for enabling them to do so.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1353. WHEN, UPON A DIVISION, the numbers are even, the chairman has a casting vote that some decision may be arrived at; but when the numbers are uneven, and a decision is obtained, the chairman should abstain from voting first as a member and then as a chairman.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1354. EARL GREY died in July, 1845. He was in his 82nd year.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1355. IT IS CALCULATED that about 35,000 cards are sold during a Doncaster race week, fifteen of which number are disposed of on the St. Leger day.—*Era*, 1856.

1356. SERVANTS—WAGES—DEDUCTION—SICKNESS.—A. B. hired herself to C. D. as cook, at the wages of £8 per annum. She remained with C. D. for four months, and on the 29th last month, gave birth to an illegitimate child in the house of C. D., and on the fourth day was removed to the workhouse A. B. has applied for the balance due to her for wages, namely, £1 6s. 6d. C. D. said there was nothing due to her, because he had paid the doctor £1 and midwife 6s. 6d. Was C. D. right under these circumstances as above stated in charging A. B. with £1 6s. 6d? If not how can A. B. proceed against C. D. for the amount claimed?—SCUDAMORE.

1357. *Answer.*—Unless there was some agreement to that effect between the parties, C. D. has no right to retain the £1 6s. 6d. It has been held in *Sellon* v. *Norman*, 4 *C. & P.* 80, that although a master is not bound to provide a domestic servant with medical attendance and medicines during sickness, yet if he call in his own medical man to attend her, and pays him for his attendance, he cannot set-off the amount against the servant's claim for wages, unless there was a special agreement between them that he should do so. (See also *Wennall* v. *Adney*, 3 *B. & P.* 247; *Cooper* v. *Phillips*, 4 *C. & P.* 581; *Newby* v *Wiltshire*, 2 *Esp.* 739.) In the present instance, therefore, C. D. will be right or wrong in charging A. B. with the £1 6s. 6d. according as there was or was not an agreement between them that he should employ the medical man and midwife, and charge A. B. with the expense. If there was no such agreement A. B. may recover the amount from C. D. by proceeding in the county court.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1358. THE LORD OF THE MANOR is entitled to any coins you may find buried in the soil in digging a foundation for your house on your own freehold ground.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1359. THE ROYALTY THEATRE was burnt down in April, 1826; and the Olympic in March, 1849.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1360. MR. MACREADY finally retired from the stage in the character of Macbeth, 26th of February, 1851.—*Era*, 1856.

1361. SERVANTS — MISCONDUCT — REFUSAL TO WORK ON SUNDAY.—B. engages himself to work in the iron trade, and in the course of it he is required to work during a portion of Sunday. He absents himself on Sunday, and when brought before the magistrates his attorney contends that it is illegal in B. to follow his occupation on the Sunday, and, therefore, he cannot be punished for absenting himself. Is this objection valid? There was no written contract, but B. was quite aware that he would have to work on Sundays.—A. B.

1362. *Answer.*—The objection appears to us to be valid. The 29 Car. 2, c. 7, s. 1, expressly declares that no workman, la-

bourer, or other person whatsoever shall do any worldly labour of their ordinary callings upon the Lord's-day, except works of necessity or charity. In *Phillips* v. *Innes*, *4 Cl. & F.* 234, it was held that an apprentice to a barber in Scotland could not be lawfully required to attend his master's shop on Sundays, for the purpose of shaving the customers, and that that work and all other sorts of handicraft were illegal in England as well as in Scotland, not being work of necessity, or mercy, or charity. That decision clearly applies to the case in question, and shows that the work on Sundays would be illegal, unless it could be shown to be one of necessity, and consequently that the man cannot be punished for refusing to do it, unless, at any rate, it can be proved to be a work of necessity.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1363. MARRIAGES within the prohibited degree of affinity are not merely voidable by sentence of an Ecclesiastical Court, but by 5 Will. 4, cap. 54, are declared absolutely null and void if solemnised after the passing of that act, 31st August, 1835. Marriages of the above nature contracted previously to the period above-named were legalised by that act, and the issue thereof made legitimate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1364. CALIFORNIA was discovered by Cortes, in 1535.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1365. CATHERINE, foaled in 1830, made her *debut* in 1832, and won the unprecedented number of seventy-nine races. The distance of ground she run over was 583 miles.—*Era*, 1856.

1366. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—POWERS OF INSPECTORS — PAPER MANUFACTORY.—Will you be pleased to advise, whether an inspector, appointed under the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, is authorised to enter a paper manufactory where goods are not exposed or kept for sale, or weighed for conveyance or carriage, and there to examine and seize any weights that may be found to be light or otherwise unjust? It should be observed with reference to section 21, that paper manufacturers are compelled to keep weights on their premises for the use of excise officers, and to enable the latter to collect duties.—C. P. B.

1367. *Answer.*—The power of entry for the purpose of examining weights is confined to the places specified in the 28th section, *i. e.*, to places wherein goods are exposed or kept for sale, &c. The inspector, therefore, has no right to enter into the manufactory. It may be quite true that the paper makers are bound by the 21st section to keep weights on their premises, and that they are liable to a penalty for using light weights. But that gives the inspector no right to enter for the purpose of comparing them; and, therefore, unless he can establish a right of entry under the 28th section, he must trust to accident for ascertaining whether or not any offence is committed under the 21st.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1368. EVERY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT (Quakers excepted) is compelled to take certain oaths before he is permitted to speak or vote in the House. Quakers are exempt by a special resolution of the House, passed on the occasion of Mr. Pease being returned as a member. The repeated discussions on Jewish Disabilities must have been read to very little purpose to leave any doubt upon the matter.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1369. SAM VALE AND WILLIAM SMITH played together at the Surrey Theatre.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1370. IN THE WELL-KNOWN MATCH between the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur, the former carried 8st. 8½lb., and the latter 8st.—*Era*, 1856.

1371. ALEHOUSES — GAMING — DOMINOES.—Will you be kind enough to inform me if an inn-keeper or his company is allowed to play at dominoes for a glass of ale; or any other game? If so, what game is allowed, as the police has given all the publicans notice, that they are not to allow any gaming whatever, either for money or money's worth? — A SUBSCRIBER.

1372. *Answer.*—An innkeeper is prohibited by his license from allowing unlawful games or any gaming in his house. The game of dominoes is a lawful game, and therefore may be played in the house, provided it be not played for money's worth. In the latter case it becomes "gaming," and is consequently prohibited by the license, as was decided in *Ex parte Ashton*, 16 *J. P.* 790.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1373. THE BODY OF THE LATE JOHN SADLEIR was subject to a *post-mortem* examination.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1374. THE SPEED OF A HARE is esti-

mated to be eighty-eight feet per second; that of a man walking, four feet.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1375. LONDON ASSURANCE was produced at Covent-garden Theatre, Thursday, March 4th, 1841.—*Era*, 1856.

1376. CHURCH — BURIAL—REFUSAL—SUNDAY — DOUBLE FEES. — First. Can a clergyman refuse burial on a Sunday, convenient warning being given him thereof before? Second. Can a clergyman demand double fees for burial on a Sunday; or demand more than the customary fee?

1377. *Answer.*—First. A clergyman cannot refuse burial on a Sunday under such circumstances. The 68th canon declares that he shall not "refuse or delay to bury any corpse that is brought to the church or churchyard (convenient warning being given him thereof before)," subject to suspension by the bishop for three months. Refusing burial on Sunday is "delaying" burial within the meaning of the canon, and is consequently unlawful. Secondly. The clergyman can only demand the customary fee, whatever it is. If he can show a custom under which he is entitled to charge double or extra fees for burial on a Sunday, he will, of course, be entitled to such extra fees. It seems very unlikely, however, that he will succeed in doing so, or that he can show any title to more than a uniform and ordinary fee, whether the burial takes place on a Sunday or any other day.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1378. THE TENANT has the whole of the quarter-day on which the rent becomes due to pay the same.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1379. LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL was murdered in 1840.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1380. MR. OSBALDESTON'S two-hundred-mile match took place at Newmarket, in November, 1831.—*Era*, 1856.

1381. PAWNING—UNLAWFULLY PAWNING—HUSBAND AND WIFE.—By 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 99, s. 8, "any person knowingly pawning, pledging, exchanging, or unlawfully disposing of the goods or chattels of any other person, not being authorised or employed by the owner so to do, may be apprehended by a justices' warrant," &c. The wife of A. B. pawned certain articles to C. D., a licensed pawnbroker. Her husband afterwards sued the pawnbroker for the value of the goods, on the ground that his wife had pawned them without his consent, and the judge of the county court gave judgment in his favour, informing the pawnbroker that he had his remedy under the above section. The pawnbroker has since applied for a warrant. In 1 *Hale*, 514, it is laid down that a wife can never be deemed guilty of stealing the goods of her husband. Is she then punishable for pawning the goods, "not being authorised" by her husband, and notwithstanding her coverture?—W. J. H.

1382. *Answer*—We are disposed to think that the wife is punishable under such circumstances. She cannot be convicted of larceny, because, amongst other reasons, she is in lawful custody of the goods, just in the same manner as an ordinary bailee would be. But she has no property in them (see *R.* v. *Featherstone*, 18 *J. P.* 377); and it would therefore seem that she is liable, like any one else, to conviction under the 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 99, s. 8, if she pawns them without her husband's authority.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1383. MESSRS. GREEN, MONCK, AND HOLLAND ascended from Vauxhall Gardens in the great balloon on the 7th of November, 1836, and descended on the following morning at Weilburgh, near Coblentz, having achieved a distance of about 480 miles in 18 hours. The balloon was afterwards called the great Nassau Balloon.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1384. THE FIRST AUCTION in England, 1700.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1385. THE AVERAGE CHARGE for a horse at a training stable is two guineas per week, but a few of the smaller ones will take in a single horse at £1 10s. 6d., or from that to thirty-five shillings.—*Era*, 1856.

1386. HAWKERS — LICENSE — SHOEMAKER.—Is a shoemaker going about the country vending shoes of his own manufacture liable to a hawker's license? Your answer will oblige.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1387. *Answer.*—The shoemaker must take out a hawker's license if he sells his goods elsewhere than "in any mart, market or fair, city, borough, town corporate, or market town," as provided by the 50th Geo. 3., c. 41, s. 23. (See *R.* v. *Webstell*, 2 *B. and C.* 136.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1388. THE FIRST STONE of the church

on Blackheath-hill was laid in 1838.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1389. JOHN KEMBLE fought a duel with Mr. Aiken in 1792. They did not hurt each other.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1390. DRAGOMAN accomplished three miles and three quarters, when he won the Worcester Steeple Chase, in nine minutes. *Era*, 1856.

1391. IN THE EXCISE BRANCH of the Inland Revenue a young man is admitted at a salary of 18s. a week, and may hope to advance, by slow degrees, to £115 a year.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1392. CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, was burnt at Oxford in 1556. It is computed that, during three years of Mary's reign, upwards of 277 persons were brought to the stake. The unprincipled agents of the merciless Queen were Bishops Gardener and Bonner, who seemed to find a strange pleasure in witnessing the torture of the sufferers. There were two ways of burning alive—one with wood and faggots; the other, by pouring scalding lead down the throat.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1393. A RETURN, moved for by Viscount Goderich, M.P., gives a list of the names and salaries of certain of the stipendiary magistrates in England and Wales, with the number of cases brought before them in the course of the year 1855. These include, at Brighton, Mr. A. Bigge, who enjoys a salary of £800, and who tried last year 730 cases; at Hull, Mr. T. H. Travis, salary £800, cases tried 7,420; at Liverpool, Mr. J. Smith Mansfield, salary £1,000, number of cases 24,907; at Manchester, Mr. D. Maude, salary £1,000, number of cases 88,095; at Merthyr-Tydvil, Mr. J. Coke Fowler, salary £600, cases 2,403; at Newcastle, Mr. Ellison, salary £600, number of cases 5,322; at Salford, Mr. H. L. Trafford, salary £840, number of cases tried 8,307; at Stafford, Mr. T. Baily Rose, salary £800, number of cases, 7,228; at Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Leigh, salary £1,000, number of cases 4,587; and at Worcester, Mr. C. Sidebottom, salary—"a very scanty one," Mr. Sidebottom complains—£300, number of cases tried, 457. These are the only returns as yet made to the House, although the names of all the magistrates in England and Wales were ordered.—*Era*, 1856.

1394. A LORIMER is a horse's bitmaker, the name being derived from *lorum*, a bridle. Lorication is harnessing or covering with a coat of mail.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1395. THE DISMEMBERMENT OF UNHAPPY POLAND was commenced by Catherine, in 1772, and the perfidious robbery was completed in 1795. The war for the independence of Poland against Russia was commenced November 29, 1830, and closed with the capture of Warsaw and the total overthrow of the Poles, September 8, 1831. The independent state of Cracow, which had been guaranteed by the congress of Vienna in 1815, was occupied by a Russian and Austrian army, February 13, 1836.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1396. IN THE YEAR 1855 there were entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom 26,745,962 gallons of spirits, and in England 14,841,555 gallons, of which 10,384,100 were British, 3,018,469 colonial, and 1,438,986 foreign. In Scotland, 5,536,467 gallons of spirits were charged for home consumption, and in Ireland 6,367,940. 3,223,575 gallons of rum were entered last year, and yielded a duty of £1,300,451. The quantity of malt entered was 33,887,564 bushels, and the charge £6,767,076. The quantity of spirits made from malt only was 4,593,880 gallons, and the amount of malt drawback paid, £193,480. The quantity of malt spirits consumed was—in England, 936,478 gallons; in Scotland, 3,447,257; and in Ireland, 34,777 gallons. Ten licenses were granted for the making of methylated spirits under the new act, and the quantity made was 76,059 gallons. The number of persons authorised to make malt duty free, for the use of distillers, was 201, and the quantity made 3,256,800 bushels. It should be observed that these figures refer to the first three quarters of the financial year, and do not include the quarter ended on the 31st of March.—*Era*, 1856.

1397. A LEASE OF A HOUSE of the value of £100 a-year beyond ground-rent and other charges, taking the rate of interest at 5 per cent., is worth £1,800. It would if let return that sum with 5 per cent. interest. But we generally expect 6 per cent. on such houses.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1398. THE COURT HOUSE, Old Bailey, was built in 1773, and enlarged in 1801.

Twenty-eight persons were killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1399. THE USUAL ANNUAL CROPS which have been planted may be removed at any time before the expiration of the tenancy; but the trees and shrubs planted, and anything else which has become affixed to the freehold or reversion cannot be removed without the risk of an action.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1400. THE COACH is a French invention. The first coach seen in England was about 1553.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1401. A SPECIAL JURYMAN in a civil cause in the Queen's Bench receives £1 1s. if he serves. All that are summoned are not paid.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1402. IN 1643 THE POST-OFFICE yielded £5,000. In the last year of the heavy postage-rates it yielded £2,353,340.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1403. IT HAS BEEN DECIDED in the Court of Queen's Bench that money won at billiards, and for which an I O U was given as consideration for £65 odd between the contending parties, cannot be recovered at law. Lord Chief Justice Campbell remarked that although billiards was strictly a lawful game, there might yet be gaming upon a lawful game. The case tried was "Parsons *v.* Alexander," and the money was fairly won, although the latter demurred that he was a minor, and then that the sum was won at billiards.—*Era*, 1856.

1404. IF A MARRIED WOMAN, having opened a savings' bank account, dies without a will, her husband would be entitled to claim the money. A married woman cannot make a will.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1405. WAXY was an extraordinary racehorse, and got, immediately and remotely, more winners of great races than any two horses since his time. Indeed, when a horse numbers thirteen winners of the Derby among his stock, in the direct male line within fifty years, besides eleven Oaks winners, and thirteen St. Leger victories, it is incontrovertible evidence of the superiority of his blood.—*Era*, 1856.

1406. BISHOP AND WILLIAMS for the murder of the Italian boy, were hanged at the Old Bailey on the 5th of December, 1831.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1407. HYDE-PARK comprises 388 acres, and Kensington-gardens 261.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1408. SAUCEBOX carried 6st 2lb when he ran in the Ebor Handicap last year, ridden by Quinton. The betting was 5 to 1 against him. He was not placed. Vandal, with 5st, piloted by Cresswell, was the winner.—*Era*, 1856.

1409. NO LEGACY DUTY is payable by a wife whether she takes only a life interest, or the estates absolutely. Children taking an estate on the death of their mother under their father's will pay 1 per cent.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1410. THE JULIAN CALENDAR was corrected by Gregory XIII., in 1582. By this calendar three days are retrenched in four hundred years.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1411. SIX MONTHS may, perhaps, be taken as the average of time which will be required to bring out a three-year-old horse in his best form, supposing him previously to have been broken thoroughly, to have had ordinary walking exercise, and to be in good health, and sound in his limbs and wind.—*Era*, 1856.

1412. IF PALMER had been acquitted on the charge of having poisoned Mr. Cook, he would have been tried for the murder of his wife.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1413. SIR FRANCIS BURDETT died Jan. 23rd, 1844.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1414. BARON ROTHSCHILD'S colours are dark blue jacket and yellow cap.—*Era*, 1856.

1415. THE SEAMAN who has run cannot be bought out of the service while he remains a deserter.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1416. THE CAMELLIA was brought here from China, in 1811.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1417. PRIAM carried 9st 13lb when he won the Goodwood Cup in 1832, but, as to indifference to weight, coupled with distance, that was substantiated, also, when he carried 11st and beat Lucetta (for whom Sir Mark Wood gave 2,000 guineas), over the Queen's Plate Course at Newmarket.—*Era*, 1856.

1418. THE COCK-LANE GHOST appeared in January, 1792.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1419. THE TAX ON BRICKS was repealed in 1850.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1420. KING HEROD, the sire of Highflyer, was foaled, like Eclipse and Marske, in the paddocks of the Duke of Cumberland, whose

name was as great in connection with blood stock as that of the Duke of Montaigne, in Charles II.'s reign.—*Era*, 1856.

1421. A YOUNG WOMAN can affiliate the child when it is two or three years old, if the father maintained it before it was one year old.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

1422. HUTTON was hung for forgery in 1829, and after that year forgery ceased to be punishable with death. Maynard, executed December 31, 1829, was the last forger hung in this country. We do not think any person was hung at the Old Bailey along with Hutton.—*Era*, 1856.

1423. RECOMMENDING is not guaranteeing. Many of the American railways have not been productive. Wisconsin is a young State, poor in capital, and very likely to disappoint its creditors. The interest offered, nearly 8½ per cent., bespeaks the risk and insecurity of such an investment. The South-Western is a more promising line than the other. It is now being vigorously looked after.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1424. HANCOCK AND REED have run four times:—130 yards at Loughborough, 300 at Bellevue, 180 at Bellevue, and 170 at Slough. Hancock won the first and two last.—*Era*, 1856.

1425. LORD HARDINGE was General Commanding-in-Chief of the British Army on the 18th of June, 1855. Lord Raglan was Commander of the British forces in the Crimea on that day.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1426. JOHN HUTCHINSON, the breeder and trainer of the celebrated Hambletonian, died at three-score and ten, in the November of 1806.—*Era*, 1856.

1427. THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT under which the trial of Palmer was removed to London was specially passed to meet the case, but will remain in force as a permissive Act.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1428. ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE vessels were wrecked during the month of May. [illegible] month of January the number was [illegible] February, 174; in March, 145; [illegible]il, 157; making a total in the [illegible] months of 853 vessels.—*Era*, 1856.

1429. THE YEOMANRY and Volunteer force [illegible] Britain were swelled to 379,943 [illegible] December, 1803, in consequence of the [illegible]rations made by France to invade England.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1430. THE SON OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON died in the Palace of Schonbrunn, in July, 1832.—*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

1431. AN APPRENTICE can be claimed from the regiment if he was bound for seven years after his attaining fourteen years. If he was fifteen years old when apprenticed, or was bound for six years and a half, he cannot be claimed.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1432. POPULARLY A REGIMENT is said to consist of 1,000 men, but at present the actual strength of an infantry regiment is a battalion of 1,137 men of all ranks.—*Era*, 1856.

1433. INCOME IN JERSEY.—£50 a year in Jersey would be only equal to £50 in England; but £500 in Jersey would be equal to £1,000 expended in London.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1434. THE PIECE IN WHICH YATES imitated Mathews, and Mathews imitated Yates, was called the King of the Alps. It was produced at the Adelphi Theatre in January, 1831.—*Era*, 1856.

1435. THE PARTY NOT BEING A LICENTIATE of the Apothecaries' Company, is not entitled to recover for the medicines supplied, unless he were in practice prior to August, 1815.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1436. DANIEL LAMBERT weighed 839lb, or 52st. 11lb.—*Era*, 1856.

1437. A PERSON who insures a house value £1,000 for £500 will be paid £400, if his premises should be damaged to the extent of £800.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1438. A MAN MAY BE FAIRLY OUT by his "arm before wicket." It is surely enough to be allowed to save your wicket with gloves and hands, without allowing arms.—*Era*, 1856.

1439. THE VERY POPULAR MELODRAMA of "Black Eyed Susan" was written by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. Guy, the author of the "Beggar's Opera," wrote the ballad.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1440. SOOTHSAYER, the grandshire of Cobweb (Selim blood), had a club foot, and a slight construction of one of the front feet may be traced in several of the descendants of Bay Middleton.—*Era*, 1856.

1441. A CHILD born of foreign parents in London is an alien.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1442. THE ST. LEGER COURSE is

one mile, six furlongs, and one hundred and thirty-two yards.—*Era*, 1856.

1443. THE MARRIAGE of the father and mother of the child subsequently to its birth will not legitimise the child.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1444. MADAME PASTA performed in operas at her Majesty's Theatre as late as 1833.—*Era*, 1856.

1445. YOU ARE BOUND TO PAY for the support of the child under the order of affiliation, until it attains the age of 11, or the marriage of the mother.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1446. THE MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM won the first St. Leger.—*Era*, 1856.

1447. THE DEPOSIT of the title deeds with a letter or other memorandum of the object for which they are so deposited, will operate as a sufficient equitable mortgage to secure money lent in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the borrower.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1448. VOLTIGUER was ridden by Flatman in the celebrated Dutchman match.—*Era*, 1856.

1449. CLIPPING or otherwise defacing the coin of the realm is an indictable offence, for which the offender may be committed to the House of Correction.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1450. THE YEARLY CONSUMPTION of hop is understood to exceed by two sevenths of the whole of the home consumption of tobacco.—*Era*, 1856.

1451. HUNTON, a Quaker, was hanged at the Old Bailey, for forgery, on the 12th of December, 1828. Two other criminals were executed at the same time.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1452. PRINCE HOARE, the dramatic writer, died at Brighton in December, 1834. He was then in his eightieth year.—*Era*, 1856.

1453. ALL THE INFERIOR PLACES about the House of Commons are in the gift of the Speaker.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1454. MR. KEOGH, at the wish of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, at Somerset House, decided in 1854 that the owner of a steeple-chase horse was not liable to be assessed for race-horse duty. It was in reply to a "case" put from Grantham.—*Era*, 1856.

1455. DANIEL GOOD was executed at Newgate, May 23, 1852.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1456. WEST AUSTRALIAN is the only animal that ever won the three events, Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and Leger.—*Era*, 1856.

1457. THE WORD "choir" is pronounced "quire," and by old writers is frequently spelt so.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1458. BURGUNDY (by Ishmael, dam by Irish Drone) was foaled in 1843; and the price asserted to be given for him by the Russians is said to be 1,000 guineas.—*Era*, 1856.

1459. THE ROUTE FROM LONDON by Dover Calais and Frankfort to Vienna is 1,062; to Berlin is 844 miles; to St. Petersburg by Berlin, 1,964.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1460. MISS NIGHTINGALE, with the band of nurses for Scutari, embarked at Marseilles for Constantinople, 27th of October, 1854.—*Era*, 1856.

1461. AN OFFER TO SELL AN ARTICLE does not divest the owner of his property, and as long as it is his property he may keep it. If a person bargains and contracts to sell, he can be compelled to deliver; but there must be two persons at the least of the same mind to make a contracts, one must agree to sell to the other and the other to buy.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1462. VIRAGO, at three years old, won £10,070; her owner netting in that year (1854) £17,594 by his whole stud.—*Era*, 1856.

1463. THE ACT WHICH LIMITS THE PERIOD for the recovery of land or rent to 20 years, is the 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 27. Any country bookseller can obtain it through his London agent. It is a short Act, and would cost probably 3d. or 6d.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1464. OLIVER CROMWELL, the Dictator, had a large stud of race-horses inclusive of the best blood then obtainable.—*Era*, 1856.

1465. MR. C. PHILLIPS, the present Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court defended Courvoisier.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1466. IF A CARD is exposed in cutting, a fresh cut is required.—*Era*, 1856.

1467. AS THE FATHER voluntarily contributed to the support of the child before it was 12 months old, this is such an acknow-

ledgment of paternity that the magistrate can at any time afterwards compel the father to pay 2s. 6d a week till the child is 16 years old.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1468. ORIGIN OF FASHION.—The following items relating to fashion have fallen under my notice while looking over a volume of the *Hull Advertiser*:—

"HAIR POWDER.—London, and the circumjacent counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, have already produced for hair-powder licences, no less than £100,000 one-half the sum at which the aggregate of the tax throughout Great Britain was estimated. The number of hair-powder certificates granted in this town (Hull) is nearly one thousand.—July 13, 1795."

"STRAW BONNETS.—The prologue of Reynold's new comedy of "Speculation," which has been very favourably received in London, contains some very humourous allusions to the straw ornaments at present worn by the ladies:

'" Of threatn'd famine who shall now complain,
When every female fore-head teems with grain?
When men of active lives
To fill their granaries need but thresh their wives."'

Nor are the matrons alone prolific

"'Old maids and young, all, all are in the straw.'
"Nov. 21, 1795."

"FEATHERS: THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.—Lady Caroline Campbell displayed in Hyde-park the other day, a feather four feet higher than her bonnet.—January 2, 1796."—K. P. D. E.C.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

1469. ELIZA DAVIS, the barmaid, was murdered May 9, 1837. Mr. Westwood, the watchmaker, was murdered some time afterwards.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1470. TO CRYSTALLIZE FLOWERS.—The experiment is simple, and can be tried without difficulty. Dissolve eighteen ounces of pure alum in a quart of soft spring water (observing the same proportion for a greater or less quantity), by boiling it gently in a close tin vessel, over a moderate fire, keeping it stirred with a wooden spatula until the solution is complete. When the liquor is almost cold, suspend the subject to be crystallized, by means of a small thread or twine, from a lath or small stick laid horizontally across the aperture of a deep glass or earthen jar, as being best adapted for the purpose, into which the solution must be poured. The respective articles should remain in the solution twenty-four hours; when they are taken out they are to be carefully suspended in the shade until they are perfectly dry. When the subjects to be crystallized are put into the solution while it is quite cold, the crystals are apt to be formed too large; on the other hand, should it be too hot, the crystals will be small in proportion. The best temperature is about 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Among vegetable specimens that may be operated on are the moss-rose of the gardens, ears of corn, especially millet-seed, and the bearded wheat, berries of the holly, fruit of the slow-bush, the hyacinth, pink, furze-blossoms, ranunculus, garden-daisy, and a great variety of others; in fact, there are few subjects in the vegetable world that are not eligible to this mode of preservation. The fitness of the solution for the purpose may be ascertained by putting a drop of it on a slip of glass, and seeing if it crystallizes as it cools: if so, the solution is sufficiently strong. Then twist round a sprig of plant, a cinder, a wire ornament of any kind, some cotton, or still better, some worsted. After being immersed as already directed, the surface of the whole will be found covered with beautiful crystallizations. — *Home Companion*, 1854.

1471. ANY OF THE SCHEDULED CREDITORS may at any time apply to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and make the debtor's property available for the payment of the old debts.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1472. NAVAL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—The outfit of an assistant-surgeon, including his instruments, costs about £150. It can be procured from £90 to £100, but additions require to be made afterwards. Unless appointed as a permanent assistant at one of the naval hospitals, there is no limited time as to their stay in the navy; but all assistant-surgeons are required to serve for a probationary period of one year, during which time they are termed acting assistants, and do not hold a commission; at the expiration of that term, if their certificates are satisfactory, the admiralty grants a commission. The pay is 7s. per diem on entry, which is increased to 7s. 6d. per diem after three years' service, and 9s. per diem after ten years' servitude. The last is the maximum pay, and at the present time is subject to deduction for income-tax to the amount of £4 15s. 9¼d. per annum.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1473. YOU ARE LIABLE to pay for the support of the child, under the order of affiliation until it attains the age of sixteen,

or the marriage of the mother.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1474. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The East India Company is as old as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But it was not until the time of James I. that it began to prosecute its trade with any vigour. Even after it had become extensively engaged in commerce, more than a century elapsed before it became territorially aggressive. It was not, indeed, until 1757 that the career of conquest began, which continued almost uninterruptedly since, has led to the acquisition of the present enormous territory now held by the company. A hundred years ago the British possessions in the East Indies did not reach five thousand square miles. They now fall little short of six hundred thousand, containing a population of one hundred and twenty millions. In addition, an area of seven hundred thousand miles, not yet definitely annexed as British territory, is virtually governed by the company through puppet native princes, who are allowed to call themselves allies.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1475. THE DECISION OF THE IRISH COURT, by which the late Daniel O'Connell was sentenced to pay a fine of £2,000 and be imprisoned for one year, was reversed by the House of Lords.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1476. LENGTH OF A MILE.—The mile varies in length in different countries. For example: the English mile is 1,760 yards; the Russian, 1,100; the Italian, 1,467; the Irish and Scotch, 2,200; the Polish, 4,400; the Spanish, 5,028; the German, 5,866; the Swedish and Danish, 7,233; and the Hungarian, 8,830. The French measure by the mean league, which is 3,666 yards. —*Home Companion*, 1854.

1477. EVERY SET OF DICE which shall be made for sale or use in the United Kingdom is still liable to a stamp-duty of £1, and the makers must take out an annual 5s. license.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1478. AN ENSIGN'S COMMISSION in the regiment of the line costs £450; and in the Foot Guards, £1,200; a cornet in the Dragoons costs £840; in the Horse Guards, £1,200; and in the Life Guards, £1,260. If our correspondent is ambitious of farther promotion, he will have to pay what is technically called the difference. Hence, an ensign of the line, whose commission has cost £450, must pay for a lieutenancy the difference between that sum and £700, viz., £250; and a lieutenant, when purchasing a captaincy, would have to pay £1,000 as the difference, and so on.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1479. BISHOP AND WILLIAMS, for the murder of an Italian boy, were hanged at Newgate, on the 5th of December, 1831.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1480. ORIGIN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Two hundred and fifty-three years ago, some traders in London united together to raise a capital of £30,000, wherewith, to trade to the East Indies. They obtained a charter, under which the management of their affairs was entrusted to a committee of twenty-four of their members, chosen by themselves. In 1624, authority was given to the Company by the King to punish its servants abroad, either by civil or military law. In 1661 a new charter was granted, by which the Company was allowed to make peace or war with or against any people or princes, not Christians, and to seize all unlicensed persons, and send them to England. Other parties attempted to get into the trade by bribing the various Governments of the day; and at one time, when the old Company offered to loan to the Government £700,000 at four per cent. their rivals offered £2,000,000 at eight per cent. In 1708 the rival companies united, and by a loan of £1,200,000 to the Government, without interest, purchased further privileges, which have been the basis of their subsequent charters. In 1784 a new feature was introduced into the system, that of the Board of Control, by which, in effect, the political power (though under the name of the Government) was vested in the directors. In 1813 the trade to India was thrown open, and in 1833 the trade to China was not only made free, but the Company was precluded from commercial operations; and thus we find that the functions for which it was originally organised ceased altogether, and by a combination of circumstances it had gradually assumed others of a most anomalous description; when, in 1853, a committee of twenty-four private gentlemen were absolute sovereigns of 100 millions of people. —*Home Companion*, 1854.

1481. IF THE WIFE REMOVE the chil-

dren with her as threatened, the husband's only legal remedy for their recovery is by writ of *Habeas Corpus*, for which purpose application should be made to one of the Superior Courts, or a Judge at chambers.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1482. EVERY OFFICER who has actually served twenty-two years, or upwards, in India, is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay:—A captain, £300; commander, £290; lieutenant, £190; purser, £190.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1483. FOURPENNY PIECES were first issued in 1842.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1484. ORGANS.—The first invention of the organ has been ascribed to Ctesibius, of Alexandria, who lived B. C. 150. But the period when this instrument was introduced into the churches of Western Europe is rather uncertain. Pope Vitalian is supposed to have been the first to adopt it about the year 670; but the earliest account to be relied on, of the introduction of the organ into the western world is, that about the year 755 the Greek emperor Copronymus sent one as a present to Pepin, king of France. In the time of Charlemagne, however, organs became common in Europe. That prince had one built at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1812, on a Greek model, which the learned Benedictine, Bedos de Celles, in his excellent work on the "Art of constructing Organs, 1766," considers to have been the first that was furnished with bellows, without the use of water. Before the tenth century, organs became common in England, and exceeded, both in size and compass, those of the Continent. In the fifteenth century half notes were introduced at Venice, and also pedals, or foot-keys, which were invented by Bernhard, a German, to whose countrymen we owe many of the improvements of the instrument existing at the present day.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1485. A JUDGE AT CHAMBERS would have power to accept bail under the coroner's commitment, without reference to any previous application for that purpose.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1486. ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF TURNBULL.—The first of the name with us is said to have been a strong man of the name of [illegible] who *turned a wild bull* by the head [illegible] violently ran against King Robert [illegible] in Stirling Park, for which he obtained from that king the lands of Bedrule, and the name of *Turnbull*. Edward Howe, in his History of England, mentions this man in the minority of King David Bruce, at the battle of Halidon Hill. His words are—"A certain stout champion of great stature, who, for a feat by him done, was called *Turnbull*, advanced before the Scots army, and a great mastiff dog with him, and challenged any of the English army to fight with him a combat. One Sir Robert Venal, a Norfolk man, by the King of England's leave, took him up, fought, and killed him and his dog too." His descendants bore a bull's head as their arms (in modern times altered to three bull's heads), in allusion to the feat from which the name originated.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1487. COUVOISIER, for the murder of Lord William Russell, was hanged at the Old Bailey, on the 6th of July, 1840.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1488. THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM MUSSULMAN is supposed to be derived from the Arabic word *musalam*, meaning *preserved*. According to Martinius, the Mahommetans, establishing their religion by fire and sword, massacred all those who would not embrace it, and granted life to all that did, calling them Mussulmans, or persons snatched out of danger, whence the word, in course of time, became the distinguishing title of all of that sect who have affixed to it the signification of True Believer. The word *Bosphorus*, or, as it should be, *Bosporus*, is Greek, signifying a narrow sea, which it is supposed a bullock may swim over. Why it was first applied to the Strait of Constantinople is not well known. It is said that the Phrygians, desirous of passing the Thracian Strait, built a vessel on whose prow was the figure of a bullock. According to mythological tradition, it derives its name from the passage of Io over one of the straits, so called when she was turned into a cow. The Bosporus, as thus explained, literally signifies "the passage of the cow."—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1489. THE BROKERS who make contracts for passages to Australia or America are now obliged to find securities in £1,000 for their good behaviour.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1490. BURIAL ACTS—INTRAMURAL INTERMENT—PROHIBITION.—Cases some-

times occur when individuals have left directions for their bodies to be interred within the walls of their parish church. Do the recent burial acts absolutely prohibit such interments throughout England; or does the rule of the ecclesiastical law still permit them, as hitherto, under special and exceptional circumstances?—H.

1491. *Answer.*—The burial acts absolutely prohibit burials in those places in which they are prohibited by order in council (15 & 16 Vict. c. 85. ss. 2, 4), subject, however, to this proviso (see section 6), that where by faculty, usage, or otherwise, there was at the time of the passing of the act any right of interment in or under any church or chapel &c., or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any churchyard or burial-ground affected by such order, and where any exclusive right of interment in any such burial-ground has been purchased or acquired before the passing of the act, one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, on being satisfied that the exercise of such right will not be injurious to health, may grant a license for the exercise of the right during such time, and subject to such conditions as he may think fit.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1492. ORIGIN OF THE WORD BAWBEE.—Bawbee took its rise from a copper coined after the death of James the Fourth of Scotland. He, with many of the nobility, was slain in the battle of Flodden-field. James left a son of a year old, his heir. The effigy of the infant king was struck, about the year 1514, upon a coin of the value of a halfpenny. Because he was so very young, this piece of money was called the baby, or *bawbee*.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1493. GOLDEN-SQUARE is about 45 feet above the level of the Thames.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1494. BEERHOUSES — SUNDAYS — PROHIBITED HOURS—SALE OF GINGER-BEER.—A. B., a beerhouse-keeper and market gardener, is in the habit of having people in his garden (which forms part of his premises in respect of which he is licensed to sell beer), on Sundays during the hours when beerhouses are prohibited from being open. The persons are supposed to partake of ginger-beer and fruit. Your opinion is requested whether A. B. is liable to any penalty for his proceedings?—G.

1495. *Answer.* If it can be proved that A. B. sells ginger-beer during the prohibited hours, we consider that he is liable to the penalty under the 11 and 12 Vict. c. 49, and 18 and 19 Vict. c. 118. Ginger-beer, as we apprehend, must be treated as a "fermented liquor," within the meaning of those acts, and if it be so, the sale of it is prohibited quite as strictly as that of "beer" of the ordinary description.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1496. THE WIDTH OF THE CARRIAGE-WAY OF LONDON-BRIDGE is 36 feet; that of each of the foot-paths is 9 feet; that, measured from outside to outside of the parapets, is 56 feet. The total length of the water-way is 692 feet, including the abutments and piers; the bridge is 928 feet long. The total height of the carriage-way in the centre, above the low water-line, is 55 feet.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1497. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL was built in 40 years.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1498. WINDOWS—OPENING—OLD WALL.—Has a person having an out-building, the back wall of which forms a fence to another person's garden, any right to open a window looking into this garden, in the said back wall, there never having been any window or opening there before, and the building itself being of long standing?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1499. *Answer.* The owner of the building has a right to open out the window if he thinks fit. But the occupier of the garden has an equal right to build a wall in front of it, if he chooses.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1500. THE LONGEST LAWSUIT which ever took place in England, or, indeed, in any part of the world, arose in a litigated question respecting certain possessions near Wotton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester, between the heirs of Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other. The suit was instituted towards the end of the reign of Edward IV., and was still pending in the reign of James I., at which time a compromise took place between the parties—thus embracing a period of one hundred and twenty years!—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1501. ASSAULT — EVIDENCE — CO-DEFENDANT.—Where four persons are charged

in one information with an assault or any other case, is it competent for their attorney to call two of those defendants as witnesses on behalf of the other two? The information has not been objected to on account of its embodying all the defendants, and no adjudication has taken place. I shall feel obliged if you will answer the foregoing, and state a case.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1502. *Answer.* We apprehend that the attorney may call the two co-defendants as witnesses. The 14 and 15 Vict. c. 99, s. 2, makes all parties to the proceeding competent and compellable to give evidence, subject, however, to the qualification contained in the 3rd section, viz., that they shall not be competent or compellable to give evidence for or against *themselves*. In the present instance, however, their evidence is not required for themselves, but for other parties named in the information. It is consequently within the meaning of the 2nd section, and not being within the prohibition of the 3rd section, is receivable like the evidence of any other witnesses.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1503. ORIGIN OF PLACING A WISP OF STRAW IN THOROUGHFARES.—A wisp of straw, or hayband, was formerly used to command silence when scolds were punished. Shakspere alludes to this in the third part of Henry VI.:—"Oh, for a wisp of straw to stop this callot's mouth." It is now placed in thoroughfares, such as the arches of bridges, &c., to denote that all traffic is suspended. It is therefore the emblem of a "silent highway."—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1504. SERVANTS—WAGES—SET-OFF—DEBT.—A. meets B. in the street and lends him at his request 10s. B. afterwards enters into A.'s service and earns wages. Can A. deduct the 10s. from the wages; there was no agreement that he should do so either before or after B. entered into the service?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1505. *Answer.* We know no reason why A. should not deduct the 10s. from B's wages. It is a debt from B. to A., and this might be set-off in any action for wages, and consequently may be equally set against a claim for wages.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1506. TO OBTAIN AN ADMISSION to the Charter-house school you must make application to the patrons. The names of the noblemen will be found in the Court Calendar. The exhibitions of the Charter-house are from £80 to £100 per annum to any college at Oxford or Cambridge.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1507. CHURCH-RATE—FORM—VALIDITY—PROCEEDINGS.—Will you oblige me by your opinion on the following case:—E. C., of the parish of H., was summoned by J. B., one of the churchwardens of the said parish, for non-payment of a church-rate, to which he duly appeared, and upon the hearing of the complaint the churchwarden put in and duly proved the following notice convening the vestry meeting:—

"Notice is hereby given, that a vestry meeting will be holden on the 8th day of February, 1856, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, at the school in the parish of H., for the purpose of making a rate or assessment for the repairs of the church of the said parish for the present year, and such other expenses as are by law chargeable on the church-rate. Dated this 25th day of January, 1856.

J. B.
T. W. } Churchwardens."

He then put in and proved the resolution of the meeting held in pursuance of such notice, a copy of which follows:—

"Meeting held February 8th.

Notice having been duly given that a meeting would be held this day in the accustomed place for the purpose of making a rate or assessment for the repairs of the church for the present year, and such other expenses as are by law chargeable on the church-rate,

Resolved that a rate of 1½d. be collected.

(Signed) J. R.
J. C.
S. D.
T. W.
J. B."

After having done this, he produced a rate in the form following:—

"A church-rate made and levied for the necessary repairs of the parish church of H. in the county of L., and for the other necessary purposes relating to the improvement of the said church at 1½d. in the pound, pursuant to a resolution by the ratepayers of the parish of H. in the county of L., at a vestry meeting held the 8th day of February, 1856, duly convened by us, the churchwardens of the said parish of H. Dated the 2nd day of June, 1856.

J. B.
T. W. } Churchwardens.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
1. E. C. ...	93	17	3	buildings and land...	11	9
2. R. E. ...	8	19	0	land	1	1½
3. T. J. ...	148	2	11	buildings and land. .	18	6
4. W. J. ...	116	14	4	buildings and land...	14	7

and he then proved that E. C. was rated in such rate in the sum of 11s. 9d. in re-

spect of property occupied by him in the said parish, and also that a demand for payment had been made by him upon the said E. C. who had refused payment, and that he (complainant) had acted and was acting with the concurrence of his fellow-churchwarden. He also proved that he and one T. W. were churchwardens on the 8th day of February, when the vestry meeting was holden at which the rate was carried, and that he and one W. D. were appointed churchwardens on the 25th March last for the following year. On cross-examination he admitted that no one was rated in respect of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes, amounting to about £400 annually. He also admitted that previous to the vestry meeting at which the rate was carried, but during his year, he had expended about £8 as churchwarden, in paying the parish clerk, the singers, and for sacrament wine, expenses at visitation, &c., &c. Defendant's attorney then made the following objections:—

1. That the rate is bad, because the rent-charge in lieu of tithes (which is in the hands of the sequestrator) ought to be rated, and is not rated.
2. That the rate does not show upon the face of it by whom it is laid.
3. That the rate is bad, because it does not appear to be laid for purposes authorised by law.
4. That the rate is bad, because it is retrospective as regards the sums admitted to have been expended before the laying of the rate.
5. That the other churchwarden has not joined in laying the complaint.

Your opinion is requested—First. Whether those objections to the rate having been made, the magistrates are not ousted of jurisdiction? (See *Dale* v. *Pollard and others*, 16 *L. J. R.* 322, *Q. B*; *Reg.* v. *Collins and another*, 21, *L. J R.* 73, *M.C.* Secondly. Whether the rate is or is not good upon the face of it? Thirdly. Whether, if the rate is good upon the face of it, and the magistrates are not ousted of jurisdiction, the churchwardens for the past year or the churchwardens for the present year are the proper parties to institute proceedings? Fourthly. Whether the churchwardens for the past year ought not to have made out the rate whilst they were in office, and not left it till their year of office had expired.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1508. *Answer.*—First. The magistrates, in our opinion, are clearly ousted of jurisdiction by these objections. There is no reason to disbelieve their *bonâ fides* (for there really is considerable weight in some of them, and therefore there can be no ground for disregarding them, nor anything consequently to prevent the magistrates from being ousted of jurisdiction by the proviso to the 53 Geo. 3, c. 127, s. 7. Secondly. We are disposed to think that the rate must be considered as bad upon the face. It is true that the churchwardens may draw up the rate by themselves, after the vestry have passed a resolution that the rate shall be made (see *Seale* v. *Veley*, 5 Jur. 1017), but it is somewhat questionable whether it must not even then either purport to be made by the churchwardens and other parishioners, or at least show a resolution of the vestry enabling the churchwardens to sign the rate alone. Be that, however, as it may, there is a variance between the resolution and the rate, which is of some consequence; for while the former applies to the repairs of the church, and "such other necessary expenses as are by law chargeable on the church-rate," the latter only applies to the repairs and "other necessary purposes relating to the improvement of the said church," without saying whether they are or are not by law chargeable on the church-rate. Besides that, T. W. was not in office at all on the 2nd of June, if his successor, W. D., had then made the usual declaration of office. Thirdly. The churchwardens for the present year are the proper parties to institute the proceedings, provided they have made the proper declaration of office. Fourthly. The churchwardens for the past year, in our opinion, ought to have made out the rate whilst they were in office. They would, however, remain in office until their successors had made the usual declaration of office, and consequently would be the proper parties to make the rate, before that declaration was made. There is some question, however, whether even then the delay of four months which intervened between the date of the resolution and the making of the rate would not make the whole rate bad.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1509. APPRENTICES — DISSOLUTION OF CONTRACT—COMING OF AGE.—A. at seventeen was duly bound an apprentice to B., a

shoemaker, for seven years. The apprentice, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, did not elect to avoid the indenture, but continued to serve his master under it for ten weeks after the occurrence of that event, and then absented himself altogether without leave or notice. No premium was paid with the apprentice, who, as well as his father, executed the indenture, and the apprentice, on and after attaining his majority, confirmed the indenture by continuing to serve under it. Is he not now liable to the same penalties for breach of the indenture as he would have been during the minority? And, if so, would the apprentice have any remedy against the magistrates who might convict and send him to prison, for having absented himself under the circumstances above stated.—C.

1510. *Answer.*—It is competent to the apprentice, as we consider, to repudiate the binding at any time after he has come of age, even though he may have served under it for some weeks since that period. He cannot, however, do this merely as an answer to a charge for some act of misconduct committed since he came of age. (See *Ashcroft* v. *Bertles*, 6 *T. R.* 645; *Gray* v. *Cookson*, 16 *East*, 13; *Goode* v. *Harrison*, 5 *B. & A* 147) But if he has previously stated that he meant to avoid the indenture, so that the master had warning of his intention, and then goes away without leave or notice, the magistrates would run considerable risk of an action, if they were to commit for absenting himself under such circumstances. (See *Exparte Gill*, 7 *East*, 276.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1511. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—BANKRUPTCY—FELSE QUALIFICATION.—Can a justice of the peace, after he has passed through the bankruptcy court, but again acquired sufficient property to give him the qualification, legally act as a magistrate?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1512. *Answer.*—Bankruptcy neither supersedes the commission under which a justice is appointed nor operates as a statutable disqualification for his acting, protecting in so far as it affects his property qualification. He may therefore legally act as magistrate when he has acquired a fresh qualification, though probably not without taking a fresh oath as to estate, under the 18 Geo. 2, c. 20, s. 1.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1513. LANDLORD AND TENANT—AGREEMENT—STAMP.—J. A., by an agreement in writing (unstamped), let a dwelling-house to J. D. for one year, and from year to year afterwards at the yearly rent of £6. J. D. has left the house unoccupied and refuses to pay the rent due. Does this agreement require a stamp, the matter thereof not being of the value of £20, and can it be used in evidence to show the nature of the agreement?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1514. *Answer.*—The agreement, as we think, requires no stamp, and may therefore be used in evidence to show the nature of the tenancy. In *Chitty's Stamp Laws*, p. 173, 2nd ed. a case is cited (*Doe* v. *Ares*), where Lord Tenterden held, that an agreement signed by a tenant to hold premises with scheduled fixtures at 2s 6d. a week, determinable at six months' notice, need not be stamped, the subject matter of the contract, viz., the right to occupy, not being shown to be above the value of £20, and Lord Tenterden said, that the words of the act are so ambiguous that the party objecting ought to make out the affirmative, which is not shown.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1515. DOGS—USING FOR DRAUGHT—BREAD CARTS.—By the second section of 17 and 18 Vict. c. 60, it is enacted, that any person who shall use any dog for "the purpose of drawing or helping to draw" any cart, &c., shall forfeit, &c. Are you of opinion that a dog fastened by a chain to any part of a baker's bread cart, drawing on the chain or not, the owner is liable under the act?—A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

1516. *Answer.*—If the dog draws on the chain the owner must be liable to the penalty, as it will be used "for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw" the cart. Assuming even that the primary object in attaching it to the cart is the protection of the bread, still the dog must be considered as "used for the purpose of drawing," if it does draw, in point of fact. It would altogether defeat the purpose of the act, to speculate on what was the primary and what the secondary object of the owner in attaching the dog to the cart.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1517. CORPORATION (MUNICIPAL) MARKET ESTABLISHMENT—TOLLS—REPAIRS OF ROADS.—First. Can you inform me what constitutes a "market town," or, in other words, what steps would be necessary to establish a market in a borough town? Secondly. Has a borough town a legal right to levy tolls on the public generally, by means of a toll bar within the limits of the said borough? Thirdly. Are not the authorities of a borough town bound to repair their own roads by means of a rate levied on the inhabitants of the said borough town? Fourthly. A toll-bar having been established for a considerable period, within the limits of a borough, what steps would be necessary to remove it, that is, premising the establishment thereof to have been illegal?—J. S.

1518. *Answer.*—First. A market can only be set up by license from the crown or act of parliament. (See 1 *Step. Com.* 639, 3rd. ed.) Secondly. If they have a charter or act of parliament, enabling them to do so, the authorities of the borough may levy such tolls, and within such limits as are authorised by it. Thirdly. There is no public statute which requires the authorities of a borough to repair the roads in the manner suggested. It may perhaps be the case in some boroughs under local acts. But there is no general law to that effect. Fourthly. If the bar is illegal, the remedy will be by indictment for a nuisance in obstructing the highway.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1855.

1519. WHALE—PROPERTY.—Lately a whale, being dead, was seen floating in the sea, when A. B. and his men went and secured it to a post until the tide receded. After the tide had left the fish, some persons from a neighbouring village came and took away the greater part of it, for the purpose of extracting the oil, against the will of the said A. B. Your opinion is requested to whom the fish belonged, whether to A. B., to the lord of the manor, or to the crown? If to A. B., can he prosecute the parties for felony?—J. S.

1520. *Answer.*—The whale belonged to the crown and not to A. B. Whale and sturgeon, when either thrown ashore or caught near the coast, are the property of the sovereign. The sturgeon belongs entirely to the king. But if there is a queen consort, she is entitled to the whale's tail as her perquisite; the king's property in the fish in that case being confined to the head. (See 2 *Step. Com.* 486, 525, 3rd ed.)—*Justice of the Peace,* 1855.

1521. INCOME-TAX—VENDOR AND PURCHASER — PURCHASE-MONEY — INSTALMENTS.—A. sells an estate to B. for £5,000, payable £1,000 down, and £4,000 by equal [illegible] payments. Is A. liable to pay income or property-tax in respect of such annual instalments of purchase-money? There are respectable legal authorities in this town who contend that he is. I take a contrary view of the case.—A COUNTRY ATTORNEY.

1522. *Answer.*—A., in our opinion, is not liable to pay income or property-tax in respect of such annual instalments of purchase-money. The charge, if it can be supported at all, must arise from the 102nd section of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, which subjects "all annuities, yearly interest of money, or other annual payments," to duty. But the "annual payment" there intended, as we think, must be of a character similar to an annuity or interest of money, and does not apply to a payment of principal due for an actual purchase of land, any more than for the principal due for the purchase of goods. A contrary construction would make the duty payable on capital itself, instead of on the profits of capital, to which alone the act (otherwise than in the case of land and offices) is applicable.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1855.

1523. SETTLEMENT — PARENTAGE — MOTHER'S SETTLEMENT—BIRTH OR MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.—A. B. was a widow. She married a second time, and by her second husband has a child. The second husband has no settlement. The question is, will the child follow the maiden settlement of A.B., or the settlement of her first husband, which settlement is provable, and which was her settlement at the time of the child's birth.—C. N.

1524. *Answer.*—The child will take the settlement which its mother acquired by her first marriage. She could not have two settlements at the same time. (See per Lord Campbell, C. J., in R. *v.* Knaresborough, 15 J. P. 260.) Her birth settlement is, consequently, extinguished by that acquired from her first marriage. Any

child of hers, therefore, which is entitled to her settlement, is entitled to that which she acquired from her first husband.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1525. INCOME-TAX — ASSESSMENT—INSURANCE MONEY.—Income, £103; insurance on life, £10 15s.; total £92 5s. Above is a fair statement; am I liable to pay upon the £92 5s.?—A CONSTANT READER.

1526. *Answer.*—The proviso to 16 [illegible] Vict. c. 31, s. 54, declares, that no deduction or abatement for the annual premiums on any life insurance shall entitle any person to claim total exemption, or any relief from duty on the ground of his profits and gains being thereby reduced below £100. From this it will be evident that duty must be paid on the £92 5s.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1527. GAMING—LOTTERIES—RAFFLING FOR CONFECTIONARY, &c.—In the parish of M. there are several shopkeepers, such as confectioners and others, who encourage lads from ten years old and upwards, privately to assemble at their houses to raffle for confectionary, fruit, cigars, &c. On Christmas day last B. went to a confectioners where such practices are carried on, and inquired of the wife, who was in the shop, if his son, a lad of fourteen or fifteen, was there; she said he was not, and immediately bolted a door leading into the cellar. B. thrust her on one side, unfastened the door, and went down some steps into the cellar. He there found his son and about twenty other lads, raffling for nuts, confectionary, cigars, &c. The confectioner was also superintending the whole, and reaping a plentiful harvest. B. had previously forbidden the confectioner to admit his son to his house for the purpose of gaming. He is licensed to sell tobacco. Your opinion is earnestly requested whether any summary proceeding can take place in the case stated, so as to put a stop to these infamous practices so detrimental to the young; or must it be by indictment in the name of the attorney-general? Your advice on the best mode of proceeding will greatly oblige.—CLERICUS.

1528. *Answer.*—It would seem from the case of *Reg* v. *King*, 18 *J. P.* 41, that the confectioner may be punished as a rogue and vagabond under the 42 Geo. 3, c. 119, s. [illegible] the 5 Geo. 1, c. 83, s. 4. The question, it is true, was not decided in that case, as the justices had gone too far to allow the court to interfere with their proceedings. But the attorney-general stated that "it was quite clear" that the justices could have convicted the defendant as a rogue and vagabond, if they had thought fit to do so, and the court did not in any way question that fact, but merely declined to interfere, on the ground that the justices had already heard and determined the case. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1529. INCOME TAX — ASSESSMENTS — CHILDREN'S EARNINGS—AVERAGE.—Is a party who is an operative in a mill, earning £80 per annum, his two children under sixteen years of age, also earning £30 per annum, and living with their father, liable to be assessed upon £110 under schedule D. as being the income of the father. Should an average be taken of their three year's income.—PROPERTY TAX COMMISSIONER.

1530. *Answer.*—The father is liable to be assessed at £110 as he is bound to support the children, and their earnings constitute part of his income, which is thus increased to the extent of £30. He is assessed under schedule D. as a person exercising an employment or vocation, and is chargeable on the amount of the balance of his gains and emoluments within the preceeding year, under schedule G. rule 8. The average of his three years' income, therefore, cannot be taken.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1531. INCOME TAX—MORTGAGEE—DEDUCTION—PROOF OF PAYMENT.—A. B. lends C. D. £200 on mortgage at £5 per cent. When three years' interest have fallen due, A. B. and C. D. meet to settle accounts, and C. D. claims to be allowed 17s. 6d. for income-tax, which he contends he has paid to April, 1854. A. B. says show me that you have paid, and I will allow it. C. D. rejoins, why I pay property-tax on every house and field I have, including the property in mortgage to you. That may be, says A. B., but show me that property-tax and income-tax are not two, and if I allow you the 17s. 6d. it has found its way out of yours into the public's purse. C. D. does not do this. Before allowing the income-tax, is not A. B. entitled to have some proof that C. D. has paid it; and would proof that he had paid the property-tax on the property

mortgaged, be sufficient to entitle him to the deduction?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1532. *Answer.*—A. B. is not entitled to any proof of payment of either income or property-tax by C. D. The 11th rule, No 4, &c., schedule A. provides that upon the settlement of accounts between the mortgagee and mortgagor, "the duty payable in respect of the amount of the interest payable upon the mortgage debt, shall be taken and allowed as so much received by such mortgagee on account of such interest."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1533. BUILDING SOCIETIES — MORTGAGE—REDEMPTION — CONSTRUCTION OF RULES.—A. was a member of the L. Benefit Building Society. About two years ago he mortgaged to the society some freehold property, partly belonging to his wife and partly to his sister-in-law. £7,000 were advanced to him by the society. He continued to make the monthly payments according to the rules of the society, until a short time back, when he found he was unable to pay any longer. He had paid to the funds £200 since the advance was made to him. The trustees took possession of the property, and appointed a person to receive the rent; but finding them inadequate to meet the monthly payments, they disposed of the property to a purchaser for the sum of £850. By the mortgage deed the trustees were to stand possessed of the produce of any sales upon trust to retain to themselves "all sums of money which should be due, or which afterwards should become due or payable by the said A. in respect of all or any of the shares which he then or might thereafter have in the same society by virtue of the rules of the said society or otherwise howsoever, it being thereby agreed by the parties thereto that in case such sale as aforesaid should take place, all moneys which should at any time afterwards become due according to the subsisting rules of the said society should be considered as then due, and the same or so much thereof as could or might be lawfully demanded should be fully deducted and paid out of the moneys received, by virtue of the aforesaid powers or trusts," and the surplus, after satisfying the society, was to be paid to A.'s wife and sister-in-law. The society has been established about two years. An application has been made to the secretary on behalf of the sister-in-law for a statement, showing in what manner the trustees intend disposing of the proceeds of the sale, but no answer has been received. You are therefore requested to advise, 1. Referring to the decision of the Lord Chancellor in "Fleming v. Self," or any other case affecting the subject, what sums can the trustees legally set against the proceeds of the sale; if they can claim monthly payments until the society dissolves, are they not bound to give credit for A.'s share of the profits; and if so, up to what time should they be calculated? 2. Under any circumstances, whether there is any surplus or not, are not the trustees bound to furnish A.'s wife and sister-in-law an account showing in what manner they intend disposing of the proceeds of the sale; and if so, what steps should be taken to compel them?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1534. *Answer.*—1. The mortgage deed states that in case of sale "all moneys which should at any time afterwards become due, according to the subsisting rules of the society, *should be considered as then due*, and the same or so much thereof as could or might be lawfully demanded, should be fully deducted and paid out of the moneys received by virtue of the aforesaid powers or trusts." And the previous part of the clause enables the trustees to retain all sums of money due or to become due by A., in respect to any shares which he then or thereafter might have in the society. The trustees, therefore, may legally set against the proceeds of the sale the sum of all the monthly payments which A. would have had to make if he had regularly paid his monthly instalments in due course. But as for A.'s taking a share of the profits, there is nothing upon the subject in the mortgage deed, and, therefore, unless it is provided for by the rules (of which, of course, we know nothing), A. can have no claim to it. 2. The trustees, in our opinion, are bound to account to A.'s wife and sister-in-law. The remedy is by bill in equity for an account.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1535. LANDLORD AND TENANT—RIGHT TO FIXTURES — MARKET GARDENER — GREEN-HOUSE AND VINERY.—A., three years ago, let to B. by the year, a cottage and piece of ground adjoining. B., being a market gardener, made, of his own accord,

a garden of the ground, and built a green-house and vinery thereon (upon a small scale), without any agreement with A. to be remunerated on quitting. A. has sold the house and land without any reservation as to "B.'s" rights in respect of the building and trees therein, or in the garden. Please to say whether, under the circumstances, B. can legally claim any compensation from A. or the purchaser, for his building and trees, or do they, in point of law, pass to the purchaser, as being annexed to the freehold, which he expected was the case, on making the purchase; and you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

1536. *Answer.*—B.'s right for compensation for the green-house and vinery is, at least, doubtful. In *Penton* v. *Robart*, 2 *East*, 90, Lord *Kenyon*, C. J. expresses an opinion in favour of the tenant in the following terms:—"Shall it be said," asks his lordship, "that the great gardeners and nurserymen in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, who expend thousands of pounds in the erection of green-houses and hot-houses, &c., are obliged to leave all these things upon the premises, when it is notorious that they are even permitted to remove trees, or such as are likely to become such, by the thousand, in the necessary course of their trade? If it were otherwise, the very object of their holding would be defeated." Lord *Ellenborough*, C. J., however, in delivering the judgment of the court, in *Elwes*, v. *Maw*, 3 *East*, 56, after stating that Lord *Kenyon*, C. J. "extends the indulgence of the law to the erection of green-houses and hot-houses by nurserymen, and indeed by implication to buildings by all other tenants of land," adds, "there certainly exists no decided case, as I believe, no recognised opinion or practice on either side of Westminster-hall, to warrant such an extension." No subsequent case, so far as we are aware, has decided the point, which must consequently be considered as still doubtful, though the inclination of our opinion is, that B. would be entitled to the buildings and trees upon the score of their being trade fixtures, and therefore not to be dealt with in the same as agricultural fixtures, to which the tion of the court in *Elwes* v. *Maw* was particularly directed.—*Justice of the e*, 1855.

1537. UPPER CANADA.—Several correspondents have inquired whether there is a reasonable prospect in raising crops and rearing cattle in Upper Canada, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. We think there is no doubt upon this point. A pamphlet lying before us gives a decisive answer to such inquiries. 'It is the "Traveller and Emigrant's Hand-book to Canada," written by Edward H. Hall, of Chicago, and published by Algor and Street, Clement's-lane. It states that in 1838, Canada exported 296,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1852, 5,496,718 bushels. The total growth of wheat in all Canada for the year 1851, was estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, of which 12,682,000 bushels were grown in the upper province. The increase in the growth of wheat in the whole of Canada has been 400 per cent. in 10 years. In the "Information for Emigrants to Upper Canada," issued by the Canada Company, it is stated:—"The produce per acre of all crops varies much from year to year in Canada, owing to the late and early frosts. It is, however, generally considered that the following is a fair average of 10 years in all tolerably cultivated farms:—Wheat, 25 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; rye, 30 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels per acre. Swedish turnips, mangel wurzel, and other roots of a similar kind, are not generally sufficiently cultivated to enable an average yield to be given; but it may very safely be said that, with similar care, culture, and attention, the produce will not be less per acre than in England. Flax and hemp are now coming rapidly into notice as an additional resource to the agriculturist—the quality of both articles is excellent, and the quantity obtained affords a profitable return—the climate and soil being well adapted for their growth. Tobacco has also been raised in considerable quantities, particularly in the western extremities of the province. 'The most important points in which the climate of Western Canada differs from that of the United States,' writes Henry Youle Hinde, Esq., of Toronto, may be briefly enumerated thus:—'1st, in mildness, as exhibited by comparatively high winter and low summer temperatures, and in the absence of great extremes of heat; 2nd, in adaptation to the growth of certain cereals and forage crops;

3rd, in the uniformity of the distribution of the grain over the agricultural months; 4th, in the humidity of the atmosphere, which, although considerably less than that of a truly maritime climate, is greater than that of localities situated at a distance from the lakes; 5th, in comparative immunity from spring frosts and summer droughts; 6th, in a very favourable distribution of clear and cloudy days, for the purpose of agriculture, and in the distribution of rain over many days; 7th, in its salubrity. The points in which the climate of Western Canada differs favourably from that of Great Britain and Ireland are—1st, high summer mean of temperature; 2nd, comparative dryness; 3rd, serenity of the sky. In a country of such vast extent as Upper Canada, the climate varies materially. Throughout the agricultural or settled part of it along the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and which extends from 50 to 100 miles in depth, the winter may be said to commence early in December. Snow usually falls in sufficient quantities in the Eastern section of this range to afford good sleighing about the middle of that month, and to continue, with trifling exceptions, until the middle of March. In the Western section, although we have occasionally heavy falls of snow, we are subject to frequent thaws, and sleighing cannot be depended upon except in the interior at a distance from the lakes. On the cleared lands the snow generally disappears about the middle of March, and the sowing of seed for the spring crops begins early in April and ends about the 10th of May. Ripe wild strawberries in abundance may be had by the last of June, and green peas and new potatoes are brought into market about the same time. In the Southern parts the harvest commences about the last of July, and becomes general about the first week in August. The fall sowing of wheat and rye begins and should end in the month of September, as grain sown at a later period seldom does well. The weather during the fall months is generally remarkably pleasant, except in November, during a part of which the climate resembles that of England during the same period."—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1538. THE FREE STATES OF AMERICA exceed, by one only, the number of the Southern States, in which slavery exists; but New York alone equals in population eleven of the slave states, and New York and Pennsylvania together outvote the whole of the south. Fourteen free states remain, and several of them have already declared themselves in favour of the republican candidate, Fremont. There is space enough between the boundary of Kansas and the Pacific for five or six new states, which will hereafter hold the balance of power in the senate. If, therefore, slavery take root in Kansas, no free state will henceforth be permitted to exist in the whole of the western regions; whilst, on the other hand, the triumph of the free settlers will effectually prevent the spread of slavery beyond the Missouri.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1539. CHIEF RENT, quit rent, and head rent are different names for the rent paid by the freeholder—denominated quit rents, because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services. Rack rent is a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

1540. PUBLIC WORKS IN FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announced, some time since, that during the last five years the constructions in the capital were estimated at 712,000,000f.; and that for 1856 alone, the amount was 250,000,000f., while in 1850 it reached only 22,000,000f. The increase in Paris of the working classes for the last five years is said to be very great. In many cases these costly undertakings have been without profit. Many of the houses that have been demolished to make room for new buildings might have served for years, and several which have been constructed, at an immense outlay, have remained untenanted.—*Era*, 1856.

1541. SERVANTS — ABSENCE—MILITIAMEN—TRAINING AND EXERCISE.—In consequence of many servants in husbandry enrolled in the militia, being required during their period of service to assemble at the county town for militia exercises, complaints often arise that their masters refuse to fulfil their contracts on their return from training, although in some instances their masters were aware at the time of the hiring that such absence would be necessary. Your attention is drawn to the 61st section of 42 Geo. 3, c. 90; and 52 Geo. 3, c. 38, ss. 62, 65, and your opinion is requested as to whether the refusal of the master to re-

ceive them again into his service, places such class of servants in a similar position to servants whose masters have discharged them without reasonable cause, and who are thus liable to the whole of the year's wages when the year has expired; or whether in such cases the magistrates, under the 62nd section of 52 Geo. 3, c. 38, having power to adjudicate and apportion the wages for such period as the servant has served of his yearly hiring to the period of his absence for the militia exercise, even though the period of yearly hiring has not expired? In 16 *J. P.* 766, it is said that in such cases the masters can be compelled to take the servants back into their service. Under what section should the magistrates proceed to enforce the same?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1542. *Answer.*—The master's refusal to receive such parties again into his service, as we consider, places them in the same position as servants whose masters have discharged them without reasonable cause. There is a good deal of complexity about the militia acts, and some little difficulty arises in consequence of it, in ascertaining the particular section and statute under which magistrates should proceed. The 15 and 16 Vict. c. 50, s. 32, however, seems to point out the provisions of the 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, s. 61, as applicable to the present case, the 52 Geo. 3, c. 38, ss. 62, 65, although of a similar character, not being an act which amends the 42 Geo 3, c. 90, in this respect, and, consequently, not being within the meaning of the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50, s. 32, as was assumed at 16 *J. P.* 766. Under the 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, s. 61, however, the magistrates appear to have power to give the servants wages up to the time of his absence and before the expiration of the yearly hiring, provided the delay in returning to his service after training and exercise such as warrants the master in refusing to receive him back again, or even without such delay, if both parties choose to treat the service as ended. The position of the parties, therefore, seems to be this: if the servant returns within a reasonable time after training, the master is bound to receive him, subject to the right of deducting from the sum from his wages as is proportionate to the duration of his absence. If the master refuse to receive him, the servant may either treat the service as continuing, and wait for his wages until the end of the year; or may treat the service as ended by mutual consent, and at once recover so much wages as is proportioned to the time he served before he went out to training.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1543. PROTECTION FROM FRAUD.—Labourers may best protect their savings from fraud by each paying in a sum monthly to a savings' bank. Each depositor would keep his own portion instead of naming on a holder for the rest. When each had saved a sufficient capital to rent a farm in common, it would be time to arrange the terms of partnership, the mode in which a partner should retire and withdraw his capital, the manner in which the accounts of receipts and expenses should be kept, how the necessity of each outgoing should be determined. We fear there is more difficulty in working out the idea than our correspondent has any conception of. There are joint accounts at savings' banks. Ten men paying 1*s.* a-week to one man may depute him to pay the amount into a savings' bank in the name of two persons. Once safely in it cannot be withdrawn without the joint application and receipt of the two. In this case, as the money belongs to several persons, the bank must be informed of the beneficial purpose to be carried out, and that it is a trust account. Any concealment on this point might lead to a forfeiture, as the depositor would be required to state that the money was his own, or was a trust account, and a false statement would incur the forfeiture.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1544. COLOURS AS INDICATIVE OF BREED.—Some persons are inclined to give the preference to the darker colours, from the fact, that among animals generally, the lighter the skin the weaker the energy. Lord Bacon seems to have entertained the same idea, when he asserted white to be the colour of defect. In some respects, white may be regarded as denoting debility. Renewed skin generally produces white hair, and greys become gradually lighter as they advance in years. The most esteemed, as well as the most common, colours are the bay, grey, brown, black, and chestnut. Some breeds maintain a peculiar and uniform tint. The Flanders horse is usually black.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1545. Russian Census.—The results of the last census in Russia taken by order of the Emperor, on his accession to the throne, were these:—The total number of the population amounts to 63,000,000, the principal elements of which give results unknown to the rest of Europe. The clergy of the Russian church stand for the enormous number of 510,000; that of the tolerated creeds, 35,000; the hereditary nobility, 155,000; the petty bourgeoisie, including discharged soldiers, 425,000; foreigners residing temporarily, 40,000; different bodies of Cossacks colonised on the Oural, the Don, the Wolga, the Black Sea, the Baikal, the Baschkirs, and the irregular Kalmucks, 2,000,000; the population of the towns, the middle and lower classes, 5,000,000; the population of the country party, 45,000,000; the wandering tribes, 500,000; the inhabitants of the trans-Caucasian possessions, 1,400,000, the kingdom of Poland, 4,200,000; the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,400,000; and the Russian colonies in America, 71,000. At the accession of the Emperor Nicholas the census then taken only gave a population of 51,000,000. This large increase in the space of thirty years may, however, be readily understood, when it is considered that the Russian territory has now an extent of 22,000,000 of square kilometres (a kilometre is ⅝ths of a mile), and a length of coast of 27,000 kilometres. If the population continues to increase in the same proportion, it will, by 1900, amount to 100,000,000. The Russian empire, according to the same document, contains 112 different peoples, divided into twelve principal races, the most numerous of which is the Sclavonian, including the Russians (properly so called), the Poles, the Cossacks, and the Servian colonies of the Dnieper. These populations inhabit the finest and the most important provinces of the empire.—*Era*, 1856.

1546. Landlord and Tenant—Distress for Rent—Costs.—A bailiff makes a distress for rent; he takes a man with him, but as soon as the bailiff has made the distress, both he and his man leave the house, without removing any of the goods. The tenant afterwards pays the rent, and the bailiff charges him 5s. 6d. costs, 3s. for the levy, and 2s. 6d. for possession. I wish to ask, First. Whether, if the bailiff had gone to the house alone and made the distress, and then left immediately, he could have charged the 2s. 6d. for possession, in addition to the 3s. for the levy. Secondly. Whether, under the same circumstances, if he took a man with him, the charge of 2s. 6d. for possession could be made, seeing that nothing more was done, and that no possession was kept after the levy was made? The 57 Geo. 3, c. 93, enacts, that nothing shall be charged for but what is actually done, and the 2s. 6d. is for keeping possession for a day; but in the case stated (which is one of very frequent occurrence) the bailiff, or the bailiff and his man together, merely enter the house and make the distress, and then leave the house immediately. —A Subscriber. P.S.—See, upon same subject, 2 *L. P.* 813.

1547. *Answer.*—First. If the bailiff had gone alone he could not have charged the 2s. 6d. for the "man in possession," as the statute makes a distinction between such a party and the "person making the distress." The 3s. is for the latter in any case. The 2s. 6d. is for the former only in the event of his actually going into possession. Secondly. The 2s. 6d., as we consider, can only be charged in the event of the man remaining in actual possession of the goods for a whole day, or for such portion of it as may elapse between the making of the distress and the payment of the rent. Here, however, the man abandons possession, so far as he is personally concerned, and leaves the goods in the custody of the law from the time when the distress is made to the period at which the rent is paid. The broker in that case can have no claim to the 2s. 6d. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1548. The setting of spring-guns, man-traps, and other engines calculated to destroy life or to inflict grievous bodily harm on trespassers or other persons coming in contact therewith, was prohibited by an Act passed in 1827, the 7 and 8 George 4, c. 18, and the doing so is thereby created a misdemeanour; but the Act does not extend to any spring-gun, &c., which shall be set in a dwelling-house for the protection thereof from sunset to sunrise.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1549. Accidents in Coal Mines.—A blue-book published on Saturday last contains all you require, with the reports of

the Inspectors of Coal-mines to December, 1855, presented to Parliament previous to the prorogation in July, and then ordered to be printed for the information of the public. In the three counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, during the half-year ending December 31, 1855, 79 accidents are reported, of which 18 were in shafts, 11 from explosions, 27 from falls of stone and coal, and 23 from sundry causes. In South Durham, between December 31, 1855, and March 1, 1856, there were eight fatal accidents in collieries. In the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales district 165 accidents occurred in 1855, against 178 in 1854, and the number of lives lost in 1855 was 199, against 299 in 1851. Twenty-nine of the accidents last year arose from firedamp explosions. In the counties of York, Derby, Notts, Leicester, and Warwick, during the year ended the 30th of June, 1855, the number of accidents was 108, against 133 in 1853-54, 119 in 1852-53, and 140 in the year 1851-52. In the half-year ended 31st of December last the number of deaths was 62, of which 10 were caused by firedamp and suffocation. The report of Mr. T. Wynne, the Inspector of Coal-mines for the Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Salop district, for 1855, exhibits a lamentably heavy list of casualties producing violent deaths, confirming the opinion by him formerly expressed, that "nothing but stringent legislation can stop the current of carelessness and indifference to the loss of life that leads to so many fatal accidents." There were several explosions in the year, causing 38 deaths. The gross total number of accidents in the South Western district during the year 1855 amounted to 181, causing 200 deaths. —*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1550. BULLION.—It is calculated that during the last five years about 1,200,000,000f. in silver left France, while not more than 700,000,000f. have entered it. If this calculation be correct, France has lost, within that period, 500,000,000f. of its silver coinage, and has received double that amount in gold. The result is, great inconvenience in commercial transactions generally, and particularly in the manufacturing districts, where silver is indispensable for the payment of wages to the working classes. In truth, silver can hardly be found anywhere The exportation of that metal is the more rapid, as France exports, comparatively speaking, but a small amount of manufactured produce, and is consequently obliged to pay for foreign merchandise in specie. If the manufacturing products of the country could be sold at a relatively low price to the United States, she could send them, instead of the precious metals, in exchange for the grain of the American farmers, and such crisis as the present would rarely take place, or would be less severely felt.—*Era*, 1856.

1551. NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT—DESTROYING CLOTHES—CHOLERA PATIENTS. In case of death from cholera or infectious disease, in a town where the public health act is not in operation, is there any power vested in the mayor, town council, guardians, their medical officers, persons appointed by guardians as inspectors of nuisances under the nuisances removal and diseases prevention act, constables, or any other persons, to destroy the clothes, beds, bedding, &c., of the deceased, under medical opinion, to prevent the spread of contagion? In case of any such destruction of property, would the parties injured be entitled to compensation? If affected by guardians or their officers, would they have a right to charge the amount to the account of the parish? If by magistrates, or constables acting under their orders, would they be entitled to make it a charge on the borough or any other fund? Or would the parties giving such order be personally liable to make good the loss?—K.

1552. *Answer.*—We know of no authority which any of these parties possess to destroy clothes, &c., of such persons, even under medical advice, or to charge the value of such articles either to the poor-rate, borough, or any other fund. It is not given by the directions of the general board of health, nor in either of the nuisance removal acts. In default of any such provision we apprehend, not only that the injured parties would be entitled to compensation, but that the parties giving the order would be personally liable to make good the loss.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1553. SERVICE.—T. W. asks what notice to quit he is entitled to from his employer, if he was hired by the year and paid by the month, and whether his notice must ter-

minate at a particular time. Clerks are of a class superior to those which obtain the protection of a summary appeal for redress to the magistrates; but still they can obtain redress at a cheap rate in the County Court. The custom of the particular trade is held to over-ride the general principles of the law upon the subject. A grocer or a linendraper in the metropolis may, by the custom of the trade, discharge an assistant without any notice. Here the bargain in the outset is for so much salary per year. An usher, engaged in much the same way, is entitled to a quarter's notice. A chemist's assistant usually stipulates for a quarter's notice. A parliamentary reporter is engaged for the session of Parliament. An editor is sometimes dismissed with a month's notice, but mostly three month's notice from any day. In any trade or calling, in the absence of any stipulation upon the point, the courts hold that the customary notice is understood by master and servant. If a master would require or has required a monthly notice from his clerk, the clerk is entitled to the same from his master. Where a mercantile house has fifty or sixty clerks, the custom of the particular house and not of the trade will prevail. The time of payment, whether weekly, monthly, quarterly, will not of itself determine the amount of notice to be given, nor is the time when the notice must be given or terminate a settled point.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1554. PALMER'S STOCK.—The following is the list of the horses put up by auction, at the sale of Palmer's blood stock, with the prices at which each animal was sold:—Doubt, 11 guineas; Trickstress, 230 guineas; Duchess of Kent, 200 guineas; Goldfinder's dam, 71 guineas; a bay colt, 230 guineas; a bay yearling colt, 225 guineas; sister to Staffordshire Nan, 82 guineas; a brown filly, 590 guineas; the Chicken (now called Vengeance), guineas; Lurley, 120 guineas; Morning Star, 71 guineas.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1555. BY THE NEAPOLITAN CONSTITUTION, inaugurated in 1815, the monarchy was limited, hereditary in the male and female lines, in the Neapolitan branch of the House of Bourbon. To the King was entrusted the supreme legislative power, with the exception of the prerogative of taxation, which he could exercise only with the concurrence of the nation, signified through its representatives assembled in two separate parliaments—that of continental Naples, in the capital, and that of the Island of Sicily, at Palermo. To this power the prerogative of those parliaments was confined, and they had no right to interfere in matters of general government. Independent of the parliaments, there were two Councils of State—the one stationary, to examine and prepare state documents for the cognisance of the King; the other, the Royal Council of State, ambulatory, attending on the King's person, and assisting him with advice. This constitution, however, has been supplanted by the despotism which now threatens to involve Italy in bloodshed, and Europe, perhaps, in a general war. The military force of the Two Sicilies amount to between 60,000 and 70,000 men, of whom 10,000 are generally stationed in Sicily.—*Era*, 1856.

1556. LORD'S-DAY—SUNDAY TRADING—COOK-SHOP—WORK OF NECESSITY.—S. C. was summoned by J. E. P., inspector of police in the borough of D., for selling pastry on Sunday, and the evidence was, that S. C. sold, between twelve and one on Sunday morning, the 5th November, and again the same day between nine and eleven. The answer of S. C. to this was, that he sold mutton pies, and that he considered he was within the exception (29 Car. 2, c. 7), being a keeper of a cook-shop. Is S. C. right in his view, and may cook-shops (admitting S. C. keeps a cook-shop) be open, exposing and selling all Sunday?—C. P.

1557.—*Answer.*—Cook-shops, in our opinion, may be kept open during the whole of Sunday for the sale of mutton pies, as their case is excepted from the operation of the 29 Car. 2, c. 7, s. 1, by the 3rd section of the statute. The latter section, it is true, only mentions the "dressing or selling of *meat*." There can be scarcely any doubt, however, that, even if the word "meat" were held to be confined to flesh which serves for food, in construing the statute so as to answer the purposes of public convenience (see per *Lord Kenyon* in *R.* v. *Younger*, 5 *T. R.* 449; *R.*

v. *Cox*. 2 *Burr*. 785), the courts would hold that the exception extends to anything the cook may sell in his shop of which cooked meat forms an integral part, and, consequently, that the sale of cooked meat covered with a crust, and in the shape of a pie, is within the meaning of that exception, equally with the sale of cooked meat without any crust at all. But if the more extended meaning of food in general be given to the word, then, of course, mutton pies, as well as every other description of food, are within the meaning of the exception. Assuming, however, that the case was not within the exception, the defendant can only be liable to a single penalty of 5*s*. whatever number of sales he may make. (See *Crepps* v. *Durden*, *Coup*. 640.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1558. HARES are game; but persons being the occupiers of enclosed lands may kill the same, or authorise another person so to do (which authority must be registered with the clerk of the peace of the county), without being liable to the tax for a game certificate. Moorhens are not game. By the new Game Act 1 and 2 Wm. 4, c. 32, game is defined to include for the purposes of that Act, hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards; but with the exception above-mentioned as to hares, and a somewhat similar provision as to rabbits, every person killing or taking, or assisting in killing or taking, any game whatever, or any woodcock or snipe (except as to the two latter by means of nets or springs), quail, or land rail, are liable to be surcharged for a game certificate, and to pay double duty.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1559. THE BRITISH YEOMAN has defeated Franc Picard in France, and therefore you lose the bet. It was at Croix de [illegible] in March, 1855. The former won, [illegible]er did not gain a "place."—*Sunday* [illegible] 1856.

1560. THELWALL, Hardy, Horn Tooke, and Joyce were tried and acquitted in 1794. The anniversary of the day has been kept in London till within the last year or two. —*Bell*, 1851.

1561. RAILWAYS—PASSENGERS—DUTY OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—Z. takes a ticket to B., to go by a train, which at C. is to leave for three different directions, viz., R., B, T. Z. gets into the carriages going to R. On arriving at C. the carriages for R., in which Z. is by mistake, are detached and taken to R. At C. the names of the principal stations for R. are called out, and the train leaves. The second division B. is then also detached, and the name B. is then called, but Z. is already gone by the previous train to R., and cannot consequently hear the name B. called out. Your opinion is requested, whether the railway company are bound to see Z. in the proper carriages for B., at the commencement of his journey? Also whether you consider sufficient notice to have been given to Z. at the junction C.?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1562. *Answer*.—The railway company, as we conceive, are bound to see Z. in the proper carriage for B., at the commencement of his journey, provided he requires them so to do. But if he places himself in a carriage without the knowledge of the company's servants, and without inquiry of them as to whether it is or is not his proper carriage, he thereby releases them from the responsibility of seeing that he is properly placed, and from the consequences resulting from his getting into the wrong carriage. As regards the notice at C., we are scarcely in a position to form an opinion as to its sufficiency. But if, as we understand from the statement, the name of R. alone was called out, and that might properly be understood to apply to the carriage in which Z. was then sitting, he ought, as we think, to have known that his carriage was going to R. and not to B, and therefore cannot make the company responsible for his own carelessness in allowing himself to be taken to R. instead of to B.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1563. THE DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS as security for the amount due will entitle you to be paid in full in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the debtor. It would be better that some memorandum in writing should be given showing the nature of the deposit, and charging the property comprised in the deeds with the debt and interest.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1564. THE PRODUCE of the sales made in the Encumbered Estates' Court, down to August 31st of the present year, was £18,299,350 14*s*. 9*d*.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1565. THE DAHLIA was introduced in

1803, we believe. It came from China, as did the camellia, in 1811, and the dwarf magnolia, in 1786.—*Era*, 1856.

1566. RAILWAYS—CARRIERS—RESTRICTED LIABILITY—SERVANTS' CARELESSNESS.—A. sends milk to a large town in cans by a railway. Some time since, the railway company gave notice to A. and others, that they will not be responsible for loss or damage to milk or cans. A. continues to send milk as before. One of A.'s cans containing milk is entirely lost. At another time a can (returning empty), is spoilt by spikes running into it from another truck when stopping, through the spikes not being properly loaded. First. Can the company restrict their liability by the notice? Secondly. Under any circumstances are they not answerable for carelessness of their servants? Thirdly. Are they not common carriers?—X. Y. Z.

1567. *Answer.*—First. The company may restrict their liability in any manner which they may think fit, and the other party agrees to (See *Moville* v. *Great Northern Railway Co.* 21 *L. J. Q. B.* 319; *Shaw* v *York and North Midland Railway Co.* 13 *Q. B.* 347.) Secondly. They will not be responsible even for their servants' carelessness under these circumstances. (See *Carr* v. *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co.* 7 *Exch* 707; *Chippendale* v. *Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway Co.* 15 *Jur.* 1106, *Austin* v. *Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire Railway Co.* 10 *C. B.* 454.) Thirdly. The company are common carriers. (See 8 Vict. c. 20, s. 89.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1568. CARDS.—The adversaries have a right to call for a fresh deal at whist, if the dealer looks at the bottom, or trump card, before the deal is completed.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1569. AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO our British cavalry consisted of 8,219 men, whereof 2,274 were Germans, and about 6,000 English, Scotch, and Irish. The infantry consisted of 26,715 men, whereof 3,880 were Germans, and 22,835 English, Irish, and Scotch. The artillery consisted of 625 Germans, and 5,434 English, Irish, and Scotch. There were also under the British commander 1,135 Hanoverian cavalry, and 9,312 Hanoverian infantry. The total force in action was 46,221. The number not in action 2,554 English, Irish, and Scotch, 3,265 Hanoverians, and 22,000 Brunswickers, Belgians, and Nassau troops. The number of men in action and not in action reached 74,040 men.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1570. THE SURFACE OF THE GLOBE is estimated at 199,000,000 of British square miles, of which almost three-fourths are covered by water.—*Era*, 1856.

1571. BASTARDY—DISPUTED PATERNITY—EVIDENCE.—A difference having arisen between the justices at a petty sessions on the following case, your opinion thereon is requested. Two men, on the same day, and in the presence of each other, had sexual intercourse with an unmarried girl, and one of the men had also sexual intercourse with her the day before. Under these circumstances it is affirmed that the proof of paternity is, so to say, impossible. Your opinion, whether it be so or not, would contribute to the vindication of justice, and the protection of society.—JUSTITIA.

1572. *Answer.*—The justices, as it seems to us, cannot consistently make an order under these circumstances. Dr. Taylor, in his work on "Medical Jurisprudence," p. 542, 4th ed., mentions a case which became the subject of a communication to the *Lancet* (13 March, 1847, 263), where two men had intercourse with a woman, the one, nine months and three days (or 279 days), the other, nine months less five days (or 271 days) before the birth of the child, and on this case he remarks, "It is obvious that the two periods, 271 and 279 days, are comprised within the common range of gestation; hence there would be no medical ground for affiliating the child to one more than the other." If there would be no medical ground to warrant affiliation in that case, there could clearly be none in the present instance, and, therefore, the only course that we can see open to the justices is to dismiss the complaint as not proven against either of the men.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1573. THE ATLANTIC includes an area of 25,000,000 square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one-fifth of this vast expanse, "it would weigh," says Lieutenant Murray, "360,000,000,000 tons; and the salt which, as water, it held in solution in the sea," and which, when the

water was taken up as vapour, was left behind to disturb equilibrium, weighed 16,000,000 more tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean. If all the water discharged by the Mississippi river during the year were taken up in one mighty measure and cast into the ocean as an effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than the fall of rain supposed. And yet so gentle are the operations of nature that movements so vast are unperceived."—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1574. THE DRAFT being the separate property of the lady, and payable to her alone or her order, the husband is liable to be indicted and punished for forging her name thereto; and the amount may be again recovered from the bank on whom the draft was made payable.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1575. THE INCREASE made to the national debt by the war with Russia is stated to be £32,371,495; that is, deducting £3,068,505 of the debt redeemed in 1854. —*Era*, 1856.

1576. SETTLEMENT—PARENTAGE—LIMITATION—NON-EMANCIPATION.—A widow (S. C.), with four illegitimate children, becomes chargeable. Her deceased husband was one C. C, the son of J. C. (an Irishman), and his wife, Elizabeth (an Englishwoman). C. C. having no settlement in his own right, is said to have derived a settlement from his mother, Elizabeth; and this is presumed to be so, as long as he continued to be a member of his mother's family. Can he, after marriage and death, [illegible] down to his widow and children the [illegible]ent derived from his mother, so that the widow and children shall be removable to that parish in which his mother was settled?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1577. *Answer.*—C. C. was entitled to, and retained, any settlement which his mother possessed at the time when he became emancipated. Having once acquired a settlement, he not only retained it whilst he continued a member of his mother's family, but ever afterwards. Moreover, not only could he communicate the same settlement to his wife and children, but they would retain it after his death. The only instance in which a party ceases to enjoy a settlement when it has been once acquired (other than by obtaining a fresh one), is in that of bastards. They enjoy their mother's settlement up to sixteen, and then fall back on their birth settlement. But there is no other instance of a shifting settlement, whether that settlement be communicated by the father or mother.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1578. INCOME TAX.—You may think you have played a clever trick by making a return at your place of business, that you were assessed at your place of abode, but it will probably turn out an awkward affair. Your return will be passed on to the assessor of the district where you live, and when he reports thereon that you have made a false return, the commissioners will either direct you to be sued for the £20 penalty, or that you be assessed on treble the sum you attempted to evade the payment of, and in default of not finding sufficient goods they will arrest your body.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1579. BATHING HORSES.—In this country horses are seldom bathed; but it is the custom in Prussia to attach to the cavalry barracks a capacious basin for swimming the horses in.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1580. GAMING—FOREIGN LOTTERIES—SUBSCRIBER'S LIABILITY.—Does a British subject, resident in England, who takes a ticket or share in a foreign lottery, render himself liable to any and what penalty?—Z.

1581. *Answer.*—A subscriber to a foreign lottery, as we are disposed to think, is liable to a £200 penalty for taking a share therein. By the 6 Geo. 2, c. 35, s. 29 it is enacted, that if any person shall "sell, *procure*, or deliver, any ticket, receipt, chance or number, or division," in any foreign lottery, he shall forfeit £200. The object of that section, as appears by the recital, is pointed against certain "evil-minded persons" who "have undertaken to keep offices for the issuing of tickets or receipts for numbers in foreign lotteries," &c., contrary to the true intent and meaning of the 9 Geo. 1, c. 19. The more immediate object of that statute, therefore, was to punish those who kept offices for issuing

foreign lottery tickets, and for that purpose it was necessary to take powers against those who "procure" such tickets, inasmuch as that was part of the business of an office keeper. The statute, however, makes no distinction in this respect, between those who keep such offices, and those who do not. The enacting part of the section is consequently larger than the preamble, and would seem to include any one who "procures" such tickets, whether he keeps an office or not. It will therefore depend upon the meaning which is given to the word "procure" whether any other than those who obtain such tickets for third parties, are or are not liable to the penalty. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1582. GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES. —There is no official in the Colonies called a Prime Minister, nor is there in England; but there as here, there are persons who in common parlance are so called. In Australia and in Canada, the Legislatures may vote against the measures of the Government, and then the several officers resign, and the Governor invites the leader of the majority to form a new administration, or the Governor dissolves the assembly and a new election takes place by way of appeal from the representatives of the people to the people themselves.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1583. CAPTAIN WILLIAM PEEL rode Proceed when he won the Worcester Steeple Chase in 1848. The race was run in 10 min. 24 sec.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1581. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES — FEMALE OFFICER — FRAUD — CONVICTION — DISTRESS — JUSTICES' JURISDICTION.—In the parish of C. there is established a female friendly society for the relief of females in sickness, and to pay a certain sum on the death of a husband, or themselves, for funeral expenses. The rules are duly enrolled, and the certificate from Mr. Tidd Pratt obtained. The officers of the club are females, some of course married women. One of the officers of the club, being a married woman, received a sum of money from the treasurer, to pay a widow for a funeral as directed by the rules of the society. She never paid the money, but embezzled it, stating it was lost. The widow to whom the money was payable has taken out a summons to be heard before magistrates. Your opinion is requested. Have the magistrates jurisdiction? and, if so, supposing the married woman, the officer of the club, is convicted of having received and afterwards embezzled the money, can the magistrates make an order upon her for repayment, and can they enforce it by a warrant of distress upon the husband's goods, or can they send the married woman to prison in default of payment?—G. L.

1585. *Answer.*—The magistrates have no jurisdiction to proceed in such a case on the widow's complaint, excepting for non-payment of the sum due to her under the rules. If it be intended to proceed against the officer for fraudulently withholding the money, there must be an officer of the society expressly appointed for the purpose of making the complaint. (See *Ex parte Gordon*, 15 *J. P.* 767). In that case, and in the event of conviction, the magistrates may award double the amount withheld, to be paid by the female officer, and in the event of the money not being paid they may commit the woman to prison. They cannot, however, enforce their warrant against the husband's goods, as he is not the person on whom the order is made, nor in any manner liable for its non-performance.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1586. SIR ROBERT PEEL made his famous speech on the subject of the repeal of the Corn Laws, in which he moved the adoption of a sliding-scale, and the ultimate admission of corn at a nominal duty, on the 27th of January, 1846.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1587. ASTLEY'S METHOD was to give each horse his preparatory lessons alone, and when there was no noise nor anything to divert his attention from his instructor. If the horse was interrupted during the lesson, or his attention in any way withdrawn, he was dismissed for that day. When perfect in certain lessons by himself, he was associated with other horses whose education was farther advanced. And it was the practice of that great master to reward his horses with slices of carrot or apple when they performed well. Mons. A. Franconi in a similar manner rewards his horses.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1588. VESTRIES—CHAIRMAN'S POWERS —TAKING OFF HAT.—Can the chairman (whether the clergyman or a layman) of a vestry meeting, not holden in the vestry,

there being none, but in the school-room, require, or rather make, an ill-mannered rate-payer take off his hat during the business of the meeting; and if so, what is the proper course to adopt? I have been unable to find anything exactly to the point, though I have heard of a case in which a fine was inflicted on a person who persisted in wearing his hat after being remonstrated with on the score of decorum and general respect to the business the meeting had in hand.—A FREQUENT READER.

1589. *Answer.*—We know of no authority which the chairman of the vestry possesses to compel any one present to take off his hat. The chairman has power to regulate the whole of the proceedings at the vestry, so as to insure the inhabitants an opportunity of voting on any question which may be brought before the meeting. (See *R.* v. *D'Oyley*, 12 *A.* & *E.* 139) But he has none, as we conceive, to regulate the demeanour of those present, further than may be necessary for maintaining order in the conduct of the business in hand. For that purpose, whether a man has his hat on or off appears to us to be immaterial, though he may no doubt be guilty of a breach of manners in so conducting himself.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1590. IF THE WIDOW have possessed herself of her husband's effects, or have administered to his estate, she may be at once sued for the recovery of the debt due from the deceased, in the County Court if the debt do not exceed £50, and in one of the Superior Courts if above that sum.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1591. VESUVIUS is about 3,600 feet high, and Etna about 11,000 feet; but Cotopaxi, in South America, is 18,868 feet; and in 1798 the flames rose 3,000 feet above the mountain.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1592. BASTARDY — ARREARS — WARRANT—MOTHER'S NEGLECT.—In the year 1851, at a petty session held in the county of D., A. obtained an order of affiliation on B. The order was duly served upon B., and various payments have been made under the order. In the year 1852 or 1853, B. entered as a man in one of Her Majesty's ships, and has been on foreign stations for some considerable time. A large amount of arrears is now due. A. has been living out of the county of D., and a great many miles from the petty session, where the order was obtained, consequently she has not regularly taken out warrants against B. under the 3rd section of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101. Your opinion is, therefore, requested. First. Is a magistrate justified in issuing a warrant against B. (he having returned to this country), for the full amount of arrears due, having regard to the circumstances above stated? If not, could he issue any number of warrants, each to contain thirteen weeks' arrears only, in one day, but to allow an interval of, say an hour to elapse, between the signing of each warrant? Secondly, A having gone to reside out of the county of D., can a magistrate of the county in which he resides, on production of the original order, grant her warrants for any arrears that may become due?—CLERK TO A SUBSCRIBER.

1593. *Answer.* — First. The magistrate clearly cannot issue a warrant for more than thirteen weeks' maintenance. The mother has allowed the weekly payment to be in arrear for more than thirteen successive weeks without application to a justice, and therefore not only can the justice issue no warrant of distress for more than thirteen weeks' payment, but that shall be "in discharge of the whole arrears or debt," and "the man shall not be called upon to pay more than that amount in discharge of the whole debt." Secondly. "Any" justice may grant the warrant, whether he acts for the county in which the order was made or not. A magistrate for the county in which A. now resides may therefore grant it without objection.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1594. NO PENALTY has been incurred by reason of the bill being drawn on a wrong stamp; but it is valueless. If the acceptor refuse to give another, he should be sued in an action for the amount of the debt or other original consideration on which the bill already given was founded.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1595. A HORSE CALLED NINETY-THREE won the St. Ledger in 1793. He belonged to a Mr. Clifton, was got by Florizel, ridden by Pierse, and beat seven others. Florizel was also the sire of Tartar (Lord A. Hamilton's), who won the Ledger the preceding year.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1596. GAME—TRESPASS—RECOVERY OF DEAD OR WOUNDED GAME.—A certificated

sportsman shoots at a partridge on his own land, which falls apparently dead on B.'s land, adjoining. Can he be convicted under the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 32, s. 30, as a trespasser, for entering B.'s land and bagging the bird, which was only winged, and secured after long pursuit? Had the bird been really found dead, or only struggling in the last agony of life, would it make any and what difference?—W. A.

1597. *Answer.*—B., as we considor, may be convicted as a trespasser under the statute, if the game were alive; but probably not if it were dead, as the statute merely speaks of "game," which, in the absence of any explanation, means live game. (See *R.* v. *Holloway* 1 *C. & P.* 128.) So far as the property in the game is concerned, it is B.'s, on account of his having started it on his own ground and followed it without delay. (See *Keble* v. *Hickringle*, 11 *Mod.* 75; 2 *Bla. Com.* 419) But although it be his property, he cannot follow it on to another man's land without being guilty of trespass, for which an action would lie (see 2 *Bac. Ab.* 613; 2 *Bla. Com.* 417; *Deane* v. *Clayton*, 7 *Taunt.* 489; *Baker* v. *Berkeley*, 3 *C. & P.* 32), and must, consequently, be liable to conviction under the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 32, s. 30, in the case of his following live game, but not, as we think, in that of his searching for dead game.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1598. ADVERTISING that you will sell the property left with you to defray your claim will not make that course legal. If what you sell for a guinea cannot be replaced for double that sum when the owner appears, we fear you will be liable to pay the difference.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1599. WHEN CLARION won the Cæsarewitch in 1840 he carried 8st. 11lb. which was 11lb. above the original impost allotted to him.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1600. NOTICES—SIGNING—PRINTING.—Can you refer me to any decision or statute declaring that in cases where notice is required to be given in writing it may be given entirely printed, or partly printed and partly written?—H. P. A.

1601. *Answer.*—There is no statute of the kind. It has, however, been decided that a printed name is a sufficient signing of a memorandum in writing required by the 17th section of the statute of frauds to be "signed" by the party to be charged therewith, if it is recognised by or brought home to the knowledge of the party so charged. (See *Saunderson* v. *Jackson* 2 *B. & P.* 238; *Schneider* v. *Norris*, 2 *M. & S.* 288) The same principle, as we apprehend, would apply to a notice required to be given in writing, and would give it validity, although it may be entirely printed, or partly written.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1602. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY has long ceased to buy and sell tea. They appoint no agents to sell tea upon commission. *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1603. "BASIL" AND "DE MONTFORD" are the only tragedies of Miss Joanna Baillie produced on the London stage, but "The Family Legend" was brought out with some success at the Edinburgh Theatre. —*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1604. APPRENTICES—CANCELLING INDENTURE.—A. was, three years since, bound apprentice to B., and has three years more to serve; but A. now wishes to have his discharge, which B. is willing to grant. Will you kindly inform me the safest and most economical mode of putting an end to the indenture of apprenticeship? Would it be simply to cut off the names and seals of the parties in the indenture, and endorse a memorandum thereon that all parties consent to it, and let it be signed by them?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1605. *Answer.*—This will clearly be sufficient. (See 1 *Step. Com.* p. 478, 3rd ed.; *Arch. Sum. of Laws of England*, p. 78.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1606. MORE THAN HALF the persons who visit Kew gardens in a year go there on the Sunday.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1607. THE QUANTITY OF HOPS charged with duty in 1854 was 9,877,126 lbs; and in 1855, 83,221,004 lbs.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1608. BASTARDY — ORDER — PERSONAL SERVICE.—Is it necessary, under the 7 and 8 Vict. c. 101, ss. 2, 3, that the order on the putative father of a bastard child should be served personally; or would leaving it at the last known place of abode (where the putative father has absconded) be sufficient? Will the latter course be legal proof that the father "has had due notice of the order" to justify the issue of a warrant for disobedience?—CHAOS.

1609. *Answer.*—The order must be served personally on the putative father, or, at any rate, must be satisfactorily shown to have reached his hands, before it can be enforced. The fact, however, of his having been present personally, or by attorney, when the order was made, as we think, is sufficient proof of his having "had due notice of the order" to support the mother's information, and perhaps the issue of a warrant upon it, although the warrant itself could not be executed until personal service of the order had been effected on the defendant. He could have given notice of appeal at the time of the adjudication (see *R.* v. *JJ. Huntingdonshire. J. P.* 223), and must consequently be treated as having had "due notice of the order," or he could not be in a position to appeal against it.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1610. MARSHAL NEY was tried for high treason by the French House of Peers, and sentenced to be shot. Their authority was sufficient without the sanction of the allies then in possession of Paris. It is not alledged that the Duke of Wellington signed any sanction or approval of the decision of the Chamber of Peers, but that if he had interposed he might have saved Ney's life. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1611. THE REVENUE of the Two Sicilies is somewhere about 3,000,000.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1612. SERVANTS — ATTACHMENT OF WAGES — DETENTION BY MASTER — EXPENSE AND LOSS OF TIME.—5 and 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 59, directs that the master of any person who shall have had relief granted him upon loan, shall be summoned, together with such person "to show cause why any wages due, or which may from time to time become due, should not be paid, &c., and further, that having heard the case, the justices shall direct the master, or employer for the time being, from whom any wages will be due, or from time to time become due," &c. Is it the duty of a master or employer on whom such a summons is served to retain, until the hearing of the case, any wages that may be in his hands at the time of the service of the summons? Is the master, when thus summoned, entitled to payment for his expenses and loss of time in attending the petty sessions?—J. H.

1613. *Answer.*—The master, as we think, will be fully justified in retaining any wages that may be in his hands at the time of the service of the summons, and keeping them until the summons is finally disposed of. In fact, he must do so in self-defence, as the justices may order him to pay over the whole amount to the overseers, and he, of course, would have to make good the deficiency out of his own pocket, if he had paid any part of it to the poor person to whom it was owing. But he is not entitled to anything for expenses and loss of time, as the statute makes no provision on the subject, and the justices' ordinary powers in that respect are confined to payment to witnesses.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1614. THE BANK allows stock to be purchased jointly in four names, and it permits one of the four to receive the dividends from year to year, unless some objection is raised by one of the other parties, and then payments is refused except upon the joint application and receipt of the four persons.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1615 VESTA had fourteen foals, all greys. —*Sunday Times*, 1856

1616. AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS—INDECENCY—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION—By 16 Vict. c. 30, justices are empowered in certain cases to convict of aggravated assault, when the same cannot, in their opinion, be sufficient punishment under the provision of 9 Geo. 4, c. 31. Cases of assault frequently occur, where little or no excessive personal violence has been committed, but are still accompanied by circumstances of a revolting character, calling for a severer measure of punishment than is provided by 9 Geo. 4, c. 31, and yet not sufficiently grave to commit for trial. For instance, where an elderly man commits an indecent assault upon a young girl, throwing her down, raising her clothes, lying upon her, and applying his naked person to hers, without anything to indicate an intention of further violence. Your opinion whether such a case can be considered an assault of an aggravated nature, within the statute 16 Vict. c. 30, will oblige.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1617. *Answer.*—We see no reason why this should not be treated as an aggravated assault within the meaning of the 16 Vict. c. 30. The "aggravated nature" there intended, as we conceive, is not limited to

assaults aggravated by the amount of violence used, but extends to all assaults accompanied by circumstances of any kind, which induced the justices to think that defendent ought to be punished more severely than is contemplated by the 9 Geo. 4, c. 31, s. 27.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1618. A BOROUGH, according to the latest definition, that of the Reform Bill, is a district privileged to return one or two burgesses to Parliament, irrespective of whether it has a Corporation or not. Formerly it was a place having large powers of self-government. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1619. CONDER was executed, for the murder of Maria Martin, in August, 1828, at Bury St. Edmunds. — *Sunday Times*, 1856.

1620. ALEHOUSES — LICENSE — MARRIAGE—TRANSFER.—A. B., single woman, obtained an alehouse license at the annual meeting in August last. She has since married. Is it necessary that the license should be transferred into her husband's name?—A. B. C.

1621. *Answer.*—The license should be transferred to the husband, or he may perhaps be made liable to the penalty for selling beer without a license. The wife would be his agent, but whether a license to her in her maiden name would inure to his benefit, and operate as a protection to him, is too doubtful a point to make it worth risking the consequences in a case where the liability can be so easily prevented.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1622. THE ONLY MODE of securing the stock is for some of the parties beneficially interested therein to place a distringas on the same, which will prevent the executors dealing with it without notice. The stock can only be dealt with by the executors.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1623. WHEN HOUNDS ARE RUNNING in covert, if the fox is seen *in* a ride, and not *over* it, no attempt should be made to interfere with the hounds, as they must hunt very carefully, to avoid overrunning the scent.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1624. INCOME-TAX—BLACK-LEG—BETTING AT RACES.—A. B. is what is commonly called a black-leg. His only occupation, which is also his only source of income, is betting at races. He keeps an account of the exact amount of his winnings and losings. Is the income thus derived chargeable with the income-tax, and if so, how is it to be ascertained? Is A. B. to be considered as a trader?—A. COMMISSIONER.

1625. *Answer.*—We apprehend that A. B. must be considered as a trader, and that he either carries on an adventure or concern in the nature of trade within the meaning of the first case of Sched. D., or, at any rate, that he comes within the sixth case. Assuming, therefore, that he can make no such statement as is required with respect to the first case, he can, at any rate, make such a statement as will satisfy the sixth, and from which his income may be approximately determined.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1626. SOUTHAMPTON is a town and county in the county of Southampton, sometimes called Hampshire.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1627. PICCOLOMINI is pronounced as if spelt Pic-co-lom-me ne.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1628. TAXES (ASSESSED)—SERVANTS—OCCASIONAL GARDENER.—Your opinion will oblige, whether, under schedule C. of the assessed tax act, a person who employs a man occasionally, say, one, two, three, or four days a week, but not constantly in his garden, is liable to pay for such man as a gardener under the 1st, 2nd, and 4th rules of the schedule, the employer being chargeable to the duty on a servant, &c.?—W. H.

1629. *Answer.*—The employer's liability, as we think, will depend on the fact of whether or not, at least the greater part of the man's time is employed in the garden, and the garden is one which requires the greater part of the labour of one person. If those facts be found affirmatively, the employer will be liable; if negatively, he will be exempt.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1630. THE ORIGIN of the practice of kissing under the mistletoe is involved in considerable obscurity. It is probably a remnant of the old Druidical observances.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1631. CAPTAIN LAMB'S VIVIAN was a rat-tailed horse. He was one of the best steeple-chasers of his day, and usually ridden by Captain Beecher.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

1632. LANDLORD AND TENANT—NOTICE TO QUIT—SERVICE.—P. served R. with a notice to quit the 29th of September, 1854,

at four o'clock in the afternoon Is that a legal notice so as to make it leave the 25th day of March following?—J H.

1633. *Answer*—The notice is perfectly legal both with regard to length and the time of service. In *Doe v. Keighley*, 7 *T R* 63, a notice served at Michaelmas requiring the tenant to quit on the following Lady-day was held good, and as the law takes no notice of the fraction of a day (see *Lester v Garland*, 15 *Ves* 248, *Hardy v Ryle*, 9 *B & C* 603), the fact of its having been served so late as four o'clock in the afternoon will be of no consequence The other case is not within our limits—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1634 DANIEL FITZGERALD was shot by Samuel Quennell at Newington on Thursday, the 27th of November, 1845—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1635. SWIFT and Pope died in the same year, 1744.—*Sunday Times*, 1856

1636. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—POTATOES—SALE BY MEASURE OR WEIGHT—A question has arisen amongst the inhabitants of the market town of A, whether persons can legally sell potatoes by measure, it being considered desirable for the protection of the poorer classes of purchasers, that they should be sold by weight On reference to the acts of parliament relative to weights and measures (5 Geo 4 c 74, and the 5 & 6 Will 4 c 63) it appears that there are no means of enforcing the sale by weight Section 7 of the former act enacts that the standard measure of capacity for coals, potatoes, &c., and all other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure shall be the bushel (the size and shape of which are prescribed in the 6th section) By section 9, coals, potatoes, and things commonly sold by heaped measure, may be sold by weight or [illegible] measure, but other articles by weight [illegible] measure. By section 7 of the [illegible] heaped measure is abolished By [illegible] articles theretofore sold by heaped [illegible] and from their size and shape in [illegible] of being stricken, and from their [illegible] not conveniently sold by weight, [illegible] henceforth be sold by a bushel measure [illegible] shape prescribed by the former act), [illegible] all parts as nearly to the level of [illegible] as the size and shape of the articles sold will admit provided that nothing therein contained shall prevent the sale by weight of any article heretofore sold by heaped measure As the 9th section extends only to coals and the 8th section expressly enacts that nothing shall prevent the sale by weight of any article heretofore sold by measure' it appears clearly that the sale by measure of potatoes and other articles formerly sold by heaped measure is not forbidden by the act and that they may either be sold by measure or weight Your opinion on this point will oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER

1637 *Answer*—There is nothing in either of the weights and measures acts which as we conceive prevents the sale of potatoes by measure provided it be not the 'heaped measure' The 8th section of 5 Geo 4 c 74 prescribed the mode in which the bushel should be heaped in the sale of goods commonly sold by 'heaped measure' and the 9th section defined the description of goods including potatoes among other things Subsequently, however it was found that which might be sold by heaped measure the heaped measure' was liable to considerable variation, and the 7th section of 5 & 6 Will 4, c 63, accordingly repealed the provisions in the former act with regard to such measures and declared that sales by them should be null and void and the vendor liable to a 10s penalty for every such sale The 8th section then provided a substitute for the 'heaped measure, and which from their size and shape were incapable of being stricken, might be sold by a bushel measure, filled in the manner there described, with a proviso that this was not to prevent their being sold by weight if the parties thought fit Amongst these articles were potatoes and it therefore follows that they may either be sold by weight or by the bushel measure, or some multiple or aliquot part of that measure, filled in the manner directed by the statute—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1638 THE MASTER is not justified in opening his apprentice's letters, or parcels coming directed to him, and the youth's friends should interfere in the matter—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

1639 ENGLAND acknowledged the independence of the North American States in November, 1782, the same year as that in

which the Czar is felt under the dominion of Russia.—*Sunday Times* 1856.

1640 APPRENTICES—INDENTURE—DUPLICATE—STAMP.—A takes B, the son of a widow as his apprentice. A prepares an indenture himself, which is executed by him, the apprentice, and the mother who gives for the stamp. A retains the indenture. He also prepares a duplicate of the indenture which is also executed and attested in the same manner as the original. This duplicate is not on any stamp. It is in the possession of the mother of the apprentice. The premium is more than £50. Ought not the duplicate to have been on a stamp, and is not the master liable to a penalty? And if so, to what amount, for putting it on parchment without a stamp? Is any other party liable besides the master? The mother paid the whole of the stamp on the indenture.—D. J. L.

1641 *Anne.*—The duplicate requires a 35s. stamp (Sec. 53 Geo. 3, c. 184, Sched. part 1, title "Apprenticeship," Note). The master is liable to a £20 penalty, for not stamping it in time, by the 37 Geo. 3, c. 90, s. 9.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1642 ASIATIC TURKEY is what was formerly called Asia Minor.—*Sunday Times* 1856.

1643 SERVANTS—MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—MASTER'S LIABILITY.—In your answer at 18 *J. P.* 702, you state that 'as a rule a master is not bound to provide his servant with medical attendance and medicine during sickness.' May I beg the favour of your informing me whether this opinion is of universal application, affecting servants hired by the year (as is usual in farm service) as well as domestic servants? Would not a servant thus hired by the year, if he fell sick, or met with an accident, and was disabled while employed on his master's work, be entitled in law to medical attendance at the expense of his master? Or could the master put him away, or abate his wages during the time that he was ill?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1644. *Answer.*—The rule, as we apprehend, is of general application, and is not confined to domestic servants. This will be seen from *R.* v. *Smith*, 8 *C. & P.* 153, where *Patterson J.*, in summing up, told the jury 'that by the general law, a master was not bound to provide medical advice for a servant' though the case was different with respect to an apprentice. The position of a servant hired by the year, therefore, appears to be thus, that if he falls sick, or meets with an accident, or is disabled in the manner suggested, the master can neither send him away nor abate his ... *Dalt* c. 58, p. 141. *Chandler* v. ... *H. Bl.* 608; *R.* v. *Sudbrooke, 4 East*, 356); but that although he cannot be sent away on that account, he must nevertheless provide medical attendance and medicines for himself.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1645 LANDLORD AND TENANT—AGREEMENT TO PAY RATES AND TAXES—DEDUCTIONS FROM RENT.—The following memorandum was made in consequence of J. H. (the landlady) thereon mentioned refusing to sign any lease or agreement:—"Memorandum.—That I have this 15th day of May, 1851, taken of Mrs. J. H. the estate of R. F., except the houses and buildings, and two gardens, for the sum of £4 5s., until Michaelmas next, and at £17 per year from and after that time. I am to pay the rates and taxes. Witness my hand this the day and year first above written.—R. D. G. May 5th, 1854." "I hereby certify that I read over the above memorandum to Mrs. J. H., and that upon my doing so she admitted the same to be correct.—W. E." Please to inform me whether I am entitled, on paying my rent, to deduct the tithe rentcharge, the head or chief rent, and the land-tax, or what deductions I am entitled to make?—R. D. G.

1646 *Answer.*—Tithe rentcharge by the 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 71, s. 80, is to be deducted from the tenant's rent, and the head or chief rent is also a lawful deduction, if it have been paid by the tenant. (See *Carter* v. *Carter*, 5 *Bing.* 406; *Sapsford* v. *Fletcher*, 4 *T. R.* 511.) As these are, neither "rates" nor "taxes," they may be deducted from the rent, notwithstanding the tenant's agreement to pay rates and taxes. The property tax, too, may be deducted. (See 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, sched. A., No. 4, Rule 9, ss. 73, 103.) It has, however, been decided that under an agreement "to pay all taxes," the tenant is bound to pay the land-tax, though not specifically mentioned. (See *Ashfield* v. *White*, *E. & B.* 246.) The land tax, therefore, cannot be deducted in the present instance.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1647. HAWKERS—ENTRY ON PREMISES—OFFER TO SELL—Has A, a licensed hawker, a right to go to my house, walk in, and offer to my servants for sale shawls, dresses &c.? And on my speaking to him order him I am told they will and have a right either at my back or front door, although I have written up, "no admittance on the premises unless on business to the house" I am told the only redress I have is to order my man servant to quietly take them off

1648 *Answer*—A licensed hawker has no more right on other people's premises than any other person, and if he persists in remaining there after notice to leave he may be turned off the premises by force if necessary Perhaps too, he might be liable to an action if he persisted in entering after notice to desist But there is no summary mode of proceeding against him—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854

1649 FIREWORKS—EXPOSING FOR SALE—By the 9 & 10 Will 3 c 7 s 2 it is enacted that if any person shall make give sell, or offer to sale any squibs, rockets &c he shall, on conviction forfeit £5 Will you be good enough to give me your opinion as to whether parties exposing fire works in their shop windows will come within that part of the clause 'offer to sale, and if not, what course can be taken against them?—A NEW SUBSCRIBER

1650 *Answer*—There is no necessity for speculation on this subject, as the act provides for it in express terms The words are, if any person shall make &c, or shall sell, give or utter or offer, *or expose to sale* any squibs, &c he shall forfeit £5 The act, therefore, applies not only to an 'offer' to sell, but to an 'exposure' for sale, as well—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851

1651 COUNTY COURTS—DECEIT—SALE OF GOODS—If a grocer supplies me with tea which he calls of the best quality, but, which proves to be composed of many other leaves than tea leaves, of less value and perhaps deleterious, have I any remedy against him? and if I offer to pay him only the fair value, can he compel me to pay the price as for the "best teas" at per pound?—Q

Answer—If the tea is bought and paid for, and the facts such as would satisfy a jury that the seller was aware of its being different to what he described it, the purchaser may maintain an action on the case in the nature of deceit against him (See *Bul N P* 31, 10 *Co* 56) If however, the tea is bought at an agreed price and retained after knowledge by the purchaser of its being of an inferior quality to what he had agreed for, he will not be justified in merely offering its real value but must pay the whole amount agreed for He should have sent it back as soon as he perceived its inferiority—*Justice of the Peace* 1854

1653 GAME—TRESPASS—DEAD GAME—A is summoned to answer an information laid under the 30th section of 1 & 2 Will 4 c. 32, "for committing a trespass by entering in the day time a certain close of land, in search of game there The evidence is, that A on the day in question was seen to enter the close of land (a plantation) and take up and remove a dead hare and rabbit It also appeared that A previously knew that the hare and rabbit were in the planting as he was directed to the place where they were lying secreted from view It also appeared that in the day previous the cover had been shot and that A had been engaged in driving the cover during the shooting Under these circumstances, can A be convicted under the above section as a trespasser on the land in search of game?—A & S

1654 *Answer*—We doubt whether A can be convicted under these circumstances, inasmuch as the game intended by the 1 & 2 Will. 4 c 32, s 30, is live and not dead game, just as in *R* v *Holloway* 1 *C & P* 128 *Bullock*, B, held that the word "turkies" in an indictment for larceny meant live turkies and that it was a fatal variance if the evidence showed that they were dead Here the evidence shows that A. never went in search of live game at all, but knew from the first that the hare and rabbit were dead when he entered the land to get them He ought, therefore as we think, to be acquitted—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854

1655 SURETY FOR THE GOOD BEHAVIOUR—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE—Some years ago a misunderstanding took place between A and B, relative to the price of some work done by A for B, which was never adjusted Whenever A sees B in the town in which he resides, or in any other place,

he always calls after him, and abuses him much to the annoyance of B, who is a professional man A day or two ago A called after B and told him he had robbed him, and made use of very irritating language to B A never uses any threat in his language If B is walking with his wife or daughters A accosts him in the same way Has B any and what, redress against A besides an action at law?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER

1656 *Answer*—B's only redress is by action Hawkins says (see 1 *Hawk* c 61, s 3) that he who barely calls another rogue, or rascal, or teller of lies, or drunkard, ought not for such cause to be bound to the good behaviour." There is no other remedy that we know of at all applicable to such a case, and that, as it would seem, is inapplicable to the present one—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854

1657 NUISANCE REMOVAL ACT—KEEPING PIGS—Is it lawful to keep pigs near a dwelling house, or must the party complaining be prepared to prove that they are kept in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance?—LEX

1658 *Answer*—Pigs may be lawfully kept near a dwelling house, provided they are not so kept "as to be a nuisance to or injurious to the health of any person" (See 11 and 12 Vict c 123 s 1) Both the Nuisances Removal Act and the directions of the General Board of Health merely look to the question of whether there is any nuisance or injury to health arising from the mode in which pigs are kept in any particular place, but do not in any degree forbid the keeping of pigs near a dwelling house under any circumstances whatever—*Justice of the Peace* 1854

1659 SEARCH WARRANT—CONSTABLES AUTHORITY—LODGERS—A warrant is placed in the hands of a constable to search the house and premises of A B At the time and for some time previously, apartments in the house had been occupied by a person who refused to allow the constable to enter There is no particular reason for suspecting that the stolen property is concealed in the apartments Has the constable power under the warrant to search the apartments?—R

1660 *Answer*—Unless the party had an occupation of the premises altogether independent of that of A B, we are disposed to think that the constable might search the apartments These apartments, as we conceive, still form part of the house and premises of A B, although they are, with his permission, occupied by another party They are, consequently, covered by the warrant, and may be searched, although that party might not improbably have a remedy over against A B for breach of his implied covenant for quiet enjoyment.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854

1661 CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—SHOOTING DOG—If a person shoots another person's dog, whether trespassing or not, what redress has the owner? Can he apply to a magistrate under 7 & 8 Geo 4, c 30, s. 24, and have him convicted in a summary way? If not how must he proceed?—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

1662 *Answer*—The course is, to lay an information against the party for cruelly ill treating and abusing the dog under the cruelty to animals act (12 & 13 Vict c 92, s 3) A penalty is recoverable under the 2nd section of that act and compensation under the 4th section It is very doubtful whether the case can be brought within the operation of the 7 & 8 Geo 4, c 30, s 24.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1663 LANDLORD AND TENANT—NOTICE TO QUIT—TIME OF SERVICE—A B serves a notice to quit premises occupied by C D The notice is not delivered till eight in the evening of the quarter day Is this good? I always understood that if the notice is served on the quarter day it ought to be before twelve o'clock, as after that hour the next day (in the eye of the law) commences, How is this?—QUERY

1664 *Answer*—The service of the notice as we apprehend, is sufficient if made at any time during the day, and whether before or after twelve o'clock at noon The law takes no notice of the fractions of a day (see per Sir *William Grant, M R*, in *Lester* v. *Garland*, 15 *Ves*, 248, *Hardy* v. *Ryle*, 9 *B and C* 603), and, consequently, will not confine the landlord to giving the notice at any particular part of the twenty-four hours, but allows it to be given at any time when he can reasonably obtain access to the tenant.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1665 WATER—DRAINING WELLS—COMPENSATION—A gentleman possessing

an estate, being desirous (for the sake of facilitating certain works in contemplation) of concentrating the sub-currents of water, but by so doing it is feared that the wells in a neighbouring village will be almost, if not entirely, drained. Can the proprietors of the village claim any compensation for such a result of the proprietor of the estate? —C. H. R.

1666. *Answer.*—The proprietors can, at any rate, claim no compensation unless they have had an uninterrupted use of the right to the water for twenty years and upwards; and whether they are entitled to it even then is by no means clear. The general question was decided in *Acton* v. *Blundell*, 12 *M. and W.* 353, but the court carefully refrained from giving any opinion on the exceptional one. (See also *Wood* v. *Waud*, 3 *Ex. R.* 748.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1667. County Courts—Execution—Stranger's Goods.—The effects of A. B., an innkeeper, were sold under an execution, and amongst the articles sold at the sale were six empty beer barrels, belonging to W. & Co., brewers, of B. Had the auctioneer the power of selling the said empty beer barrels in question (the same being not the property of A. B.)? If not what is W. & Co.'s remedy to recover the six barrels, or the value of the same? The barrels in question were not charged against A. B. in the invoice with the beer, this being the rule of the house of W. & Co.—Ab Ceridwen.

1668. *Answer.*—The barrels, if really the property of W. & Co., and not of A. B., could not be lawfully seized under the execution (See 9 & 10 *Vict. c.* 95, ss. 91, 96; *Dawson* v. *Wood*, 3 *Taunt.* 256; *Edwards* v. *Bridges*, 2 *Stark.* 326; *Saunderson* v. *Baker*, 2 *W. Bl*, 832.) The remedy is by an action against the bailiff who executed the warrant.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1669. Taxes (Assessed)—Farmer—Horses—Carriage.—A. is a farmer, farms about 800 acres of land, value about £70 per annum, on which he keeps and uses three labour horses, one of which he occasionally rides; he also keeps and uses a gig, on which is his name and abode legibly painted, which gig is used solely and without fraud in his trade of husbandry (taking the produce of his dairy, &c., to the market), and not used for pleasure, except occasionally conveying him and his family to and from any place of divine worship. A. considers, that under the new assessed tax act, he is liable to the 10s. 6d. duty for a riding horse, that he is clearly exempt from any duty for his gig, as he carries on no trade whatever, except that of farming. Your opinion as to the liability of A. on the assessed duty will greatly oblige.—W. P.

1670. *Answer.*—The exemption in favour of husbandry only applies to "any waggon, van, cart, or other such carriage." But the "other carriage" must be one of a similar nature to a waggon, van, or cart, to entitle the owner to exemption. That, however, is not the case with a "gig," and therefore the farmer, as we consider, would not be entitled to exemption from duty in respect of it.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1671. Landlord and Tenant—Lease—Invalidity.—Is a lease between landlord and tenant, presuming it to be valid in other respects, invalidated from its being drawn by the landlord or tenant instead of by an attorney or conveyancer?—H. S. R. A.

1672. *Answer.*—If the lease is good in other respects, the fact of its having been drawn by the landlord or tenant will not in any manner affect its validity. The party who draws the lease may perhaps be liable to a penalty if he makes any charge for doing it (see 44, Geo. 3. c. 98, s. 14), but the instrument itself, for which he charges, is not invalidated on that account. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1673. Highways (Turnpikes)—Toll—Horse Returning with Carriage.—A turnpike act authorises the told of 6d. upon every horse drawing any carriage, &c., a toll of 1d. upon every horse not drawing. A. B. rides a horse through a gate at which the above toll is demandable, and pays the penny toll; he shortly after returns driving the same horse in a gig; the collector demands the six-penny toll. A. B. refuses to pay more than 5d., alleging that it is the same horse for which he has already paid a penny. Which is right? The act of parliament enacts, that the tolls shall be paid but once a day. —A. B. C.

1674. *Answer.*—A. B. is right. The 3 Geo. 4, c. 126, s. 30, enacts, that he shall

in such a case only pay the difference between the two tolls, "so that no higher toll shall in the whole be paid than if the horse had in the first place passed through the turnpike gate drawing the carriage."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1675. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES — PENNYWORTH OF MILK.—In certain districts of England milk is commonly sold, in summer, at "a penny" the imperial pint. In winter the vendors either charge more, or do not give the quantity. A fraction more, say a farthing, would probably pay them, but this being an inconvenient coin, a less quantity of milk is generally given, and this by a measure so much less than an imperial pint. The purchasers, in fact, prefer a measure filled to the brim, rather than have it measured by the pint not filled to the brim. A question arises whether this can be legally done, and your opinion is requested. It is sold as "a pennyworth of milk," and not as a pint. See proviso at the end of section 6 of the 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 63.—A. B.

1676. *Answer.*—We apprehend that this is a legal mode of sale, inasmuch as it does not profess to be made by measure. The vendor does not hold out to the purchaser that he sells his milk by measure at all, but in effect says.—"There's a quantity of milk; I don't say how much there is; but if you like to give me a penny for it, you shall have it. It is like the case of *Noble* v. *Durrell*, 3 *T. R.* 276, where, though it was decided that a custom in a particular market town that a pound of butter should weigh eighteen ounces was bad, it was nevertheless held that there was nothing illegal in selling butter by the *lump*.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1677. HAWKERS — BIRCH BROOMS — HOME MANUFACTURE.—A. B. is charged with hawking heath and birch brooms without a license, in a country village. The horse, cart, and brooms, are taken possession of at the time the man is taken into custody by the constable. A. B. contends that he does not require a license, for the goods are his own make. Your opinion will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

1678. *Answer.* — This exemption only applies to the sale of the party's own manufactures in any mart, market or fair, city, borough, town corporate, or market town. (See 50 Geo. 3. c. 41, s. 29). Hawking in any other place is forbidden by the statute, even though the goods hawked are of the hawker's own manufacture. (See *R.* v. *Webstell*, 2 *B. and C.* 136).—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1679. NUISANCE—STREET MUSIC—ILLNESS.—My wife being ill after her confinement cannot bear to have music in the street near the house. Suppose that I did ask the musicians to go away on that account, and they refuse, have I any redress? Can I call upon a policeman to remove them.—PATERFAMILIAS.—P. S.—I ask the question without reference to local acts.

1680. *Answer.*—If the house is situated within the metropolitan police district, the householder may either personally, or by his servant, or by any police constable, require street musicians to depart from the neighbourhood of his house, on account of the illness of any inmate of the house, or for other reasonable cause, and if they continue to play in any thoroughfare near the house after being so required to depart, they are liable to a penalty of not more than 40s. each. (See 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 57.) There is no general act on the subject, and therefore elsewhere than within the metropolitan police districts, or in places under local acts which specially provide for the case, the householder has no remedy against the musicians for refusing to leave, otherwise than for their causing an obstruction in the highway, or for some other such reason, if it exist.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1681. LANDLORD AND TENANT—INCREASE OF RENT—NOTICE.—A. agreed to pay B. £11 per annum for a house and shop for a term of five years, upon a verbal or written memorandum unstamped, which term ceased on the 13th day of May last. Some days previous to the said term (May-day), B. wrote a letter to A. informing him if he continued to occupy the premises after May-day, 1854, viz., the end of the term, he would have to pay £17 per annum. Notice of acquittance was not given by either party. Be kind enough to say whether B. can recover the advanced rent claimed or not, viz., £6 per annum?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1682. *Answer.*—If it can be shown that A. received the letter, and, with the knowledge of B.'s demand of an increased rent, still continued in possession of the premises,

we consider that B. may recover the extra £5 a-year. If nothing had been said, A. would have continued liable to pay according to the terms of the original agreement. But as that agreement had expired, and B. could have demanded possession at May-day last, A. must pay the increased rent which B stipulated for as the condition for allowing him to continue in possession.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1683. STAMPS—RECEIPT IN FULL.—Does a receipt in full discharge of all demands require more than one penny stamp? —A SUBSCRIBER.

1684. *Answer.*—We apprehend that a receipt of this kind only requires a penny stamp. The 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, makes no distinction between it and an ordinary receipt. There can be no reason, therefore, for thinking it liable to a higher rate of duty.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1685. PAWNBROKERS—ILLEGAL INTEREST—PROCEEDINGS.—A B., on the 29th August, 1854, pledged his watch for £2. The pawnbroker gave a ticket for £2 0s 2d. (the 2d., of course, for the ticket). On the 6th of October, 1854, A. B. calls to redeem his watch, and the pawnbroker demands for principal and interest £2 1s. 6d. A. B. protests against the amount of interest as being too much, however the pawnbroker had handed to him the ticket and £2 2s., and he returns the watch and 6d. Forthwith in the same shop the said A. B. makes an entry in his memorandum book of the transactions. A. B. then left the shop, and had got outside of the door, when he was requested by the pawnbroker's assistant (there was no other person present during the matter), to return, and offered him 8d. But as the transaction had gone so far, this offer of the assistant was refused being accepted by A. B. Be pleased to give your opinion of this case, and what course (if necessary), will be most proper to take against the pawnbroker, for they rob all that have anything to do with them? —A SUBSCRIBER.

1686. *Answer.*—There can be no doubt that the pawnbroker has taken more than legal interest, and is consequently liable to the penalty given by the 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 99, s. 25, for doing so. He was only entitled to receive £2 0s. 10d. (see ss. 1, 5), and no doubt is quite aware of that fact, or he would not have sent his assistant to offer back the 8d. overcharged.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1687. CHECK IN CHESS.—"Should your opponent say 'check,' without really giving check, and should you, in consequence, have provided for the check, you may retrace your move, provided you discover the error before your antagonist has made his next move."—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1688. APPRENTICES — ABSCONDING— MASTER'S MISUSAGE.—In October, 1849, A. was duly bound apprentice to B. to serve him as a "joiner and house carpenter," for the term of six years from that date. B., who is a very idle, careless person, has never been concerned in the erection of any buildings, with the exception of one or two barns, since A. was bound, and the consequence is that A. knows very little of the business, especially as to the work of a house carpenter. B., a short time ago, assigned over his effects for the benefit of his creditors, and since then has been engaged by an iron-ore merchant, at so much per week, to repair old waggons, carts, props for the mines, and the like, and has kept A. doing the same kind of work until a week ago, when he absconded, under the impression that B. had no right to keep him at such employment. In the indenture of appointment, B. covenants "that he, his said apprentice, in the art of a 'joiner and house carpenter,' which he useth by the best means that he can, shall teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed." Your opinion on the following will much oblige:—1. Had A. any right to abscond under the circumstances above stated; and if he had, would you advise him to seek employment elsewhere, and run the risk of being summoned before the magistrate by B.? 2. If A. had no such right, and should return to his master, has he sufficient cause for summoning his master before the magistrates; and is the probability with or against the indenture being cancelled? 3. Do you think the case such a one as might be contemplated by the legislature in framing the 20 Geo. 2, c. 19, s. 3, in that section the word "misusage" occurs, and I really think that occupying an apprentice bound to a "joiner and house carpenter" in making props for a mine is using him

improperly within the literal meaning of the word.—ALPHA.

1689. *Answer.*—1. A. had no right to abscond. The indenture is still in force, and he was consequently bound to be ready to work at his proper trade should his master require him to do so. 2. and 3. Assuming that no larger premium than £5 was paid on the binding, we consider that A. may properly summon his master before the magistrate for misusing him within the meaning of the 20 Geo. 2, c. 19, s. 3. And that the justices would probably discharge him, if it appeared that he is employed at work altogether different from that contemplated by the indenture. In *R.* v. *Limes*, 1 *Bott.* 574, it was held that neglect on the part of the master to instruct his apprentice in the mysteries of that trade, which he was bound by him to learn, was a sufficient cause for the justice's interference and discharge under the 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 35, and we see no reason for thinking that such neglect added to misapplication of his services, would be less a ground for interference under the 20 Geo. 2, c. 19, s. 3.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1690. SYRINGING.—Don't use salt. Keep the skin of your trees as clean as your own, if you can.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1691. BUILDING SOCIETIES — WITHDRAWAL — JUSTICES' JURISDICTION.—In 1849 a large and extensive building society was got up. Its rules were certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, and a copy kept pursuant to 9 & 10 Vict. c. 27, s. 2. A copy of the rule as to withdrawing accompanies, as well as the rule as to arbitration. For good reasons many of the poor members, having paid in some instances £15 or £30 by monthly payments, have desired to withdraw and to receive their money back with interest, and have sent formal notices of withdrawal. For month after month these parties are put off by the secretary, and at last he alleges that there is a dispute, and that the justices have not jurisdiction. He calls upon the parties to go before the arbitrators. They are interested persons, and order the money to be repaid perhaps fifteen or eighteen months hence, to the great inconvenience of the shareholders; so much so, that it has become a crying evil and a shame. For the shareholders it is contended that there is no dispute. There is no question as to the instalments and amounts paid in, nor any question as to the amount to be paid out under the rules. The question arises, and it is one of considerable importance, whether magistrates have jurisdiction over the case? And if so, under what act? If not, whether the money is recoverable in an action in the county court against the secretary or treasurer; or whether by suit in chancery; or whether the sole and only remedy is to go before the arbitrators and abide the time of the directors, eighteen months or two years hence? If you knew the inconveniences and hardships caused by this society you would excuse my requesting an early and detailed answer.—A MAGISTRATE'S CLERK.

1692. *Answer.*—Neither magistrates, nor any other tribunal than that of the arbitrators, as we apprehend, has jurisdiction in a matter of this kind. The point seems settled by *Ex. pte. Payne*, 5 *Dowl. and L.* 679, 18 *L. J., Q. B.* 197 (founded on *Crisp* v. *Bunbury*, 8 *Bing.* 394, and *Timms* v. *Williams*, 3 *Q. B.* 413, and adopted in *Reeves* v. *White*, 16 *J. P.* 118), where the rules required that all matters in dispute should be referred to two justices according to the provisions of the 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, s. 27, and it was held that the plaintiff on withdrawing from a building society could not recover the amount of his share in the county court, but was bound to proceed for its recovery before the justices pursuant to the rules of the society. In that case it was held that the rules and statute combined operated so as to take away the jurisdiction of all other tribunals than that pointed out by the rules; and a similar decision was come to in *Reeves* v. *White*, where the reference was to arbitrators instead of to justices. The point that in such a case there really is no *dispute* was certainly not raised in either of those cases. But in *Ex. pte Payne*, it must have been conceded; and were it raised now, would, as we think, be decided in the negative, inasmuch as the object of the legislature was to exclude the interference of any other than the particular tribunal specified in the rules in all matters connected with the society, and that object can only be carried out by holding that there shall be no other compulsory process in proceedings between the society and its members in their charac-

ber of members, than that which is specifically provided for by the rules.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1693. HEDGEHOGS.—Harm! no, no, they are harmless enough, poor things; and what is more, they help you to get rid of garden pests. We are happy to see them running about in the fading light of evening.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855."

1694. PAWNING—PAYMENT IN GOODS—DUPLICATE.—A pawnbroker of our town has a counter at the opposite side of his shop, at which he sells tea. The system of business is, when any one pledges an article, part of the amount advanced is given in money and the remainder made up in tea, for which an exorbitant price is charged. The system operates prejudicially on the poor, who are generally in want when they pledge their goods, and therefore are compelled to take the tea. It strikes me, that the "principal money" contemplated by the pawnbrokers' act is an advance of money purely, and restricts pawnbrokers' advances to money only, not goods, consequently that the pawner might redeem his goods on a tender of the money and interest, taking no notice of the amount charged for tea, and lumped in with the principal money mentioned on the ticket. Your opinion will oblige also, whether the pawnbroker could be punished for giving an erroneous ticket for goods pledged; that is, putting a larger sum on the ticket than the money actually lent, the addition being made for the tea given with the money; and whether there are any other means to stop this vicious system?—K.

1695. *Answer.*—There can be no doubt, as we think, that the pawnbrokers' act contemplates an advance of money only, and that a mixed advance of money and goods is at variance with its spirit, though not in terms prohibited by its letter. The difficulty, however, of redeeming the pledge on tender of the money and interest only, without taking the goods into consideration, consists in the fact that the pawner would, as we are disposed to think, be concluded by the statement in the duplicate, which, from the fact of the pawner's having accepted it without objection in the first instance, would be such evidence of the amount there mentioned having been received by him, that no justice would venture on convicting the pawnbroker for refusing to deliver up the pledge on tender of the money and interest only. But we incline to the opinion that the pawnbroker could be punished for giving an erroneous duplicate, as the act (39 and 10 Geo. 3, c. 99, § 6) requires that "the sum of money advanced" on the goods shall be entered on the duplicate, whereas the advance actually made consists of money and goods (although the pawnbroker chooses to treat it all as money), and therefore the sum which should be mentioned in the duplicate would be the amount of money only, without reference to the real or assumed value of the goods.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1696. INSECTS.—The minute insects found in such great numbers in a field of wheat recently sprung up, and which were attracted beneath turnip-tops scattered over the field, are the young grubs or larvæ of one of the many species of daddy-longlegs (probably Tipula maculosa). You cannot do better than pursue the turnip-top trap system, removing and destroying the grubs every three or four days.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1697. CHURCH-RATE—ILLEGAL ITEMS—FENCE OF BURIAL-GROUND TO CHAPEL OF EASE.—In the month of April last, a meeting was duly held pursuant to notice, for examining the churchwardens' accounts, and for granting them a rate, at which an estimate was produced, and amongst the various items was one of £200 for the erection of a fence enclosing on three sides a piece of land on which a chapel of ease has been erected. This land, including the site of the chapel, contains about an acre, and formed part of the glebe attached to the vicarage, and was conveyed by the vicar to the ecclesiastical commissioners according to the form prescribed by the 3 Geo. 4, c. 72. The chapel has been consecrated, and the ground around the same has also been consecrated as a burial-ground, but no burials have taken place therein at present, as the consent of the general board of health was not applied for or obtained. The meeting adopted the estimate, and granted the rate by a considerable majority; in fact, although one or two persons complained of the expense which the fence in question would cost, no amendment was proposed. Several of the ratepayers refused to pay the

rate, on the ground that the charge for the fence is not a legal charge thereon, and they cite in support of their objection the case of *R.* v. *Abney and others*, decided by the Queen's Bench, and reported by the *Times*, of the 1st of June last. It is submitted, however, that that case has no reference to the question, but merely decides that the charge for providing an additional burial ground could not be paid from the church-rate. The fence in question is on two sides of the ground stone, and on another side wood pales, the remaining side of the ground is open to the burial-ground belonging to, but situate at some distance from, the mother church. I shall therefore be much obliged by your opinion as to the legality of the charge in question; and whether the rate is recoverable?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1698. *Answer.*—The case of the *Churchwardens of Whitwich* v. *Stinson*, *ante*, p. 358, shows that the power to make a rate for enlarging the burial-ground of a church, if it exists at all, must be conferred by statute, and does not exist at common law, and consequently that a rate for such a purpose cannot be combined with the common law rate for repairing the fabric of the church. The principle of that case, as we consider, applies to the present one, inasmuch as the power to make a rate for defraying the expenses of fencing round the ground attached to the chapel of ease, must also be conferred by statute, and is not incidental to the common law power of making a rate for the maintenance of the church. The consecration of the ground for the purpose of a burial-ground, shows that the chapel is more than a mere chapel of ease; and consequently that the fencing in of the land must be provided for out of the funds to be raised under the church building acts, and not from the church-rate. We are, therefore, of opinion, that the rate is illegal and cannot be recovered, notwithstanding the fact of the vestry having adopted the estimate which included it.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1699. TOP DRESSING FOR ORCHARD HOUSE TREES.—If strong manure is used for this purpose, and its sight and smell are objectionable, the remedy is very simple. Sprinkle some powdered charcoal on the manure, and then cover it with a light covering of mould, say half an inch in thickness, the charcoal will at once absorb any unpleasant odour.—*Gardeners' Chron.* 1855.

1700. HIGHWAYS — OBSTRUCTION — LEAVING WAGGON IN STREET.—B., a miller's servant, left his waggon and horses standing in the town street of N., upon the pavement between the flags and the high-road, for several hours together, much to the annoyance of the occupiers of the adjoining shops and houses, although it may be said that the highway was not actually obstructed, and there was sufficient room for the public to pass on other parts of the street. Have the magistrates power to prevent the above practice under the provisions of the highway act? I have referred to section 78, which imposes a penalty for wilfully obstructing the passage of any "highway," and by the interpretation clause the word "highway" shall be understood to mean all "carriageways, cartways, horseways, bridleways, footways, causeways, churchways, and pavements." See *Rex.* v. *Russell*, 6 *East*, 427. The town street of N. is within the local board of health district of N. Who must summon the party?—LEX.

1701. *Answer.*—This is an offence which, as we consider, is punishable under that part of the 78th section of the highway act which makes it penal for the driver to "leave any cart or carriage on the highway so as to obstruct the passage thereof." Under this section there is no question as to the party's wilfully obstructing the free passage of the highway, the point at issue being simply whether he left his cart or carriage on the highway so as, in point of fact, to obstruct the passage along it. Whether, therefore, he does or does not leave sufficient room for the public to pass on other parts of the street, cannot enter into consideration, as they have a right to pass over any and every part of it, without asking permission to do so of the driver of the carriage left upon it. This is evident from the judgment of the court in *R* v. *Russell*. The local board of health would be the proper parties to summon the offender, though there would be no objection to any other person doing so, as there is nothing in the highway act to require the surveyor to lay the information.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1702. Potatoes.—There is no doubt that frozen potatoes will live if thawed in the dark, unless the temperature has been very unusually low. But we cannot undertake to say that potatoes sprouted in a pit or shed, and therefore tender, would equally resist cold when suddenly planted out. We should think not.—*Gardeners' Chron.* 1854.

1703. Apprentices—Duties — Cleaning Shoes.—An apprentice was bound to his master a saddler under the common printed form of indenture, with a premium of £5. The apprentice resides in the house with his master, who covenants to provide him with board and lodging. It is the custom, and has been for time immemorial in these trades, for the apprentices to do various menial offices, and amongst other things to clean his master's shoes. The latter the apprentice has refused to do, thinking it beneath his dignity. The master states that he had to clean shoes in his apprenticeship. A summons was obtained by the master against the apprentice for refusing to obey his lawful commands. Two magistrates were present and differed in opinion, one holding that an apprentice was not bound to do anything for his master but what was connected with his trade, and the case was adjourned by them, that three magistrates might decide the question. Your opinion is requested, whether the apprentice is bound to obey the master's order, to clean one pair of shoes each morning? I can find nothing attempting to define those duties.—G. A.

1704. *Answer.*—Unless there be anything in the indenture which so stipulates, it does not, in our opinion, form any part of the apprentice's duty to serve the master in any other way than in connection with his trade. The object of the indenture, so far as this matter is concerned, is to insure the apprentice's services in his master's business. But there is nothing either in its letter or spirit which makes the apprentice a menial servant or compellable to serve the master with blind obedience to every order he may give, and in any capacity he may choose to designate. The boy is intended to be made a saddler, and not a shoeblack; and, as we think, cannot be compelled to black shoes any more than he could be required to darn stockings.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1705. Beech Trees.—These and spruce firs may be removed, although they are 10 or 12 feet high, if proper precautions are taken; not, however, if they are to be packed and sent to a distance, subject to all the accidents of remaining long out of the ground. In all such cases the expense is greater than the result justifies, except where some special object is in view; nor is anything really gained, for younger trees will soon overtake the old ones.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1706. Vagrants—Imposture—Cheese-tasting.—"That A. B. on ———, at ———, did use a subtle craft and means by sleight of hand to deceive and impose on one C. D., to wit, did then and there palm off on him the said C. D. for him to taste a piece of cheese in a scoop, as part of a cheese which he the said A. B. then offered to sell the said C. D., although he, the said A. B., well knew that the cheese which he had in the said scoop he had just taken out of his pocket and did not form part of the cheese he so offered for sale as aforesaid, thereby then and there so deceiving and imposing on the said C. D. as to induce him to buy the said cheese so offered for sale aforesaid, which was of a very inferior quality to the piece of cheese that was offered to him to taste as aforesaid against the statute, &c." I should feel obliged by your opinion whether the conviction as above can be supported. 5 Geo 4, c. 83, s. 4.—A Clerk to Justices.

1707. *Answer.*—We should hesitate to enforce such a conviction, as the offence against which the statute is pointed is that of telling fortunes or using any means to deceive and impose on any person in relation to that matter. To apply the statute to every case of deceit or imposture would go far beyond its scope, which as we conceive, is limited to the repression of fortune-telling, whether by simple relation or by palmistry or otherwise.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1708. Lawns.—A layer of fine cinder ashes about an inch thick spread over the ground immediately under the turf of your new lawn will doubtless prove useful in keeping worms from coming to the surface. Should they, however, be troublesome even after that precaution, an excellent remedy for the evil is lime water; *i. e.* fresh burnt

lime put into water and allowed to stand till the lime has settled to the bottom, and then the water used in a clear state.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1709. STAMPS—RECEIPT—UNSTAMPED ACKNOWLEDGMENT—CLERK.—A clerk in my office has given a receipt, signed by himself for me, R. W. for J. W., on an unstamped paper, for £8 10s., half a year's rent of a house, due to me. He had no authority to receive the money; but certainly no orders or right to do an illegal act. Am I, as master, liable to the penalty for giving the receipt without stamp? If so, a master might be very much injured, or probably ruined, by the act of a vicious servant or agent. Is the person who signed the receipt liable to the penalty; or is not the whole transaction a nullity in point of law?—J. W.

1710. *Answer.*—A master, as we conceive, is not liable to the penalty under these circumstances. The servant in such a case is acting beyond the scope of his authority, and consequently the ordinary presumption against the master does not arise, nor can he be in any way liable for the illegal act. (See per *Coleridge*, J., in *Olding* v. *Smith*, 16 *J. P.* 602.) We see no reason, however, why the person who signed the receipt should not be liable to the penalty (See Geo. 3, c. 55, s. 8.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1711. IRON GREENHOUSES.—Your plants are attacked by the soot fungus, Torula fumago, a terrible pest. Its presence is owing, not to the iron roof of your house, but to want of ventilation. It should be watched, and at first appearance washed with fresh made lime water, or soft-soap and water, or dusted with sulphur.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1712. SERVANTS—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION—DOMESTIC SERVANT.—A female domestic servant was engaged by the year to do household work. In consequence of disobedience and improper conduct, she left her master's service before the expiration of the year, although warned by her master not to go. She then summoned her master for the amount of wages due to her up to the day she left. The magistrates in petty sessions adjudicated and made an order upon the master for payment of the wages due, with costs. Had the magistrates jurisdiction in this case, if so, under what statute; the ordinary statute relating to servants in husbandry cannot empower them to adjudicate. Will an appeal against their decision hold good, or will an action lie against them for improperly adjudicating?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1713. *Answer.*—The 5th section of 4 Geo. 4, c. 34, provides that every order of justices made under that act shall be final and conclusive. Consequently no appeal will lie in such a case. Justices, however, have no jurisdiction over domestic servants (see *Kitchen* v. *Shaw*, 6 *A. & E.* 729), and the execution of the order will therefore subject them to an action of trespass. But they are not subject to any action for simply adjudicating, however erroneous their adjudication may be.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1714. WORMS.—The best remedy for these is lime water, which is made by pouring water over fresh-burnt lime, allowing the latter to settle to the bottom, and then using the water in a clear state.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1715. PAWNBROKERS—RIGHT OF REDEMPTION—EXPIRATION OF YEAR—LOST TICKET.—C. D. pawned a silver watch and silver Albert guard, value £10, for £1 10s., about November, 1852, and within twelve months of its being pledged he and another called to pay the interest on same; but not having the ticket the pawnbroker refused to receive the interest for the same as the ticket was not produced. For neglect, or some reason or other, C. D. let the twelve months elapse, and did not call again, considering it as forfeited, not having redeemed it within twelve months. Your opinion is requested whether he can demand the watch and chain on payment of the £1 10s., and all legal interest due up to the day of such tender. If he can, and the pawnbroker refuse to restore them, what proceedings can he take against the pawnbroker to recover the same; and whether the case is applicable to *Walter* v. *Smith*, 5 *B. & Ald.* 439; and *Franklin* v. *Neate*, 14 *L. J., Ex.* 59; and what rate of interest must be tendered; and must a previous notice be given on proceedings taken before a magistrate, or by action?—E. H.

1716. *Answer.*—Unless the watch and chain are sold, C. D., as we consider, may

demand their restoration on tender of the £1 10s., and interest at the rate of 6d. a month. The case is governed by *Walter* v. *Smith*, subject only to the qualification which arises from the fact of the ticket being lost. Before, therefore, any proceedings can be taken, C. D. should apply for a copy of the duplicate, and the form of declaration required by the 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 99, s. 16. After he has proved his title to the property pursuant to that section, he may call upon the pawnbroker either to allow him to redeem it on payment of principal and interest, or if it be sold, to pay him the surplus pursuant to the 20th section. If the pawnbroker refuses to do either, C. D. may maintain an action against him for his tortious act, but cannot proceed summarily, excepting for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the duplicate, as the justice's power to order restitution under the 11th section only applies to cases where the application is made within one year after the pawning.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1717. FRUIT BORDERS.—We do not consider cropping fruit-tree borders with strawberries a proof of good gardening—quite the contrary. Indeed many gardeners are against cropping them at all, but this we think is carrying the thing to the opposite, as it is very rare that borders can be dispensed with. Provided they are well manured, lettuces and similar dwarf crops may be grown without injury to the fruit trees, but in no case should vegetables of any description be sown or planted nearer than 1 foot from the stem.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1718. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER seeds imported from the continent are exempt from duty.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1719. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—RULES—CONSTRUCTION.—A friendly society established under 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, as amended by 4 & 5 Will 4 c. 40, in rule 20, which is as follows:—"When any member dies, and all have paid all his contributions to the society, his representatives will be entitled for his funeral expenses to either the following sums, that is to say, if he shall have been a member three years, £1 10s., if five years £2 10s., if eight years £4, if eleven years £5, if fourteen years £6, if seventeen years £7, if twenty-one years £8, if twenty-five years £9, if thirty years £10, and in case of his wife's death in his lifetime, he will be entitled to half of either of the said sums to which his representatives would have been entitled upon his own death, such sum to be deducted out of and to form part of the sum payable upon his own death; and if any member shall have attained sixty-five years of age, and shall have received the pension to which he then will be entitled, he shall only be entitled to £5 towards his funeral expenses, and £5 to those of his wife." Your opinion is requested whether under this rule a member who has received on the funeral of his first wife the sum of £2 10s., can claim half of the money now due to him on the death of his second wife?—A CONSTANT READER.

1720. *Answer.*—We are disposed to think that the member is entitled to claim in respect of the death of his second wife. In order to confine his claim to the death of his first wife, it would be necessary to assume that the rules only contemplate payment on the death of any wife which the member may have when he first joins the society, inasmuch as if they apply to any after acquired wife they must apply to a second equally with a first wife. As it seems clear that the rules intended the member to have the money on the death of his wife, whether he was married to her when he joined the society or not, we think he his also entitled to it on the death of his second wife, subject only to the condition, that the two payments shall not together exceed "the sum payable on his own death," of which they are to be taken as a payment in advance.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1721. MOUNTAIN ASH.—Gather the berries when ripe. Mix them with pit sand, and form the mixture into a cone in any out-of-the-way place for the winter. In March rub the berries to pieces with the hands, and sow in a bed of light soil, covered about half an inch deep. If your quantity is too small for this, then put the sand and berries into a garden pot, in any outside for the winter.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1722. WHITE NECTARINE.—Various causes may be assigned for white nectarines cracking, and the stones decaying, before the fruit is ripe. Perhaps the best remedy for the evil would be mulching the roots early in summer and keeping it on until the

fruit has reached maturity.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1723. INCOME-TAX—SCHOOLMASTER—DEDUCTIONS.—In the village of F. the schoolmaster W. boards a few pupils, not more than six. The proceeds of the school and other privileges he has returned to the surveyor of income-tax as £92, in addition, one half-rent of £13 (£6 10s.) as tenant to a grass field. He also claims deductions for his housekeeper and a servant's wages, £18, and board £20; besides bad debts and repairs £5, making £43 deductions. Can these be claimed, or a part, as he is obliged to have a housekeeper to carry on the establishment, whereas if he had no boarders, the servant girl would be sufficient, as his family consists of himself and a son only? He has made no claim for a boy who partially victuals in the house for his services, and a junior teacher, yet the surveyor has charged him for £100, because he was from home at the appeal day, although he sent in a proper claim of exemption as above stated?—W.

1724. *Answer.*—The charge, we presume, was not made, because the appellant was away from home on the appeal day, but because he did not appear to support his appeal pursuant to the requirements of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, s. 122. He would be entitled to deduct for the repairs of such part of his premises as are used for the purposes of his calling, and for such debts as he can prove to the commissioners to be bad. But as he cannot deduct for any expenses which are not wholly and exclusively laid out for the purposes of his calling, nor for any disbursement of maintenance of his establishment, we apprehend that he will not be entitled to deduct the £38 for servant's board and wages.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1725. VINEGAR PLANT.—This is the spawn of a fungus called Penicillium glaucum. It thrives in a weak solution of sugar, which it soon turns to vinegar. You may cut the plant to pieces as often as you like. Every piece will grow.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1726. NUISANCE REMOVAL ACT—PRIVY.—I believe it to be your opinion, that justices have power under the nuisances removal and diseases prevention acts, to order the removal of an offensive privy, which is dangerous to health, but having a doubt myself upon the matter, I communicated with the general board of health, and have received the following answer, which might not be uninteresting to your readers.—A SUBSCRIBER:—(Copy) "The General Board of Health, Whitehall, September 15th, 1854. —Sir, I am directed by the general board of health to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and I am to inform you that this board is advised by the law officers of the crown, that under the nuisances removal and diseases prevention act, the justices have no power to order the removal of a privy, though they have power to order that it shall be so kept as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health. It would appear that a person who continues to keep a privy in such a condition as to be a nuisance and injurious to health, would be liable to a penalty under the 1st section of the nuisances removal and diseases prevention act.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. F. CAMPBELL, Assistant-Secretary."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1727. INSECTS.—Your pear and cherry trees are infested with the slimy grubs or larvæ of the black-winged sawfly, Tenthredo (Blennocampa) æthiops. Dust the leaves with lime, or syringe them with lime-water. A boy with a large camel's hair pencil dipped in the lime will be able to destroy all the grubs on a tree in a quarter of an hour, touching each grub with the brush. This is a more certain and less unsightly plan than dusting the trees indiscriminately. —*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1728. PEONY-SEEDS.—Sow them now in pans, in light loam and peat. Just cover them with soil; keep them on the north side of a wall, and they will come up next year or the year after. Do not water them, but let them take their chance of weather. —*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1729. CASTING VOTE OF CHAIRMAN—PRACTICE.—At a meeting of a Board of Guardians there were ten votes for a motion and nine against it. The chairman then gave two votes against the motion, which was objected to on the ground that he had not voted as a guardian on the division, and therefore could not give two votes afterwards. Will you say what is the law upon the point?—IGNORAMUS.

1730. *Answer.*—We are of opinion that the chairman was not entitled to give two votes in the manner stated. If the chairman does not vote at the same time as the other guardians, but waits until the votes are reckoned up, he must be held to have abstained from voting as a guardian on the particular questions and only entitled to give a casting vote as chairman if the votes should be equal. It appears that upon the particular occasion referred to, when the votes were reckoned up, and the guardians concluded thereby there was a majority of one for the motion, ten being in favour of it, and nine against it. The two votes given by the chairman could not alter that majority, for having abstained from voting as guardian, the occasion for his giving a casting vote as chairman did not arise.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1731. PUDDLING.—We do not believe that wet clay will ever stop eels. We should certainly use concrete the cheapest of materials; but at what price it can be executed depends upon whether good sharp gravel is at hand, or has to be carted from afar. Any labouring man, furnished with good fresh burnt lime, water, and clean washed gravel, can make this concrete. If filled in between your two walls, the mass will soon become as hard as rock, and perfectly impenetrable by either eels or rats.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1732. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—UNJUST WEIGHTS — OWNERSHIP — USER—CONVICTION. The inspector of weights and measures found a four stone weight on the beach of a fishing village, and in testing the same with the standard, it was found to be two pounds over weight. A fishmonger to whom it is supposed the weight belongs, was in the habit of using the weight in purchasing fish from the fishermen in landing with their boats, but he denies the weight to be his, and states, if summoned, he will not appear. Can he be convicted of the offence if proof given of the constant usage?—A MAGISTRATE'S CLERK.

1733. *Answer.*—By the 21st section of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, every person who shall "use any weight which shall be found light or otherwise unjust, shall, on conviction, forfeit not exceeding £5. Proof of user alone, therefore, without regard to the ownership, will be sufficient to justify a conviction, as is evident from the provision in the same section, that "every such light or unjust weight so used shall, on being discovered by any inspector, be seized, and on conviction of the person using or possessing the same shall be forfeited." The statute, therefore, contemplates a conviction for user, independently and exclusively of possession of the unjust weight.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1734. BEES.—A question asked about "stupifying bees with nitre," may be perhaps satisfied by the following advice.—If our correspondents will use chloroform they will find it perfect in its action and preferable to the fungus. The way to proceed is to put two teaspoonfuls of chloroform into a cup, to soak a bit of rag in it, and to put the rag into the box or hive, of course closing the entrance; the bees will almost immediately begin to drop, and in less than 10 minutes every bee will be stupified. They will come to themselves in about half an hour.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1735. LIME.—You will not find either this or chalk of much use in the absence of clay. The Cryptomeira and Hemlock Spruce will do better in the sandy land without chalk. Sand suits Coniferous plants generally. American plants do not like chalk. Your lime rubbish from old buildings, mixed with clay and sand, will be a good soil for most things. Even sand will grow many plants well, provided it is both damp and well open at bottom; and you can give it frequent dressings of decayed vegetable matter, such as rotted vegetables, weeds, leaves, sticks, straws, and the like.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1736. MISC.—It is doubtful if liquid manure would be of use to American plants. If you employ it it should be on a small scale first by way of experiment. April is the best time to thin laurels and other evergreens.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1737. PIGEONS—DAMAGING CROPS—DEFENCE.—A. has summoned B. for the damage done to his crop of peas during the months of March, April, May, and June, by B.'s pigeons. B proposes, independently of questioning the power of A. to fix the damage upon these identical birds, to defend the charge on the ground that pigeons are, and always have been, considered in law as a species of animal *feræ naturæ*, coming in

the same category as rabbits in a warren, fish in a fishery; and if not as *jera natura*, then as doves in a dovecot; that he can show that a dovecot or pigeon-house has existed time out of mind on his property, that he obtained a title by prescription to keep the pigeons, and that he is not responsible for the acts of the pigeons if the destruction by them can be attributed to the. (See the case of *Dewell* v. *Saunders*, C. B. Jur. 190; *Hannam* v. *Mockett*, 2 *B. & C.* 931) Will you kindly advise whether or not such a defence could be maintained; and if not, whether or not pigeons could be fairly chargeable with injury done to crops accessible to all the birds of the air, merely because they have been seen in the field?—An Old Subscriber.

1738. *Answer.*—This is not a defence which, in our opinion, can be maintained. A custom to take profits *in alieno solo* is bad (see *Blewitt* v. *Tregonning*, 1 *A. & W.* 131), and a prescription to do so, unless a sufficient consideration can be shown, would be equally bad. The pigeons are reclaimed, and consequently the subjects of property, and their owner therefore, as we think, must be responsible for any damage they may do to his neighbour's crops. It will be very difficult, however, to prove the precise amount of damage they may do, and it is of course a proper subject of remark, that the mere fact of their being seen in the field is no proof that they did all the damage.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1739. Fruit Trees.—For a wall 160 feet long you may plant the following:—Peaches Royal George, Noblesse, Bellegarde, and Barrington. Nectarines Elruge, Violette Hâtive, and Balgowan, and the Royal and Moorpark Apricots. At equal distances each tree will have about seventeen feet nine inches of the above length of wall. Then, as you intend to extend the wall in a few years, your best plan will be to plant intermediately for training to remove a Bellegarde, Royal Charlotte, Grosse Mignonne, and Acton Scott Peach; an Impératrice, Downton, and Balgowan Nectarine; and a Moorpark and Turkey Apricot. We are not aware of anything new more appropriate.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1740. Vials.—The small transparent globules on the stems and leaves of your vines are exudations of sap, and not insect deposit.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1741. Friendly Societies—Expulsion—Rules—Work.—A. B., a shoemaker, summoned the stewards of a benefit society, established prior to 10 Geo. 4, for having illegally expelled him from the membership. On the hearing of the case, it appeared that A. B had been in receipt of relief from the sick fund of the said society for some months past, and that whilst in receipt of such relief he attended at the quarter sessions for the borough of L., as a constable, to keep order, and received 3s. 6d for his services. The stewards contend that A. B. is legally expelled from the said society, in consequence of such services, under a rule of the society, which enacts, "that no member shall work during the time he receives any benefit from the society on pain of exclusion: but a master shall not be debarred from settling accounts or making a bargain in the way of his trade, or giving directions or orders to his workmen, servants, or labourers." Your opinion is requested, whether this is such work as is contemplated by the rule?—A Subscriber.

1742. *Answer.*—We question whether this is such work as is contemplated by the rule. It appears to us that the "work" there intended, is ordinary work in the way of a man's trade, and that a single instance of employment in a pursuit which requires but slight bodily exertion, and which is not in any manner connected with that trade, is not such "work" as is within the rule.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1743. Red Spider.—This enemy is encouraged by allowing vinerie to become too dry, or sometimes by the border being so. French beans are its favourite food, and it multiplies among them very rapidly, if they are mismanaged, spreading from them to vines. But this is always owing to unskilful management, and will not occur if a vinery is properly syringed. To throw the blame upon strawberries is no indication of practical knowledge. When the red spider does attack a house seriously, recourse must be had to sulphur and whitewash painted over the flues or pipes when they are hot, unless continual syringing should be found sufficient. You will probably have to use

first one. remedy then the other.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1714. SERVANTS—HIRING—BREACH OF CONTRACT.—At Whitsuntide last, A. hired D. to be his servant in husbandry, from thence until Martinmas next, for the sum of £8, and to enter upon his services at A.'s house on the Thursday following. But D. has never made his appearance. At the time of hiring, A. gave him a shilling, remarking that it was to be considered as part payment of his wage, and not as yearls, to which D. agreed. It is the custom in this neighbourhood, especially among farmers, to give their servants, on hiring them, a shilling, which they term yearls. It is never considered as part payment of the wage, although it is a prevalent idea among farmers here, that it binds the bargain. Supposing A. knows D.'s whereabouts, has he any means of punishing him, and if so, what? A. has sufficient proof of the contract.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1715. *Answer.*—The only way in which A can punish D. is by bringing an action against him for breach of contract. Justices have no jurisdiction in the case, as there was no written contract, which is an essential requisite in informations for not entering into service according to contract. (See 4 Geo. 1, c. 34, s. 3.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1716. PRESERVING FRUIT.—The recipe you seek for is, we presume, Mr. Lovejoy's, which is, as follows:—"Pick the fruit from the stalks; put them into the bottles. Put one drachm of alum into four gallons of boiling water; let it stand till it is cold; then fill the bottles; bung them tight; then put them into a copper of cold water, and heat it to 176 deg. Then tie them over with bladder and seal them."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1717. COUNTY COURTS—SCHOOL—NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.—A. B.'s child went to school at C. D.'s, as a day scholar. Before sending her child, A. B. had several interviews with C. D., and ultimately agreed to pay so much per quarter. In consequence of some unpleasant affair occurring, A. B. removed her child at the quarter-day, and C. D. now refused to receive the amount of schooling unless A. B. pays one guinea extra in lieu of giving notice. Can C. D. insist on the payment of the guinea, as A. B. was never furnished with a copy of C. D.'s rules, and was totally ignorant of that circumstance, C. D. having never alluded to the matter in the previous interviews? An answer will oblige—A SUBSCRIBER.

1718. *Answer.*—C. D.'s right to the guinea in lieu of notice will depend, in the first place, on the fact of whether or not it formed part of the contract that the child should not be removed without notice; and in the next place, whether assuming such notice to be required by the terms of the contract, C. D.'s conduct has been such as to justify the removal of the child without notice. According to general usage we apprehend that some notice is ordinarily given before removal, and therefore it would require but slight evidence to show that it formed part of the contract that it should be given. But at the same time if C. D.'s conduct was such as to render the removal absolutely necessary, that fact, as we apprehend, would be sufficient justification for removing without any notice at all.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1719. LAWNS.—The mowings and sweepings make good manure when mixed with leaves, and constantly soaked in "house-slops" of *any* kind. But they are some months rotting down, and are apt to become offensive unless sprinkled from time to time with peat charcoal or some other disinfectant. If mixed with stable manure so much the better.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1750. MEALY BUG.—Perhaps the best mode of getting rid of this pest is continual brushing, sponging, and washing, with a mixture of tobacco water and soft soap.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1751. VINE MILDEW.—We have no doubt whatever that this disease may be completely arrested by sulphur in all cases. You should syringe the vines well before dusting them with the flowers of sulphur; and if the disease has made much progress, you should use the sulphur unsparingly.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1752. WOODLICE.—A toad or two will assist you in thinning their numbers, and quantities may also be caught by placing two tiles or boards over each other; they crawl between them as morning approaches to conceal themselves, and may be destroyed.

Tiles laid over cabbage leaves likewise form good traps.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1753. REGISTRATION — BOROUGHS — NON-RESIDENCE.—W. E., who keeps stores in M. street in the borough of P., is rated to the poor, in say £20 per annum, and has voted in respect thereof more than once. In the list of persons entitled to vote, published on or before the first of August in every year, the said W. E. has hitherto appeared as residing in M. street aforesaid, which is not the case, as his residence is in the adjoining borough of S., and he votes for same. Can an objection to W. E.'s name being retained for the borough of P. be sustained if his place of abode is stated to be in M. street in the next list?—T.

1751. *Answer.*—W. E.'s name may be objected to unless it can be shown that he actually resides within the borough or within seven statute miles of it. (See 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 45, s. 27.) It does not, however, follow that because W. E.'s ordinary place of residence is in S. he therefore cannot also reside in P. He may have two residences (see *R.* v. *St. Mary, Lambeth*, 8 *T. R.* 210); and as was observed by *Erle J.*, in *Whithorne*, appellant, and *Thomas*, respondent, 7 *Man. & G.* 10, "the fact of sleeping at a place by no means constitutes a residence, though on the other hand it may not be necessary for the purpose of constituting a residence in any place to sleep there at all."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1755. WATER.—The use of water from the artesian well is not prejudicial in watering plants of any kind, flowering or fruiting, either at the root or leaf, unless it is charged with lime, in which case it is fatal to heaths, rhododendrons, and all anti-calcareous races. It is, however, in every respect inferior to pond-water.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1756. ASSAULT—INFORMATION—COMPROMISE.—Where a person obtains a summons against another for an assault, can the parties settle the matter out of the court without the consent of the magistrates? and where a person is taken into custody for an assault, can the like thing be done? If not, what power have the magistrates of compelling the complainant to attend (if he does not wish to do so) to give evidence?—J. M.

1757.—*Answer.*—The magistrates have no power to compel the complainant to attend to give evidence, inasmuch as their authority under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 7, only extends to the appearance of parties likely to give evidence "in behalf of the prosecutor," &c., and does not include the prosecutor himself. Although, therefore, we consider that the parties cannot compromise such proceedings without the justices' consent, the result will be the same as if they could compromise them, unless they can procure other evidence of the assault than that of the party actually assaulted.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1758. ANTS.—We are unable to advise you. If you can find their run stuff rags dipped in turpentine or gas tar into the holes, or pour them in. As to killing them by catching, it is a hopeless task. Of course you must not put turpentine or gas tar into the pots.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1759. ARUM.—This, like all such plants, is easily extirpated by handpicking the leaves as soon as they are a few inches long in the spring; and again picking them as fast as they reappear. It must be a very large park that would not be quickly cleared thus by a few women and children. Even now there would be an advantage in pulling up all the leaves and lords and ladies that can be found.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1760. INSECTS.—The pine plantations in Scotland are occasionally severely injured by the inclosed insects, which are the Curculio (Hylobius) abietis. Stumps of old trees and branches of felled trees left on the ground are the chief harbours and breeding places of those insects, and ought to be removed and destroyed. Some foresters recommend decoy-trees, that is, trees placed in open spaces and left for the attacks of these insects, which should be sought for on them from time to time, and destroyed.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1761. COUNTY COURTS — PROMISSORY NOTE—INTEREST.—A. gives B. (for money lent) a promissory note at six months for £20, with lawful interest. B. holds the note twelve months, but cannot obtain payment of the interest, and therefore intends suing A. in the county court for principal and interest. In what form should the summons be issued with regard to the interest, seeing that the note bears interest

till paid? That the judge has power to give what time he pleases for payment by instalment or otherwise, and that the amount claimed must be inserted in the summons.—SUBSCRIBER.

1762 *Answer.*—The summons will state that the note bears interest, and as interest in that case forms part of the debt and not damages merely (see *Hudson* v. *Fawcett*, 8 *Coll. N. R.* 32) the plaintiff, if he recover, will be entitled to interest from the date of the note up to the time of the verdict being given (See *Orr* v. *Churchill*, 1 *H. Bl.* 227, *Roffey* v. *Greenhill*, 10 *A. & E.* 222).—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1763. IRIS AND HORSERADISH.—There is nothing in horseradish that we know of poisonous to trees. The dying off of the latter in your case may be owing to the horseradish about their roots having exhausted the soil.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1764. APPRENTICES—MASTER'S DEATH—RIGHT TO SERVICES.—A was bound apprentice to B a printer and bookseller for a term of seven years. Before the expiration of the fifth year B dies, and is succeeded in his business by C a female, who however does not understand that branch of the business to which the apprentice was especially put viz. the printing, but she intends to employ a competent foreman. A declines to serve with C. Has she any and what power to compel him to serve until the end of the term? A is very competent thereby, and perhaps under his old master would have learned nothing more, but his services of course, for the last two years are valuable.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1765 *Answer.*—C. has clearly no power to compel A. to serve her. In *R.* v. *Ivens*, 1 *Salk.* 68, it was held that an apprenticeship is a personal trust between the master and servant, and determines by the death of either of them, excepting perhaps as to the liability of the master's executors for maintenance, who, notwithstanding this liability, cannot claim the apprentice's services. If they could not do so, of course, C., a perfect stranger cannot do so either.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1766. GAS is unfit for heating greenhouses, unless you can completely prevent the possibility of its finding its way into the houses, and, moreover, counteract its drying effect by evaporating pans placed where its flame is acting. We never yet saw this accomplished, though many attempts have been made.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1767. NEW HEDGE.—Transplant in the beginning of September filling the soil closely, not treading it, but letting it with water in order to settle it about the roots. Then cover the whole with earth and leave the plants to their fate. But very old yews are hardly worth removal, as are very apt to die. You had better leave them where they are, cutting off all the branches to within six inches of the trunks. This will in all probability make the trunk break out all round with new shoots. Perform such an operation in the month of February. As to the value of yew wood that is quite a local question which can only be answered satisfactorily by the country dealers in timber.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1768. MALICIOUS INJURIES—CHALKING WALLS—SMEARING PAINT.—A common practice prevails of chalking and daubing the outside of houses especially after having just painted, which is almost invariably spoilt by idle boys as they pass by. Will you point out any mode of proceeding and punishment the owner of the defaced property may have recourse to against the parties concerned in the mischief, or will you point it out?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1769 *Answer.*—The only way of dealing with these cases, otherwise than by an action is under the 7 & 8 Geo. 4 c. 30 s. 24, for wilfully committing damage, injury, or spoil upon the premises. Chalking the walls perhaps, however annoying and trifling in its consequences to amount to actual pecuniary damage, and may therefore not be within the statute (see *Butler* v. *Ivey*, 2 *C. & J.* 585.) But smearing paint causes an actual expenditure of money to put it right again, and we are therefore disposed to think that the offence is punishable under the statute.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1770. DRY ROT.—A good wash of corrosive sublimate effectually stop the progress of dry rot provided all the wood attacked by the fungus is really cut away.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1771. HEATING.—By no means use earthenware pipes for hot water; they are continually leaking either at the joints or sides, and otherwise getting out of repair. At the best they are mere make-shifts, which in the end you would find more costly than good iron pipes.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1772. SKELETON LEAVES.—Steep them for weeks in rain water in a warm place, freely exposed to air; when nearly ready add a small quantity of muriatic acid to it. A great deal of care is, however, required in picking out with needles the parts of the leaves that are not rotted away.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1773. VESTRIES — CHURCH-RATE — CHAIRMAN'S VOTE.—At a vestry meeting held in our parish church, for the purpose of obtaining a church-rate, there were present fourteen ratepayers, out of which the chairman was chosen. There were seven for and six against the rate, the chairman being neutral. Had the chairman power to vote for himself, and also to give a casting vote?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1774. *Answer.*—The chairman had the right to vote on his own qualification, and also to give a casting vote. The 58 Geo. 3, c. 69, s. 2, enacts, that in all cases of equality of votes upon any question arising in vestry, "the chairman shall, in addition to such vote or votes as he may by virtue of the act be entitled to give in right of his assessment, have the casting vote."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1775. ROSES.—Guano dissolved in water is a good manure for rose trees, as is also night soil and water, but the latter, as you rightly state, has the disadvantage of being disagreeable to meddle with.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1776. SERVANTS—FALSE CHARACTER—ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.—Is the arrest of a person on the charge of obtaining a situation by means of a false character legal without a warrant?—C. S.

1777. *Answer.*—An arrest without warrant on such a charge cannot be justified. The 32 Geo. 3, c. 56, under which the charge is preferred, merely authorises the infliction of a £20 penalty, but is altogether silent as to arrest either with or without a warrant.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1778. AMERICAN BLIGHT.—Prune your trees hard in; then paint them all over down to as far below ground as you can get with the following mixture, viz., half a peck of quick lime, half a pound of flowers of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound of lamp black, mixed with boiling water till of the consistency of paint. Before applying it, however, take care to scrape off all loose bark and burn it.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1779. BASTARDY — ORDER — MINOR.—Is a man, not of age, liable to pay for a bastard child: and if he is, at what age does he first become so; and is his father liable to pay for him if he is under age?—S. J. C.

1780. *Answer.*—We know of nothing which exempts a minor from paying pursuant to order for a bastard child either in purse or person. His father is not liable for him, so that if the minor refuses to pay the sum mentioned in order, and (as may very likely be the case) has no goods on which to levy, we see no other course to be adopted than to commit in the usual manner in default of distress.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1781. GAS-TAR.—There is no objection to gas-tar as an application to tree *guards* in a park, though there is to putting it on trees themselves. You will not find any other substitute for paint than tar of some kind. We prefer to gas-tar Stockholm tar mixed with a small quantity of pitch and resin—although it is a little dearer. The mixture used in the navy is best.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1782. STRAWBERRIES.—You may obtain a late crop: 1, by growing alpines; 2, by turning out in a warm place the pots which were forced very early; 3, by picking off all the flowers that appear up to the middle of July.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1855.

1783. VAGRANTS—EXPOSURE OF PERSON—BATHING.—There is a sea beach in the parish of A. of three miles in length. At one part of this beach, within a few yards of high water mark is a gentleman's cottage, and men occasionally undress on the open beach and bathe within fifty yards of this cottage, to the great annoyance of ladies residing there. Will you kindly inform me, whether you consider such conduct amounts to an exposure of the person under the 5 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 4, as these

man could bathe on any part of the beach within two miles with equal convenience?—H. C. J.

1781. *Answer.*—We question whether such a case can be brought within the 5 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 4, inasmuch as the exposure there mentioned must take place in a "street, road, or public highway," or "in any place of public resort," and the sea beach scarcely answers to either of those descriptions. The offence, however, is indictable (see *R.* v. *Crunden*, 2 *Camp.* 89), and either under the vagrant act, or in the case of an indictment may be proved by any one who sees it committed, whether male or female.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1785 POOR-RATE—RECEIPT—STAMP.—Your opinion is requested, whether an assistant overseer is bound to give a stamped receipt for the poor rates he collects, and if yes, is he entitled to have them allowed in passing his accounts?—A SUBSCRIBER

1786. *Answer.*—An assistant-overseer is bound to give a stamped receipt, pursuant to Art. 4 of the *Gen. Ord. of P. L. B.*, dated 16th March, 1854. As he is bound to give such receipts, he is of course entitled to have them allowed in passing his accounts.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1787. A WILL is property limited to land, a *testament* to personal estate, as money, furniture, or stock in trade.—*Home Companion*, 1854.

1788 LANDLORD AND TENANT—NOTICE TO QUIT—MIXED TENANCY.—A B is tenant from year to year to C. D., of a farm consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground. The agreement was verbal, but a written memorandum containing the terms of tenancy by a witness is preserved, from which it appears that the holdings were as follows:—The arable land from the 14th of February; the pasture land from the 6th of April; and the meadow land, farmhouse, and buildings, from the 13th of May. In the month of June last, the tenant was served with a notice in writing to quit the premises, "at such time or times as the present current year of his tenancy will expire, and according to his entry thereon." The farm has since been let to another person, on the same terms, who will enter at the above period in the present year. A. B however threatens to hold over, and has stated his intention not to permit the landlord, or the in-coming tenant, to enter upon the tillage land on the 14th of February next (*vide Doe* v. *Snowden*, *Bl. Rep.* 1224; *Doe* v. *Spence*, 6 *East*, 120; *Doe* v. *Watkins*, 7 *East*, 551) Can the landlord or in-coming tenant legally enter on the tillage land at the above period, and upon the rest of the farm at the subsequent times mentioned; and if the tenant remains obstinate, will it be necessary to bring an action of ejectment, or can the landlord enter without resorting to such a proceeding, and in what manner. Must the landlord wait until the expiration of the whole tenancy before resorting to any proceedings? I entertain an opinion that the landlord having a right to the possession may enter the arable part at the time stated, and may even use slight force if necessary; and also that an action of trespass would lie against the tenant holding over for any interruption on his part (See *Harvey* v. *Brydges*, 14 *Mee. & W.* 437, 4 *Jurist*, 759, and *Wright* v. *Burroughes*, 10 *Jurist*, 968.)—LEX.

1789. *Answer.*—We doubt the right either of landlord or in coming tenant to enter upon any part of the premises before they can legally enter on the whole. It would seem, however, from *Doe* v. *Rhodes*, 11 *M. and W.* 600, that if the arable land forms the principal subject of the demise, the landlord might enter upon the whole premises on the 14th of February, although the out-going tenant entered upon other parts of the premises late in the year. But as the point was not decided the question is necessarily left in doubt. With respect to the entry, it would seem from the judgment of *Parke*, B., in *Harvey* v. *Bridges*, that the facts in such a case as the present would be an answer to any action for trespass in respect to the entry, provided the entry was effected without violence. But in a case like this, where the right of entry at all is so doubtful, we should certainly not advise the attempt to be made.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1790. COIN — DEFACING — TENDER.—The 2nd section of the 16 and 17 Vict. c. 102, says, "No tender of payment in money made in any gold, silver, or copper coin, so defaced or stamped as aforesaid, shall be allowed to be a legal tender; and if any person shall tender, utter, or put off any

coin so defaced, stamped, or bent as aforesaid, he shall, on summary conviction thereof before two justices, be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 40s." As there is a great deal of silver and copper coin now current in England that was defaced in some way or other previous to the passing of this act, I shall be obliged by your informing me whether tradesmen and others do right when they refuse to accept such coin, in payment for goods supplied by them to the person tendering? And I shall also thank you to inform me what are persons that have such coin in their possession to do when they cannot circulate it? And, indeed, if I am not troubling you too much, I should thank you for your opinion fully upon this act.—J. P.

1791. *Answer.*—Any one, as we consider, is quite justified in refusing to take such coin in payment, as the Act of Parliament expressly says it shall not be "a legal tender." Whether it is expedient to do so, except in extreme cases, is another matter, on which we do not profess to offer an opinion. If parties cannot circulate such coin, all they can do is to sell it for melting as old silver, &c.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1792. RELIEF—RELATIONS—CHILDREN.—A subscriber will be glad of your opinion as to how far relations are bound to support their relations, before the parish is called upon to support them. There are now two cases of individuals receiving relief, which appear rather as if the same relief should come from the children. One a widow, aged fifty-nine, receives one shilling a week. She has five sons, all young men in the prime of life; one a master baker, one a journeyman baker, one a railway porter, one a porter in an hotel, and one a gentleman's servant, consequently all well to do in the world, compared to mere agricultural labourers; and two daughters in service. Should you not consider that a widow of this age, though somewhat delicate, with a family such as described, is not a fit person to receive relief from the parish, and that the young men, in case they refuse voluntarily to support their mother, can be and should be compelled by law to do so? The other case, is an old man, aged seventy-nine; receives 2s. a week; has one son living with him, a labourer, receiving perhaps 9s. a week; and a granddaughter, a dressmaker, in good employment. Another son keeps a grocer's shop in a neighbouring town; cannot he be compelled to support, or at any rate to contribute, some fixed sum towards the father's support? It has always appeared to me that the subject of out-door relief is open to very great abuse, it being such an easy thing for a guardian to be charitable at other people's expense.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1793. *Answer.*—In both of these cases the children may be compelled to relieve and maintain their parent under the 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 7, provided they are of sufficient ability, and the parent is "not able to work." The inability of the parent to work is a condition precedent to the children's liability to maintain him. (See *In re Morley*, 5 *Q. B.* 591; *St. Andrew's Undershaft* v. *De Breta*, 1 *Ld. Raym.* 699; *R* v. *Gulley*, *Fol.* 17.)

1794. AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS — CONVICTION — IMPRISONMENT — COSTS.—The act passed during the past session of parliament, for the more effectual protection of females from brutal assaults, empowers the justices to commit a person convicted under it for six months, or to inflict a penalty, including costs, not exceeding £20. A case recently occurred, in the district in which I act, of a gang-master most brutally illtreating a female child in his gang, by which she was seriously injured. The justices, before whom the case was heard, being of opinion that the case was one in which the infliction of the penalty would not be sufficient punishment, decided upon committing the defendant. Considerable expense, including the attendance of the girl's medical attendant, which was necessary to prove the case, was incurred, and which the parents of the girl, being very poor, are unable to pay. A doubt has been raised whether any means exist of obtaining those costs from any quarter. But 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 18, enacts that in all cases of summary conviction the justices may award and order by such conviction the defendant to pay the prosecutor such costs as shall seem just and reasonable, and that the same shall be recoverable as any penalty; and in cases where there is no penalty, then the cost to be recovered by distress, or if

no distress, by imprisonment; and schedule P. 3 is a form of conviction when the punishment is by imprisonment, and includes an order for costs; and schedule P. 3 is the form of a warrant of distress for costs upon a conviction where the offence is punishable by imprisonment. Will you be so good as to state whether, in this particular case, and in cases in general when the punishment is imprisonment without penalty, justices can award costs against a defendant, and proceed to distrain for them, and in default of distress to commit for non-payment?—A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

1795. *Answer.*—The 18th section of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, confers the power of ordering costs "in *all* cases" of summary conviction, irrespective of whether the punishment is by fine or simple imprisonment. Inasmuch, however, as in the latter case there would be no penalty to be recovered, the act provides that the costs shall be recoverable by a separate warrant of distress, and in default of distress, by imprisonment for a month. This provision applies to aggravated assaults, and to all other cases of conviction where the punishment is imprisonment without penalty, as is evident not only from the language of the act, but from the forms by which its operation is illustrated.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1796. INCOME-TAX—RELIEVING OFFICER—EXPENSES.—Is a relieving officer whose income does not amount to £100 after the deductions are made for keeping a horse and travelling expenses, liable to income-tax? Some have argued that they are liable to pay upon the sum left, only deducting the 5d. per pound from the cost of horse and travelling expenses. And will a relieving officer who keeps a spring cart wholly for the performance of his duties be liable to pay duty?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1797. *Answer.*—By the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 51, a relieving officer is entitled to deduct from the amount of his salary the expense of travelling in the performance of his duties, or keeping a horse to enable him to perform them, and any other money which he expends "wholly, exclusively, and necessarily in the performance of the duties of his office," including a spring-cart where necessary. If after making those deductions his income does not amount to £100, he is, in our opinion, altogether exempt from duty, and not merely liable to pay on the balance after these deductions are made.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1798. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—INFORMATION—DISMISSAL—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION.—A shopkeeper is summoned by the inspector of weights and measures for having in his possession a pair of scales, four drachms against the purchaser. The case is proved on oath by the inspector and his witness, and the deficiency admitted by defendant. Yet the magistrates dismiss it. Have they the power legally to dismiss any case of deficient weights and measures, or unjust balances that is proved according to the information (under 5 & 6 Will. 4)? Is not the act ministerial?—AN INSPECTOR OF, &c.

1799. *Answer.*—Magistrates have a discretion in the case of informations under the weights and measures act as much as in that of informations under any other act. If this duty was merely ministerial, as is suggested, every shopkeeper would be at the mercy of the inspector. To avoid that, the legislature have considered it necessary that the magistrates should possess independent authority, and should not be mere machines, set in motion by the inspector.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1800. REMOVAL—WIFE—HUSBAND'S ABSENCE—ANIMUS REVERTENDI.—A. having resided in B. twelve years, left his wife in March last and went to America for the purpose of seeing whether he could get a better living there than here. If he could, and the climate agreed with him, he intended to stay; but if not, he would return. He has since written to his wife (who still remains in B., in the same house in which he left he), stating that the climate did not agree with him, and that he intended to come back, but would wait until he received an answer from her, since which time she has sent to request him to return. She is now chargeable to B. Will you please to say whether you think she is removable from B.?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1801. *Answer.*—We apprehend that the pauper is removable upon the authority of the *Reg. v. The Inhabitants of St. Marylebone*, 15 *L. P.* 208, which establishes the

proposition that the absence of the husband beyond sea when chargeability supervenes, amounts to a desertion of his wife and family in point of law, although in point of fact he had a *bona fide* intention of returning to them. The principle of that case is strictly applicable to the present.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1802. Apprentices — Wages — Imprisonment — Neglect to Work.—A., a lad between fourteen and fifteen years of age (with the consent of his father), put himself apprentice to B. for seven years. B. covenants to teach A. his trade, and to pay him certain weekly wages, except in case of illness or neglecting to work. The father covenants to find board, lodging, apparel, and all other necessaries for his son, and the indenture concludes with these words, "And for the true performance of all and every the covenant and agreements aforesaid, either of the said parties bindeth himself unto the other firmly by these presents." After a few years' service A. absconds from his apprenticeship, and is apprehended and committed to prison for three months under the 4 Geo. 4, c. 34, s. 1. Your opinion is respectfully requested.—First. Whether A. is entitled to his wages during the three months he is in prison: the above statute empowering the justice to punish him by abating the whole or any part of his wages, or by committing him to the house of correction? Secondly. Whether the father is liable to an action for damages for the time during which A. absconded from his apprenticeship?—A Subscriber.

1803. *Answer.*—First. A. is not, in our opinion, entitled to be paid wages during his imprisonment, as it results from his own misconduct, and would be considered in contemplation of law as a "neglect to work," within the meaning of the indenture. The abatement of wages mentioned in section 1, as we apprehend, applies only to wages already earned, and not to those to become payable in respect of future services. Secondly. From this statement it appears that neither A. nor his father covenanted for A.'s service. In that case, of course, the father cannot be liable, as there appears to be no breach of covenant. The son, however, can be compelled to make up lost time under the 6 Geo. 3, c. 25, s. 1.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1801. Relief — Relations — Son-in-Law.—A. is a married woman, and lives with her husband. Her father, B., is an infirm old man, and in receipt of weekly relief, by order of the board of guardians of the L. union. It is desirable that A. and her husband, who are of ability to contribute to B.'s maintenance, should be compelled to do so; but the question arises, are they legally liable? According to the statute 13 Eliz. c. 2, s. 3, the liability extends to natural relations only, that is, relation in blood; therefore, inasmuch as the husband is not a natural relation, and the wife has no control over his property, it is doubted whether either of them can be legally compelled to contribute to B.'s maintenance. Mr. Archbold, in his new edition of the *Poor Law* for 1853, says, "therefore under the said statute a man cannot be compelled to contribute to the maintenance of his wife's mother;" and by parity of reasoning, his wife's father; and cites *R.* v. *Munday*, 1 *Str.* 190, 2 *Ld. Raym* 1451. The guardians will feel much obliged by your opinion, and by the substance cited.—Sigma Iota.

1805. *Answer.*—The son-in-law is not within the meaning of the statute, and the daughter being as, we presume, without property of her own, is taken out of it by her inability. In *R.* v. *Munden* it appeared that Munden had a good fortune with his wife, and that her mother being poor he was ordered to provide for her. But *Pratt*, C. J., said: "On consideration, we are all of opinion that the son-in law is not bound, either within the words or intent of the statute, which provides only for natural parents. By the law of nature a man was bound to take care of his own father and mother; but there being no temporal obligation to enforce that law of nature, it was found necessary to establish it by act of parliament, and that can be extended no farther than the law of nature went before, and the law of nature does not reach to this case."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1806. Larceny — Servant — Embezzlement.—A sum of money was given by A. B. to C. D., his servant, to pay for a pony which A. B. had purchased. It afterwards appeared that C. D. had not paid the money to the seller of the horse, but had

applied it to his own purposes. From *R.* v. *Beck*, 2 *Russ.* 213, *R* v. *Smith*, *R. & R.* 267, this does not seem to be within the meaning of the act for embezzlement. Is it clearly a larceny? In *R.* v. *Harrison*, 1 *Leach*, 47, goods were delivered to a man upon trust or taken by him with the owner's consent, he was held not to be guilty of larceny by converting them to his own use, and in *R.* v. *Lavender*, 2 *Russ.* 201, where money was given by a master to his servant to carry to another, and the servant applied it to his own use, was held to be larceny.—W. H.

1807. *Answer*.—The offence, as we consider, clearly amounts to larceny, as C. D. being the servant of A. B merely had the bare charge or custody of the money until he had executed his master's orders by paying for the pony. If he had not been the prosecutor's servant there would have been no continuing possession of the money in A. B., and consequently the offence, though it would have been a breach of trust, would not have amounted to larceny, unless there was evidence of a fraudulent intent on the part of C. D. at the time of obtaining possession of the money. But where, as in *R.* v *Lavender*, the recipient was the servant of the owner of the money, the master's possession continues until the servant's duty is fully executed, and the appropriation of any part of the amount *animo furandi* is a larceny, and neither embezzlement nor a breach of trust.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1808. REMOVAL — IRISH PAUPERS — WIFE AND CHILD.—M. S. and her son (about eight years of age) are now chargeable to P., her husband having deserted her. She believes he was born in England of Irish parents, but in what parish she never knew. M. S. does not know this for certain, but has heard her husband say so. M. S. was born in Ireland, and her parents who now reside in P. have not gained any settlement in England, neither did M. S. gain any other settlement previous to her marriage. The husband cannot be found; neither can the overseers ascertain the husband's settlement. Under these circumstances the overseer will feel obliged by your opinion, whether M. S. and her son can be removed to Ireland where she was born, or how otherwise would you advise them to proceed? Your opinion will oblige. —A SUBSCRIBER.

1809. *Answer*.—If the husband's settlement cannot be ascertained, it is the same in effect as if he never had one. In that case the wife's liability to removal in his absence would seem to be unaffected by any consideration respecting him; and she may consequently be removed to Ireland under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, s. 2. Her child too may be removed to Ireland unless it was born, and is therefore settled, in England. The case is not affected by the *R.* v. *All Saints, Derby*, 19 *L. J. m* 14, 14 *J. P.* 23 as the husband in the present instance was not born in Ireland, and therefore cannot be removed there.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1810. POOR-RATE — LIABILITY — SAILOR'S HOME.—Are premises used as a "Sailor's Home" liable to be assessed to the poor-rate? The sailors sleep in the house, and pay a small sum for their board. The servants of the institution sleep in the house, and are paid out of the funds of the institution. The object is entirely a charitable one. The institution does not now pay itself, being supported mainly by subscriptions, any surplus that might arise would be applied towards the enlargement of the institution, or some charitable purpose connected with it. *Rex* v. *St. Giles, York*, 3 *B. & Ad.* 573, is in point.—B. A.

1811. *Answer*.—We consider that the premises are liable to be assessed to the poor-rate upon the ground that although the institution does not pay itself, there is nevertheless a sufficiently beneficial occupation to make them rateable. The sailors pay a small sum for their board, and that fact is not only sufficient to constitute a beneficial occupation, but to take the case out of that class of cases which have been held exempt from poor-rate on the ground of the funds being devoted to entirely charitable purposes. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1812. SERVANTS—NEGLECT—SICKNESS —DISCHARGE.—A servant, under a yearly hiring, not an inmate of the master's house, being, from sickness, rather late in his morning attendance to work, is discharged in the middle of the day for neglect, without payment of the wages due to the time of discharge. Is such a cause of alleged neglect, as sickness, a lawful excuse for the

servant's late attendances? If not a lawful excuse, are the wages due forfeited as upon a rescinded contract? If a lawful excuse, are the wages due recoverable in debt, or as damages in an action for wrongful dismissal?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1813. *Answer.*—If the alleged sickness was real and not feigned, it would probably be a valid excuse for a somewhat later attendance than usual, and certainly afford no ground for dismissal. The rule laid down in *Dalt. c.* 58, p. 141, is, that if a servant retained for a year happen within the time of his service to fall sick, or to be hurt or disabled by the act of God, or in doing his master's business, yet the master must not therefore put such servant away, nor abate any part of his wages for such time. The servant's remedy in such a case is by an action either for a wrongful discharge, or for the value of his services up to the time of dismissal. The former is the better form of action.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1811. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—CONSTRUCTION OF RULES.—A friendly society was established in October, 1851. The rules were not certified by Tidd Pratt until the 18th November, 1853. By one of the articles no one is entitled to the benefit of the society "until he has been one year in the club." Please state your opinion whether or not any member is entitled to receive any benefit until after the 18th November, 1854.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1815. *Answer.*—The members, in our opinion, are entitled to the benefits of the society at once, provided, of course, they have joined it for a year. The club was formed in 1851, though it was not established under the 13 and 14 Vict. c. 115, until its rules were certified. (See section 6.) The society, however, was perfectly legal before its rules were certified, and the only alteration which the certificate made was to give the club certain privileges which it did not possess before.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1816. LORD'S DAY—HEARING AND REMAND OF PRISONER—GAOLER.—A. B. is apprehended on a Sunday morning by a constable, and taken before a magistrate, who remands him on that day to the prison at L. Is the keeper of the prison at L. bound by the remand of the magistrate in writing to receive the said A. B. on the Sunday, or should the constable have kept him in custody until the following morning, and then taken him before the magistrate? Is a hearing and remand on a Sunday legal?—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

1817. *Answer.*—The proper course would have been for the constable to have kept the prisoner in his custody until the Monday morning, and then to have taken him before the magistrate. A hearing on Sunday is illegal, as that is a judicial act, and therefore cannot be done a Sunday. (See 9 *Coke*, 66 *b.*) But a ministerial act may be done on that day (*id*). The legality or illegality of the remand would consequently depend on the fact of whether it was to be considered as a ministerial or judicial act. We know of no decision on the point, but are inclined to think that, as between the justice and the gaoler, it would be treated as a ministerial act; and that even assuming it to be illegal so far as the prisoner is concerned, the gaoler would not be justified in refusing to obey the warrant and to receive the prisoner.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1818. POOR-RATE—APPEAL—SPECIAL SESSIONS—EVIDENCE OF JUDGMENT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—At a special sessions for appeals an adjudication was made reducing a poor-rate. A minute of this adjudication was made in the justices' minute book of proceedings; and the particular rating in question was reduced in the rate-book by altering the figures, opposite which the justices placed their initials. The parties rated considered the reduction insufficient, and appealed to the quarter sessions against the decision of the justices. When the appeal came on for hearing the rate-book as altered by the justices and the recognisance of the parties to try the appeal setting out the decision, and also the justices' minute were in court, but the chairman refused to entertain the matter because no formal written order or decision had been filed separate from the recognisance, the justices' minute, and the alteration in the rate-book. *Archbold* gives no written form of decision, and it was contended that it was duly made in special sessions, and that the court of quarter sessions had sufficient before them to entertain the case. The chairman, however, persisted that the court had no jurisdiction. The appeal was therefore not tried. Your opinion will

oblige, also whether the decision of the justices in special sessions will stand, and what the parties rated can now do?—K.

1819. *Answer.*—The chairman appeals to us to have been right, as the justices' minute was no more evidence of their having made the order, than was the minute-book of the clerk of the peace to prove the preferring of an indictment in *R.* v. *Smith*, 8 *B. & C.* 341, or that an indictment was indorsed as a true bill in *Porter* v. *Cooper*, *C. M. & R.* 388, or the names of the justices in attendance at the trial of it in *R.* v. *Bellamy R. & M.* 71. The quarter sessions were entitled to have evidence before them to show that a court of competent jurisdiction had tried the appeal at special sessions; and that, as we conceive, could only be supplied by a regular and formal order containing the facts necessary to show jurisdiction.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1820. INCOME-TAX—ASSISTANT OVERSEER—DEDUCTIONS—EXEMPTION.—Some years ago I was appointed to the office of assistant-overseer and collector of poor-rates for a district in a union at a certain yearly salary, and entered into a bond for the due performance of the various duties. At the time of such appointment it was well known to the board of guardians that those duties would require the constant attention of two persons at the least, and as had theretofore been the case. Subsequently and within the last few years the duties have materially increased (but not the salary), arising partly from a very great increase by the erection of new buildings, so much so that I have been compelled to employ and pay an additional assistant, thereby reducing my salary under £100. In the return which I made I gave the particulars and signed the declaration required, notwithstanding which I am called upon to pay the duties, having no other income than as above stated. You will greatly oblige me, and no doubt others under similar circumstances, with your opinion as to whether I am liable to be charged with income-tax; and if not liable, [illegible]dy to obtain redress?—AN ASSISTANT OVERSEER.

Answer.—We apprehend that the duty is payable under such circumstances, as the 8th rule, sched. E. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, provides that the principal shall deduct out of the assistant's salary, such portion of the duties chargeable on the office as a like rate on the assistant's salary will amount to; and the assistant also is thereby bound to allow the deduction on receipt of the residue of the salary. The effect of that appears to be to render the principal liable to duty in all cases where the gross emoluments of his office exceed the sum of £100, even though he has to pay a portion of those emoluments to an assistant, whereby his net receipts are reduced below £100.

1822. RELIEF—SICKNESS—HOSPITAL.—A. R. resided for ten years in the parish of C., but did not belong there. He became ill, and obtained admittance in an hospital in the parish of D. He remained in the hospital for seven weeks, when he applied to the relieving officer for relief, and he gave him an order for his admission in the union workhouse. He was removed from the hospital to the workhouse, and did not return to his old residence in the parish of C. Before determining to what fund the above chargeability should be charged, the guardians of the union will be glad with your opinion whether the removal from the parish to the hospital was a breach in the pauper's residence in the parish C., or whether the residence in the hospital is not to be reckoned at all? The residence whilst in the hospital must not be considered as being in the parish of C.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1823. *Answer.*—Whether or not the removal from C. to the hospital can be considered as a breach of residence must depend upon the question of whether or not the pauper intended to return to C., and merely went to the hospital for a temporary purpose. By the proviso to 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 1, the time spent in the hospital is to be excluded from the time of residence, and therefore by analogy with the decisions in *Re* v *Hartfield*, 16 *J. P.* 181, and *R.* v. *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, 16 *J. P.* 182, the removal to the hospital would not, under ordinary circumstances, operate as a break of the residence in C. Unless therefore the pauper at the time he went to the hospital intentionally abandoned C., as his place of abode, his residence in the hospital cannot be considered as a breach of residence in C.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1824. PIGEONS—KILLING—CONVICTION—OWNERSHIP.—By the act of 7 & 8 Geo. 4,

c. 29, s. 33, "if any person shall unlawfully and wilfully kill, wound, or take any house-dove, or pigeon, under such circumstances as shall not amount to larceny, every such offender being convicted thereof before a justice of the peace shall forfeit, over and above the value of the bird, any sum not exceeding £2." At this inclement season of the year many persons range about, armed with guns, for the purpose of killing small birds: many pigeons are also shot. The other day a person in this (agricultural) neighbourhood, where there are many pigeon-cotes distributed around, shot at and killed several pigeons whilst feeding in a field. The man was seen to fire and afterwards pick up several pigeons which he had killed; the remainder flew away. To insure a conviction under the statute, is it imperative to prove ownership of the pigeons killed? If so, half the birds in the parish may be destroyed with impunity; for it is next to impossible to identify birds of that nature. Failing in proof of ownership, is there any other mode by which a person may be convicted for killing pigeons?—G. M. W.

1825. *Answer.*—We see no necessity for proving the ownership in order to insure a conviction. The offence does not consist in killing pigeons which are the property of any particular person, but in killing "any" pigeon at all; and the 66th section, which provides for the application of the penalty, shows that the party aggrieved may be "unknown," when of course the ownership could not be alleged. *Turry* v. *Newman*, 10 *J. P.* 678, decides that the complaint need not be made by the party aggrieved, and confirms the view as to its being unnecessary to prove ownership.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1826. SERVANTS—DISSOLUTION OF CONTRACT—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—A. hired B. as a servant in husbandry, to serve him from Michaelmas, 1853, to Michaelmas, 1854, at 8s. a week to Lady-day; 9s. a week afterwards, and £2 at end of term. B. entered into A.'s service, and continued therein for the space of six weeks, when he was committed to gaol for twenty-eight days, under a judgment obtained against him by a creditor in the county court for debt. At the expiration of the imprisonment B. returns to enter into A.'s service; but the latter refuses to take him in again. What is B.'s remedy against A.?—J. S. L.

1827. *Answer.*—B., as we consider, has no remedy against A. under these circumstances. The imprisonment would operate as an absence from the service, and as that was unreasonable in point of duration and against A.'s consent, he was justified in treating the contract as rescinded, and refusing to take B. back again.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1828. REMOVAL — IRREMOVABILITY — WIFE SEPARATED FROM HUSBAND.—A woman twenty years back, absconded from her husband with another man. She settles in C., and resides continuously therein for fifteen years without relief. She is now chargeable to the city. Her husband is supposed to be in America. Does she acquire by her residence, under the circumstances, irremovability, as in the event of her husband returning to C. he would be removable?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1829. *Answer.*—If the husband is known to be alive, the woman has not acquired the right of irremovability, inasmuch as he would be removable, and she must consequently be equally removable. If, however, the husband has not been heard of for more than seven years, the presumption is that he is dead. In that case, the woman may be treated as a widow, and would consequently have acquired the right of irremovability, by her fifteen years' residence without relief.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1830. SETTLEMENT—WIDOW—SECOND MARRIAGE—UNKNOWN SETTLEMENT.—A. B. a pauper, is a widow, who has been twice married. The settlement of the second husband does not appear to be ascertainable, but that of the first husband is. Your opinion is requested whether the pauper is removable to the place of her first husband's settlement, or whether she resorts to her maiden one? The books appear silent on this head, though I should apprehend, arguing by analogy, that the first husband would be resorted to prior to the maiden one.—A CONSTANT READER.

1831. *Answer.* — The pauper, in our opinion, should be removed to the place of her first husband's settlement. She did not, by her second marriage, lose her previous settlement. And as the last settlement she possessed was that of her first

husband, she must be removed to that in preference to the birth settlement, which was lost on her acquisition of another settlement by marriage. — *Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1832. ALEHOUSES — BEERHOUSES — OPENING ON SUNDAY.—It is no uncommon occurrence in this borough to see men in the streets in a state of intoxication on Sunday mornings, when the respectable portion of society are going to a place of worship, owing to which numerous complaints have been made. Several public and beer-house keepers have been summoned, but the cases dismissed, owing to the police not being able to prove that beer had been drunk, neither were they able to find any jugs, glasses, &c., that had to all appearance been used. They often find eight or ten persons in a house at all hours on Sunday mornings (natives of the town), some reading newspapers, others smoking tobacco, apparently a good deal the worse for liquor, but not drunk. The way that is generally managed is, they go in turns to the cellar head, viz., near to the cellar door, and are supplied with ale, which they immediately drink, after which they again sit down, resume their pipe, &c. To prevent detection, one of the party (should a police officer be seen approaching) informs thereof. Consequently on his entrance into the house all things are quiet, they are all seated, smoking, &c., as before stated. Will you be kind enough to state your opinion with regard to the same, as some of the magistrates here are inclined to think that the opening of the houses and finding parties as described, is sufficient to warrant a conviction?—C. B.

1833. *Answer.*—It would not be right to convict under such circumstances, inasmuch as there is not sufficient evidence to support the conviction. No doubt there is strong reason to suspect that the sale of beer is carried on, but there is no evidence to prove it; and without that, magistrates would, of course, have no power to convict. There can be no reason, however, why the police should not summon any of the parties they find as witnesses to prove the sale, provided they are "likely to give material evidence." (See 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 7.) If this plan is considered advisable, it might very likely happen that a good deal more evidence may be obtained than what the police can give.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1834. WATER — INTERRUPTION — TWENTY YEARS' USER.—A. is owner of a freehold plot of land, upon which there is a valuable spring of water, A. having had uninterrupted enjoyment of such for more than twenty years. B. is owner of the adjoining plot of land, and by his mining operations has diminished the supply of water to the same spring. In *Acton* v. *Blundell*, an action was brought against the defendant for diminishing the water to the plaintiff's spring by means of his mining operations, and the judge ruled in favour of the defendant, but remarked that the court would intimate no opinion as to what might be the rule of law if there had been an uninterrupted user of the right for more than twenty years. Will you therefore be kind enough to inform me whether A. has a right of action against B.?—LEX.

1835. *Answer.*—We should be disposed to risk the action, if the other facts in the case are tolerably clear. In *Magor* v. *Chadwick*, *A. & E.* 572, it was held that a title may be gained by twenty-years' user of a stream flowing from the mouth of an adit, or underground passage, in adjoining lands not belonging to plaintiff's, and which had been originally made by the owner of a certain mine upwards of fifty years ago, for the purpose of clearing the water from the mine, which, however, had not been worked for more than thirty years. The uninterrupted enjoyment, therefore, of the use of water for more than twenty years would seem to confer a right of action on its possessor, whether that water be subterranean or surface water, more especially as that very case decided that in the absence of special custom artificial watercourses are not distinguished in law from natural ones.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1836. ALEHOUSES—LANDLORD'S LIABILITY—SERVANT'S NEGLIGENCE.—A person having some business to transact about 120 miles from home, took a "to and fro" ticket, and arriving at his destination, put up at the principal inn in the town, where he soon finished his business, and had refreshments, &c., remaining there three or four hours. Having told the waiter that he was to leave by the evening train, and inquiring whether the omnibus called there

for the passengers, the waiter replied in the affirmative, and engaged two or three times in the presence of witnesses that he would let the party know when the proper time for leaving arrived, and when the omnibus called. The omnibus did call at the proper time, but the waiter did not fulfil his promise, and the gentleman was compelled to remain from home that night at very considerable inconvenience, and obliged on the following day to pay another fare home. Will you state whether the landlord is not liable for such gross neglect by his servant, and cannot he be compelled to pay the extra expenses occasioned by such neglect?—A CONSTANT READER.

1837. *Answer.*—The innkeeper, as we apprehend, is not liable for the consequences of his servant's negligence under such circumstances. His common law liability only extends to the protection of the horse and goods of a guest, and not to that of his person. He is consequently not liable for the battery of his guest, though committed by his own servants. If then he is not liable for an act of violence committed by his own servant, *a fortiori* he is not liable for the consequences arising from the breach of a promise which was made without his knowledge, and which is not within the servant's regular duties.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1838. APPRENTICES—BREACH OF INDENTURE—MAINTENANCE.—A. B. binds his son to C. D. for five years to be a chemist and grocer. At the end of three years C. D. declines business, and offers A. B. his indenture, stating that he may have his liberty. A. B. acquaints his parents, who are not willing, but would rather C. D. should find him another master, not being sufficiently learned as a chemist. C. D. procures him a situation with a chemist, but not on the same terms as with C. D., viz., the terms with C. D. were sufficient board and lodging during his apprenticeship; the latter situation is weekly wages, which is insufficient to keep him. Should C. D. pay the difference; if so, what steps should be taken?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1839. *Answer.*—C. D. must make up the difference, or he may be sued for breach of covenant in not finding the apprentice with sufficient board and lodging. If he had died his executors would have been bound to perform this covenant, and of course his retirement from business cannot relieve him from an obligation which would otherwise have continued even after his death.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1840. LANDLORD AND TENANT—DISTRESS FOR RENT—APPRAISEMENT.—A distress for rent was levied by one A. B. for upwards of £20. At the expiration of the five days A. B. caused the goods so distrained to be appraised by an auctioneer (who afterwards proceeded to sell them), and one of the bailiffs whom A. B. had left in possession. They were duly sworn by the constable of the parish. The law is that the goods distrained must not be appraised by the party making the levy. Will you be good enough to give your opinion whether the appraisement in this case was legal, or whether the auctioneer and bailiff would not be considered as the servants of A. B., and so, the appraisement made by the party making the levy, through his servants? Are the appraisers entitled to one shilling in the pound upon the amount of appraisement for appraising, the amount being above £20?—H. F.

1841. *Answer.*—The appraisement was clearly legal as to the auctioneer, and we are disposed to think it equally legal as to the bailiff. The statute (2 Will. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, s. 2.) says, that "the person distraining" may with the sheriff, &c., "cause the goods distrained to be appraised by two sworn appraisers;" and it has been held that has he with the sheriff is to cause the goods to be appraised, he cannot be one of the appraisers. The bailiff, however, in the present instance, was "not the person distraining," but only his servant, and therefore could not "*cause* the goods to be appraised." If that be so, he is not within the meaning of the statute, and it would therefore seem that he may be one of the appraisers, although it is evidently better to select some other party. The appraiser's title to one shilling in the pound will depend upon whether or not that is a reasonable charge, and is consequently a question for a jury. The general practice, according to the statement in *Bullen on Distress*, p. 165, is to charge one shilling in the pound for the levy, besides the charge for the man in possession.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1842. CHURCH—BURIAL—SUNDAY—I

wish for your opinion whether a clergyman is justified by law in refusing to bury a corpse brought into the churchyard on a Sunday, after a general notice that he had made a regulation not to perform funerals on Sundays under ordinary circumstances, and after a distinct refusal in the particular case?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1843. *Answer.*—The clergyman, as we apprehend, is not justified in refusing to bury a corpse under such circumstances. The 68th canon declares that "no minister shall refuse or delay to bury any corpse which is brought to the church or churchyard (convenient warning being given him thereof), in such manner and form as is prescribed in the book of Common Prayer." It is therefore contrary to law for a clergyman to make a general regulation that he will not perform funerals on Sundays.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1844. ALEHOUSES — KEEPING OPEN—EVIDENCE.—Please to inform me what constitutes "a keeping open" of a licensed alehouse? Is the fact that a policeman saw some twenty or thirty people go in and out of the house without any proof of drinking, such "a keeping open" as would justify the magistrates in convicting?—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

1845. *Answer.*—Unless the fact of this large number of persons going in and out of the house can be explained away, so as to show that they were not in the house for the purpose of drinking, we consider that the magistrates would be justified in convicting on such evidence. The offence appears to consist in allowing the public (other than travellers) free entrance into the house during the time of morning service, and therefore, although it would make the evidence more complete to prove that drinking was going on, the conviction, as we think, would be supported, although such evidence was not attainable.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1846. LANDLORD AND TENANT—NOTICE TO QUIT—FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A. verbally agrees to take furnished apartments of B. at the rate of £100 per annum. Rent is, at B.'s request, paid quarterly. A. can prove that at the time of agreement a month's notice only was to be given by either party. Is A. bound to give more than one month's notice?—ONE OF YOUR READERS.

1847. *Answer.*—If the agreement can be proved as stated, A. is only bound to give a month's notice. But the question, we presume, between him and B. is as to the time when that notice must expire. In default of evidence to the contrary, we should understand this to be a tenancy from year to year, with the right of determining it by a month's notice. But unless the parties have stipulated that the tenancy may be determined by a month's notice at any period of the year, the notice must still end with the year of the tenancy, and the case will only differ from the ordinary one by allowing a month's notice to be given instead of the usual six month's notice.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1848. MARRIAGE—FALSE DECLARATION—EFFECT—PUNISHMENT.—J. S. and A. J., being domestic servants at, and therefore regular residents in the town of S., in the S. union, and contemplating marriage, S. (with a view to secrecy) went over to B., in the B. union, and there, falsely representing his and J's. residences to be in the said town of B., entered the usual notice with the superintendent registrar of the B. union of intended marriage between them at a licensed meeting-house in that union. At the expiration of the twenty-one days the two parties went to B. together, when the necessary certificate of the superintendent registrar was obtained, and the marriage was thereupon solemnised. Is it under the aforesaid circumstances valid, or altogether null; or only voidable? And is S. liable to any and what punishment for having made a false declaration of residence?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1849. *Answer.*—The marriage, as we think, is valid, notwithstanding the fact of its having been obtained by means of a fake declaration. There is nothing in the 42nd section of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 85, which appears to meet the case, and as there is no other section which invalidates a marriage solemnised under the act, that in the present instance would, in our opinion, be supported, although the declaration as to residence was false to the deponent's knowledge. That perhaps would be a ground for an indictment for perjury under the 38th section, but would be no reason for

interfering with the validity of the marriage.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1850. STAMPS—PROMISSORY NOTE—WRONG STAMP.—A. owes B. £27, for which B. holds a note of hand; but it is discovered that it is upon a receipt stamp for 2s. 6d., instead of a note of hand stamp for that amount. Is such a document admissible in evidence; if not, what steps had B. better take to rectify the error, if A. should refuse to give a proper note of hand?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1851. *Answer.*—The note is not admissible in evidence with its present stamp. But it may be stamped with one of the proper designation, on payment of a 40s. penalty, if the note is not due, or a £10 penalty if the note is overdue. (See 37 Geo. 3, c. 136, ss. 5, 6.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1852. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—CONSTRUCTION OF RULES—DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Rule of a friendly society:—"That the funds of the society be divided between the members once in every ten years, according to the amount of contribution paid into the box by each member, deducting therefrom £1 and the amount paid to each on account of illness or accident; the first distribution to take place on the first day of March next." The words of the 26th section of 10 Geo. 4. c. 56, are, "nor shall it be lawful for such society by any rule to direct the division or distribution of such stock or fund or any part thereof to or amongst the several members of such society, other than for carrying into effect the general intents and purposes of such society declared by them and confirmed by the justices of the peace as aforesaid, according to the directions of this act." The society are about to divide the funds, by which each member will receive an amount of money which he may apply to his own use. Will this, under the section of the act quoted, be legal? Should the money each person receives be in some club, can it be invested by the officers of the society for the benefit of that club?—A STEWARD OF A FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

1853. *Answer.*—There is nothing illegal in such a distribution, inasmuch as it takes place according to rules which have been confirmed by the justices, and filed in pursuance of the act, and with the object of "carrying into effect the general intents and purposes of the society." The division of property prohibited by the section alluded to, is one made "contrary to the rules" of the society, and not one made in accordance with them.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1854. PROPERTY-TAX—PURCHASE MONEY—INTEREST.—A. recently sold an estate to B. One of the conditions was, that if the purchase was not settled by a given day, B. was to pay interest from that day to the day of completion, he taking the rent in the meantime. The purchase was not settled until thirty days after, and the purchaser was charged interest upon his purchase-money for that time, upon which he claims to deduct 7d. in the pound property-tax. Your opinion is requested whether B. is entitled to such deduction?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1855. *Answer.*—B. is not, in our opinion, entitled to this deduction. The interest allowed in such a case is not a "yearly interest of money, or other annual payment," within the meaning of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, and with the exception of that we are not aware of any provision in the property-tax act, which would give any countenance to such a claim.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1856. EXCISE—ADULTERATION OF BEER—COLOURING MATERIALS.—An excise officer, upon going into a public house, finds the owner brewing, and in one of the vessels he finds a quantity of grains of paradise mixed with the wort. He does not find any more grains of paradise in the house besides those being so mixed with the wort. Is the publican liable (under 56 Geo. 3, c. 58, s. 2) to a penalty for having grains of paradise in his possession, and also to a second penalty under the same section for using grains of paradise, or is it only one offence? *Burn* says, "the provisions of the act are to be liberally construed in advancement of the objects for which they were enacted," viz. the prevention of the adulteration of beer.—AN EXCISEMAN.

1857. *Answer.*—The publican, as we apprehend, can only be convicted in a single penalty, i. e., for using the grains of paradise with the wort. The "having in possession" under the section, as we consider, means a different kind of possession from what is indicated by its being found mixed

in such a manner as to subject the owner to a penalty on that account, and is therefore not proved by its discovery in the condition stated in the case.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1858. MILITIA—BILLETS—BOROUGHS—ADJOINING COUNTY.—The militia is ordered up for training at the borough of G. for a period of twenty-eight days. The billet-master, who is also superintendent of police for the borough of G., is under the impression that he can billet the men upon innkeepers, &c., residing within a mile of the boundary of the borough, although they are out of his jurisdiction, and he refers to the last mutiny act. Your opinion is requested as to whether he is not bound to billet them upon the innkeepers, &c., within the boundary of the borough?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1859. *Answer.*—The mutiny act, as we apprehend, does not apply to this question. It only relates to soldiers on their march (section 68), and consequently cannot have reference to them when arrived at their place of destination. This matter, therefore, as we conceive, is regulated by the 94th section of the 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, and the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50, s. 34, under which the constable is required to billet the militia when called out to exercise, in inns, beer-houses, &c. Under those sections, therefore, the billet-master may billet the men upon any innkeepers, &c., residing within the district over which his authority extends. If, then, he is appointed under the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 76, he has all the powers of a constable not only within the borough, but "also within every county being within seven miles of any part of the borough." In that case it would seem that he may billet the men upon innkeepers, &c., residing within a mile of the boundary of the borough, and that his power in that respect is not limited to the borough itself.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1860. BREAD—DELIVERY—SCALES AND WEIGHTS.—By the act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c 37, it is provided, that every baker or seller of bread who shall convey out any bread for sale from any cart or other carriage, shall be provided with scales and proper weights, in order that all bread sold shall, if required, be weighed. How will this apply to bakers carrying out bread for sale in baskets, and how will it apply to bread carried out to be left at certain houses? In these times it may be needful to weigh bread bought or left.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1861. *Answer.*—We question whether any penalty attaches to any baker for not being provided with scales and weights to weigh bread carried out in baskets and left at the customers' houses. It has, however, been decided in *R.* v. *Knosby*, 15 *J. P.* 65, that the penalty for refusing to weigh bread is not limited to cases where the bread is sent out in carts. It would therefore seem, that although a baker in the case supposed might not be liable to any penalty for having no scales and weights, he would still be liable to the penalty for refusing to weigh the bread, and that for that purpose he is bound to find his own scales and weights, and must not look to the purchaser to find them for him.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1861.

1862. STAMPS—RECEIPTS—LETTERS—ACCOUNTS—I shall be obliged by your giving me your opinion on the following points:—1. Whether letters sent through the post-office, acknowledging the safe arrival of cheques, bank notes, or post-office orders, are now exempt from stamp duty, and whether they were so before the passing of the stamp act of the last session of Parliament? 2. Whether sums amounting to £2 and upwards, credited at the foot of running accounts, between tradesmen, are liable to stamp duty; and whether sums amounting to £5 and upwards, and similarly credited, were liable to the duty before the passing of the above mentioned act?—A SUBSCRIBER'S CLERK.

1863. *Answer.*—1. Letters "acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other securities for money," are exempt from all stamp duty by the exemption in the 55 Geo. 3, c. 184, sched. tit. "Receipt." Cheques, bank notes, and post-office orders, are included in the term "securities for money," and are therefore within the meaning of the exemption. 2. The 35 Geo. 3, c. 55, s. 7, enacts, that every note, memorandum, or writing whatever, given upon the payment of money, which shall contain or express, or in any manner signify or denote any acknowledgment of any part of any debt, claim, account, or demand being paid,

settled, received, accounted for, balanced, discharged, released, or satisfied, whether the same shall or shall not be signed by or with the name or names of the person or persons by or on whose behalf the same shall be given, shall be deemed and taken to be a receipt within the meaning of the stamp acts, and be liable to duty in respect of the sum actually paid. Under this provision, sums amounting to £5, if credited as above, were liable to duty, and now a similar liability attaches to sums amounting to £2 and upwards.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1861. LARCENY — EMBEZZLEMENT—EVIDENCE.—A. B. was indicted at Stafford sessions for larceny of a half sovereign. The evidence was that he received it in a spirit shop in payment for liquor, being told to keep sixpence out of it, and bring back the change, he being then in the employ of the publican in whose shop he was serving. A. B. went out of the shop with the half sovereign, and pretended that he had only received sixpence. Counsel for the defence contended that, admitting the facts, and the wrongful taking with the intent to steal, yet that the prisoner could not be convicted on this indictment, because the offence was embezzlement and not larceny. The usual chairman of the court being unable to attend at this severe season of the year through infirmity, the chair was accidently filled by a well-meaning but timid magistrate, who was unable to decide what was the law in the matter; but having doubts, he thought it safest to yield to the objection, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoner. Was this decision right? The master of A. B. will not prosecute him for embezzlement, and the prosecutor therefore loses his half sovereign by this decision, besides which encouragement was given to like offenders. (See also 14 and 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 13.) Can anything be done further, in case you think the chairman made a blunder?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1865. *Answer.*—The decision appears to us to have been right, as the prosecutor had parted with all property and possession with respect to the half sovereign, and never intended to have it returned to himself. The prisoner, therefore, could not be guilty of larceny, as he not only had lawful possession of the half sovereign, but was expressly authorised to change it into other coins. Nor could he have been convicted of embezzlement, as it would have been necessary for that purpose to have amended the indictment under 14 and 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 1, so as to alter the allegation of ownership; and as that could not be done without prejudicing the defendant in his defence, we question whether the court had power to do it at all. If, however, it could have been amended so as to allow of his being convicted of embezzlement, it would seem that the 13th section of 14 and 15 Vict. c. 99, prevents a second prosecution for embezzlement, as the prisoner might have been convicted under the former indictment for larceny.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1866. STAMPS — RECEIPTS — PROMISSORY NOTE—INSTALMENTS.—It appears in a small work, stated to be published by authority of the commissioners of inland revenue, that receipts written upon promissory notes (duly stamped) for the money specified in such documents, given on the payment thereof, are exempt from duty. In a subsequent part of this publication it is said that where money due upon a bill or note is payable by instalments, the payment may be written afterwards on the back of the bill or note by the holder; but if a receipt be given to the person making any such payment it must be stamped. In the case of a sum payable by two instalments on a promissory note, the first of which became due and was paid before the 10th October, 1853, and the last on a day subsequent to that date, must a receipt written upon such note (being a receipt for the money or last instalment then due upon it) be given with a receipt stamp affixed thereto? It is said the payment may be written afterwards, but if a receipt is given, it must be stamped. Under the head "receipts" it is said, among other things, that any writing given upon the payment of money, amounting to 40s. or upwards, signifying that money has been paid, is a receipt liable to stamp duty. In this view, would not a written acknowledgment of payment and a receipt mean the same thing?—AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

1867. *Answer.*—There is no necessity for giving a stamped receipt on payment of the last instalment, provided the acquittance be written on the note and not on a separate

paper. The reason for this is, that "receipts or discharges written upon promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts or orders for the payment of money duly stamped according to the laws in force at the date thereof," are exempt from duty by the 55 Geo. 3, c. 184, and consequently need no stamp, whether the payment be made in one sum or by instalments. By the 35 Geo. 3, c. 55, s. 7, however, any written acknowledgment of payment amounting to 40s. requires a receipt stamp, if it be given to the party making the payment, and be not exempt from duty by some specific statutable provision.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1868. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES — INFORMATION—JOINDER OF OFFENCES.—In case of an inspector of weights and measures seizing in one shop half a dozen weights and half a dozen measures of improper sizes, how should the information be laid? Can all be included in one information; or must there be a separate information in each case? If they can be included in one information, does a separate penalty attach in case of each measure and each weight; or should one penalty be inflicted for the whole number?—AN INSPECTOR.

1868. *Answer.*—The peculiar construction of the section under which the information is laid, leads to the conclusion that the whole of both weights and measures should be included in the information. By that section (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, s. 28) the inspector is to examine and compare "all weights, measures steel-yards," &c., and if "it shall appear that the said weights or measures are light or otherwise unjust, the same shall be liable to be seized and forfeited, and the person or persons in whose possession the same shall be found shall, on conviction, forfeit a sum not exceeding £5." From that it seems that the penalty does not attach in respect of each weight or measure, but of all combined, and consequently that the defendant is only liable to one penalty for the whole number of weights and measures seized.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1870. APPRENTICES—BREACH OF INDENTURE—ACTION — DAMAGES. — By indenture, dated 13th of September, 1849, between A. B. and C. D., his son, of the one part, and E. F. of the other part, the said C. D., with the consent of the said A. B., put and bound himself apprentice to and with the said E. F. until he should attain twenty-one. A copy of this indenture is herewith sent, from which it will be seen there is no express covenant by the father that his son should serve. There is, however, this clause, "and for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, each of the parties aforesaid doth bind himself unto the other firmly by these presents." The apprentice absconded on the 5th of July last, and has not since been heard of, although a warrant has been issued against him, and a reward offered for his apprehension. His apprenticeship does not expire until the month of July, 1855. A similar case has occurred where the uncle was made a party to the indenture instead of the father, who was dead. The favour of your opinion is requested in the case first mentioned, whether the father of the apprentice is liable on the indenture to the master for the loss he has sustained in consequence of his son not fulfilling the contract entered into; and whether an action will lie against him at the present time, or it must stand over until the term of apprenticeship has expired; and suppose an action to be brought against the father now, are the damages to be laid merely at the loss already sustained, or that which must be eventually sustained, supposing the apprentice never to return? If an action is brought against the father in the county court, is it necessary to call the attesting witness (who lives at a great distance) to prove the indenture; or can the master, who saw both father and son sign, give evidence of that fact? Your opinion is also requested, whether in the second case above mentioned, where the uncle stands in *loco parentis*, there is any distinction to be drawn?—A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO.

1871. *Answer.*—There can be no doubt that the father is liable to the master for the breach of covenant committed by the son under an indenture in this form. The action will lie at the present time, subject, however, to the disadvantage of being confined to the recovery of damages which have accrued up to the present time, to the exclusion of prospective damages, inasmuch

as it is in the master's discretion whether or not he will receive the apprentice back again, and therefore there is no mode of assessing future damages. The attesting witness must be called, although the master is able to prove both the father's and son's handwriting. There is no distinction between the case of the uncle and that of the father. They both proceed on the principle that there has been a breach of the covenant committed to which these persons were parties, and therefore, whether they were the apprentice's parents, or stood *in loco parentis* towards him, is immaterial. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1872. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—CONSTRUCTION OF RULES—SICK PAY.—I would feel obliged if you would state your opinion on the rule herewith enclosed:—Rule 18 (states). That 10s. weekly, for the first twelve months shall be paid to every member who is sick, lame, or unable to work, he having been a member twelve months, providing he does not owe more than 5s. to the society. But whenever any member of this society shall have received 10s. weekly for twelve months at sundry times, he shall be reduced to 5s. weekly as long as he continues sick. If he should recover from his sickness and not trouble the box for two years, he shall be entitled to full pay the same as when he was first admitted. A. B., a sick member, received 10s. weekly for seven months. After that time A. B. is in health for three years, and does not apply for or receive any sick pay during the three years, when a second time A. B. falls sick. In your opinion would A. B. be entitled to twelve months' sick pay at 10s. weekly from the commencement of his last sickness, or should the seven months be added, and his sick pay be reduced to 5s. weekly under the above rule? The society is enrolled.—J. T.

1873. *Answer.*—The seven months' allowance, as we consider, will not count in this case. The intention of the rule appears to be, that whenever a sick member has recovered and does not apply for sick allowance for two years, when he does apply, he shall be entitled to it just in the same manner as if he had never been in receipt of the allowance at all. In that case he would be entitled to twelve months' pay at 10s. a week, and we therefore consider him entitled to that amount of pay in the present case.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1874. CONSTABLES—ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT—ASSAULT—RESCUE.—A man was found murdered at ——. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against A., who immediately absconded. The police of —— communicated with the police of a distant town, and the latter, acting upon the information so supplied, but without warrant, at once apprehended A. A bystander attacked the police when making the arrest, and attempted by violence to rescue the prisoner. Can an indictment for an assault upon a constable while in the execution of his duty be sustained under such circumstances? Can an indictment for a rescue (under 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 88, s. 1), be sustained? Your answer will oblige.—C. I.

1875. *Answer*—There can be no reason why an indictment should not be sustained under these circumstances. The verdict of the coroner's jury was sufficient authority to warrant the arrest, and therefore the officer would be in the execution of his duty in making it, and the bystander liable to be indicted for assaulting him. An indictment for rescue, however, under 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 88, s. 1, would not lie, as the police appear to have retained the custody of A. during the whole time of the transaction. But we can see no ground for doubting the propriety of an indictment under the 9 Geo. 4, c. 31, s. 25, for assaulting the police with intent to prevent A's lawful apprehension. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1876. LANDLORD AND TENANT—RENT—ACCEPTANCE OF KEYS.—A. agrees to take of B. a house, if it suits him, when the occupiers' time expires. The occupiers leave the house about three weeks before the quarter's tenancy expires, and leave the key at a neighbour's. A. on going to look over the house, receives the keys from a neighbour, and finds the house will not suit him; he then takes the key to B., the owner (a fortnight before the late occupier's tenancy expires) stating the house would not suit him. Your opinion is requested, whether B. can recover any rent for the house, and for how long, as he refused to take the keys from A., stating he did not he is the tenant by accepting the keys. J. P.

1877. *Answer.*—If it can be shown that the tenancy was not absolutely agreed upon in the first instance, but was contingent on the fact of A.'s finding that the house suited him, B. cannot, in our opinion, recover any rent at all. The acceptance of the keys was not in the character of tenant, but for the simple purpose of enabling A. to form an opinion whether or not the house would suit him, and whether he should or should not ultimately become tenant. According to B.'s notion, any one who receives the keys to enable him to look over a house without being accompanied by the landlord or his agent, *ipso facto* becomes tenant by that act, whether the house suits him or not, a position to which we can in no way subscribe.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1878. HAWKERS—SERVANTS—MASTER'S AUTHORITY.—A. B. having taken out a hawker's license in a certain town where he is a resident inhabitant, and keeps a china and earthenware shop, can A. B authorise his servants or persons in his employ to carry, in baskets or otherwise, crockery for sale in the town where he is a resident inhabitant, or in any other place out of such town? (See 50 G. 3, c. 42, s. 22.)—A SUBSCRIBER.

1878. *Answer.*—A. B. may authorise any single one of his servants to carry out goods as suggested above. But as the proviso to section 19 requires that the servant shall travel with the master's license, it is evident that only one can do so at a time.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1880. POOR-RATE—APPEAL—SPECIAL SESSIONS—NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.—A. B. appealed against a poor-rate of the parish of C., to a special sessions for the division of C. The second ground of appeal ran thus:—"Because I am assessed at too large a sum, and in an unfair proportion in comparison with the sum and proportion assessed on certain other occupiers in the said parish." The fourth ground was that other occupiers were assessed at less sums than they should have been. The fifth was "that certain persons were assessed for part of certain farms, houses, and lands, but such part is altogether uncertain and indefinite." The appellant then proposed to give evidence of the overseers themselves, as well as other parties, being underrated, and upon the respondent's attorney submitted that inasmuch as the appellant had not served the overseers with notice of appeal directed to them in their individual character, and the other parties having received none at all, he was precluded by 41 Geo. 3, c. 23, s. 6, from entering into such evidence. The justices feeling some doubt, adjourned the case. Your opinion is therefore requested as to whether the 41 Geo. 3, c. 23, s. 6, applies to appeals at special sessions, and if it does, should the overseers have been served with notice of appeal directed to them in their individual character, or would such notice served on them in their official character be sufficient to let in evidence of their being underrated, and also if that statute does not apply, ought not the parties to have had notice inasmuch as they might be affected by the justices' order?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1881. *Answer.*—The requirements of the 41 Geo. 3, c. 23, s. 6, as we consider, must be held to apply to appeals to special sessions equally with those to quarter sessions. It will be seen from the judgement of *Patteson*, J. in *R.* v. *Justices of Lancashire*, 14 *J. P.* 528, that the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96, s. 6, is to be construed not only upon a general view of the whole act, but also "with reference to the existing state of the law." The 7th section appears to give justices in special sessions the same powers as those possessed by justices in quarter sessions, so far as those powers apply to matters placed within the jurisdiction of justices in special sessions. For that purpose they have the power of amending or quashing the rate, &c. But as that power could not be exercised by the quarter sessions, excepting in the event of the notices to parties affected, having been given under the 41 Geo. 3, c. 23, s. 6, so neither can it, as we conceive, be exercised by the special sessions excepting after similar notice.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1882. ALEHOUSES—OFFENCE AGAINST LICENCE—GAMING—DOMINOES.—*The Times* of the 30th January, 1851 contains a letter from a solicitor, giving an extract from the *Legal Observer*, vol. 45, p. 104, of the case of *Reg.* v. *Ashton*, showing that the game of dominoes is not an unlawful game. In case, however, the game of dominoes should be played in a public-house for money or for beer then bought and paid for to the publican, would it not be

gaming, and contrary to the tenor of the licence?—M. C. W.

1883. *Answer.*—All that the case referred to decides is, that the game of dominoes is not an "unlawful game." But in that very case (see note at 16 *L. P.* 790), the court say, "If money be staked on a game of dominoes, that will be gaming, and the publican who permits it in his house may properly be convicted of suffering gaming therein." The same principle, as we conceive, applies whether the stake consist of money or, as in the present instance, money's worth.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1884. HAWKERS—LICENSE—SALE BY SAMPLE.—A. B. as the servant of another goes from house to house and from village to village in a particular neighbourhood with bibles and testaments, and prayer-books for sale, which it is apprehended he cannot do without a hawker's license. In order to avoid this, he proposes to carry samples of the books round with him and receive orders, and afterwards send or himself take the books ordered to the parties. Your opinion is requested, whether A. B can avoid the license duty by selling from sample in the way proposed, and receiving the purchase-money either on their order or on delivery?—W. H.

1885. *Answer.*—The license will be unnecessary if A. B. acts in the way suggested. The point was decided in *R v. Knight*, 10 *B. & C.* 734, where the court held that the hawker's act (50 Geo. 3, c. 51) applies only to those who carry about goods to be sold and delivered immediately, and does not extend to those who carry about the goods for delivery pursuant to previous order and contract; and consequently that it did not apply to the case of the servant of a tea-dealer who had been sent about the country by his master showing samples and collecting orders, and afterwards carrying parcels about for delivery according to orders.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1886. PROPERTY TAX — BUILDING SOCIETY — BORROWER. — We shall feel obliged by your informing us whether a borrower of a building society is entitled to deduct income tax from the instalments which he pays to the society, or from any and what part thereof?—C. AND H.

1887. *Answer.*—A borrower, as we apprehend, is entitled to deduct the duty on the interest of sum advanced to him, inasmuch as he is placed to that extent in the same situation as an ordinary mortgagor under rule 11, sched. A., 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35. But he is not entitled to any deduction in respect of the amount of principal repaid by instalments, as his rights extend only to the interest, and in no way apply to the payment of principal.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1888. APPRENTICE—BREACH OF INDENTURE—ACTION—TRUSTEES.—An orphan boy, possessed of money, was bound, with the consent of his trustees, who executed the indenture, to serve a certain trade, and previous to the expiration of his term, the master found that he had been purloined by him, but took no proceedings against him. The master discharged the boy, and upon seeking a remedy he was advised that he had none, upon the usual covenant (that the apprentice should faithfully and honestly serve his master), against the trustees; but this opinion has been doubted. I should think, that if the master had prosecuted the apprentice, the trustees were answerable upon their covenant. *Vide*, cases cited *Burn's Justice*, vol. 1, p. 188, and the cases there cited, under the heading of "master's rights for breach of contract."—A SUBSCRIBER.

1889. *Answer.*—We know of no reason why the trustees should not have been liable on any covenant which they may have entered into, whether the cause of action has arisen from their own or the boy's act. But if they have merely executed the indenture without formally binding themselves to anything specifically mentioned in it, we question whether any action would lie, as they will in that case have executed it rather as assenting than as covenanting parties.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1890. OATHS—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Under the rules of a so-called, but unregistered friendly society, a sick member residing at a distance is entitled to sick pay only on making a certain deposition before a justice on oath. Is a justice authorised in administering an oath in such a case?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1891. *Answer.*—The justice is prohibited from administering an oath in such a case by the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, s. 13. He

would probably be justified in receiving the party's declaration under the 18th section, but clearly could not take the deposition on oath—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1892. SERVANTS — JUSTICES' JURISDICTION — MUTUALITY OF CONTRACT—DEBT.—You will oblige a bench of magistrates by giving your opinion upon the following agreement, whether you would advise them to make any order thereunder on the complaint of the master:—"Agreement entered into the 11th September, 1852, between F. W., locksmith, and T. M., locksmith, for the term of 52 weeks. I, T. M., being justly indebted to F. W. in the sum of £3 18s., do authorise the said F. W. to deduct out of my weekly earnings the sum of one shilling and sixpence per week until the amount is discharged. If I, T. M., should contract any further debt with F. W., during the abovenamed time, I, T. M., do further agree to work for the said F. W., and no one else until such debt shall be fully paid. And I, T. M., do agree to work at the same price as the other men in the said F. W.'s shop. Signed by both parties, and witnessed." The servant entered into the service of the complainant, and continued to work for him till the expiration of the 52 weeks, and paid the whole of the debt which he owed at the time the agreement was made, but he contracted another debt with his master, and left his service at the end of the year without liquidating the new debt. Can the master compel the servant to return into his employment, and to continue therein till the new debt is paid, as provided for in the latter part of the agreement?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1893. *Answer.*—We apprehend that the master may compel the servant to return into his employment, and continue there until the new debt is paid. It might perhaps be assigned as a reason why he should not be able to do so, that the contract is void on account of its want of mutuality, there being no mention made of any duty on the master's part to find him employment. The case, however, as we conceive, is similar in principle to that of *R.* v. *Welsh*, 17 *J. P.* 553, which establishes the position that in contracts of this kind where a loan has been made in advance, to be repaid by instalments out of wages, a contract to find work will be implied, though the written instrument may in terms be silent on the subject.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1894. AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS—RECOGNISANCE OF THE PEACE — SURETIES.—The 11 & 15 Vict. c. 30, s. 1, after giving power to justices to punish in the manner therein mentioned aggravated assaults on women and children, proceeds to enact that "if the magistrate or magistrates shall so think fit, the defendant shall be bound to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for any period," &c. Have the justices power under the above enactment to order the defendant to find sureties in addition to binding him over himself.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1895. *Answer.*—The act gives no power to order the defendant to find sureties, but merely to bind him over personally. Even to that extent, however, it is questionable whether the general body of justices have jurisdiction, as this part of the act is confined to "magistrates" (saying nothing at all about "justices"), and would seem to point only to the "police or stipendiary magistrates" mentioned in a former part of the section.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1896. SEAMEN—DESERTION—WAGES—DISMISSAL OF SUMMONS—ADVANCE NOTE—J. L. signed articles to serve as mate on board a vessel on a voyage to the Mediterranean and back. The articles were signed at the shipping office on the afternoon of the 2nd January, and the mate did not go on board of the ship until the evening of the 3rd. On the evening of the 4th the captain called the mate, he got up, went on deck, and set the crew to work, and a few minutes afterwards the captain came on deck and discharged him. The mate had received an advance note, which he, in consideration of a small sum advanced, indorsed to a third person pursuant to 14 & 15 Vict. c. 96, s. 17. After the discharge the mate issued a summons before a magistrate for wages, and on the hearing relied on the 57th section of the 13 & 14 Vic. c. 93, for a wrongful discharge. At the opening of the case there were two magistrates present, and on the defendant's evidence being gone into another was also present; the bench differed in opinion, one of them holding that the complainant was entitled to the wages after deducting the forfeitures

mentioned in the 7th section of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 112, another considering the mate's absence was a desertion, and the third (who did not hear the complainant's case) being of a similar opinion, the case was dismissed. Your opinion is requested, First. Does the complainant's absence as above described amount to a desertion? Secondly. Is the decision before the magistrates final, and would it be an answer to an action in the county court for a wrongful discharge? Thirdly. Supposing the three magistrates had been present during the whole case, would the decision of the two against one be a bar to any future proceedings, or would it be considered a decision not on the merits? Fourthly. Can the holder of the advance note sue the owner upon it in the mode prescribed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93, s. 58? —A READER.

1897. *Answer.*—First. We can form no opinion on this question without knowing the time when the mate was to have been on board, and the circumstances attending his absence. The case, however, appears to have been treated by the captain as one of desertion, and if so, is excluded from the operation of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 112, s. 7, by the express terms of the section. But so far as we can judge from this statement, we should scarcely have thought the absence would have amounted to desertion. Secondly. Unless the magistrate made an order of dismissal under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 14, we are disposed to think that the decision is not final. Nor would it, as we apprehend, be an answer to an action in the county court for a wrongful discharge; though it must be admitted that the case of *R.* v. *Pollock*, 11 *J. P.* 116, makes the point somewhat doubtful. Thirdly This, in our view of the case, would depend upon the fact of whether or not the magistrates made an order of dismissal under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 14. Fourthly. We should doubt the holder's right of suing under such circumstances, as the discharge in this case can scarcely be treated as a discharge with the master's "consent," as required by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 96, s. 17. The 14 & 15 Vict. c. 94, has no application to the question.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1898. PLAYERS — LICENSE — LECTURE ON THE DRAMA.—A lecture is given at a mechanics' institute, or in a respectable public assembly room, on "The history of the English drama," which lecture is illustrated by scenes from licensed tragedies and comedies, represented in costume on the platform by the lecturer and one or two assistants, with a view of showing the costume, language, and genius of successive periods. Is it necessary that such a lecture should be licensed, or would such performance be exempt from the penalties of the 6 and 7 Vict. c. 68, or any other statute?—AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

1899. *Answer.*—This is not a case which appears to us to come within either the spirit or the letter of the 6 and 7 Vict. c. 68. The exhibition can scarcely be called a public "performance of a stage play" within the meaning of section 2, inasmuch as the primary object of the parties is not the performance of a play as usually understood, but the illustration of a lecture by means of certain portions of plays which are pertinent to the subject matter of the lecture. Neither do we think that the case can be brought within the meaning of the 17th section, as the "part" there intended must mean a "part" in some stage play which is presented to the public as a "play," and not merely as a representation of the costume and language of a certain period of history. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1900. COUNTY COURTS—HUSBAND AND WIFE—SET-OFF.—A., who resided in the town of B. for several years, and carried on the trade of a grocer, absconded about two years since to America, very much in debt, leaving his wife and children behind. The wife has carried on the business ever since, but always made out the accounts in her own name. Several of the creditors who have continued to deal with the wife are now desirous of closing their accounts, but are prevented from doing so, as she objects to give credit for the debts contracted by her husband. Your opinion is therefore respectfully solicited as to whether the creditors are entitled to set off the sums due from the husband against the sums claimed by the wife for articles purchased of her since her husband absconded. It is presumed that an action can only be maintained in the name of the husband?—A SUBSCRIBER'S CLERK.

1901. *Answer.*—The creditors, in our opinion, will be entitled to set off the

debts due to them by the husband. The wife can only sue for her account as the agent of the husband, and the defendant may of course, in that case, set off any debt he may owe to the husband as her principal.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1902. LORD'S DAY—EXPOSING GOODS FOR SALE—EVIDENCE.—Would you be kind enough to inform me whether, upon perusal of the accompanying case, headed, "Exposing goods for sale on the Sabbath," you consider the conviction a good one?—AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

1903. *Answer.*—We apprehend that the evidence was sufficient to justify a conviction, though it must be admitted to have been of a very slender description, more especially in the first of the two cases. The facts certainly warrant the conclusion that the defendants did respectively "expose fruit to sale" on the Sunday, and if that be so, there can be no question as to the validity of the conviction.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1904. POOR-RATE — RATEABILITY — HOSPITAL.—Please give me your opinion, whether a hospital in which some portions of the patients (who are in circumstances to permit their doing so), pay a certain weekly sum for their board, is chargeable with the parochial rates?—A SUBSCRIBER

1905. *Answer.*—We consider that the hospital is rateable under such circumstances. The case of *R.* v. *St. Giles, Fork*, 3 *B. & Ad.* 573, shows, that although the building is primarily designed for charitable purposes it is nevertheless rateable, inasmuch as money is received from those patients who pay, and whether that is or is not sufficient to pay the expenses of the establishment is perfectly immaterial.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1906. STAMPS — CHEQUE—RECEIPT. — I draw a cheque on my banker above 100 miles off. I conclude that a stamp is necessary. Is the penny receipt stamp good for the purpose, or is a distinct draft stamp issued by the stamp office?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1907. *Answer.*—The penny receipt stamp will not answer the purpose. There is a distinct draft stamp issued by the board, which alone can be used. In their circular the commissioners state that distinct stamps are prepared having thereon respectively the word "postage," "receipt," "draft," and that no stamp can be legally used except for the purpose so expressed.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1908. POOR-RATE — APPEAL — SERVICE OF NOTICE—SPECIAL SESSION. — Would you be good enough to answer the following question:—Is it necessary on an appeal to special sessions against a poor-rate, to serve all the overseers of the township with notice of appeal against the rate; or would it be sufficient if only one of the overseers was served with notice?—A YOUNG MAGISTRATES' CLERK.

1909. *Answer.*—It will be sufficient, in our opinion, to serve one overseer, as that was held to be a good service in the analogous case of the service of a statement of grounds of appeal which the 81st section of 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, requires to be sent or delivered to the "overseers" of the respondent parish.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1910. STAMPS — RECEIPTS — TIME.—A farmer goes regularly to market to sell the produce of his land. He sells his corn to a miller for ready money, the miller pays him his demands without either bill or stamp. The next market day the miller demands a stamp receipt for the cash paid the week previous. Is the farmer bound to give one in such a case?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1911. *Answer.*—The farmer is bound to give the receipt in such a case, provided the miller produces the stamped paper, and requires the farmer to write a discharge upon it. (13 Geo. 3, c. 126, s 5) But although the miller must find the stamped paper in the first instance the farmer must pay him for it as he is liable to a £10 penalty for refusing either to pay the amount of duty or to give the receipt (*id*).—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1912. ALEHOUSES—INNKEEPER'S LIEN—SALE.—A person leaving an hotel without paying his account, but leaves his top-coat, promising to return to dinner, but not doing so, is the host justified to sell the coat, after giving a notice in writing to the owner, stating, that unless he pays the account within a reasonable period, he would sell it to defray his account? And if the host be justified in selling the coat, should it be sold by private or public auction?—QUERIST.

1913. *Answer.*—The innkeeper is not

justified in selling the coat without the owner's authority to do so, as the detention of the coat is in the nature of a distress at common law, which cannot be sold. (See *Bac. Abr. Inns.* D.) But he may maintain an action against the owner for the amount of his bill, notwithstanding he detains the coat as a lien. (See *Watbroke* v. *Griffiths, Mod.* 876; *Yelv.* 67.)—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1914. SETTLEMENT — APPRENTICESHIP —CHARGEABILITY.—In the parish of W. there is a certain charity fund, which is vested in trustees for the apprenticing of poor children and various other purposes. In April, 1819, P. was apprenticed out of this fund (which is shown by the charity account books), for a term of two years, to M. a tailor and draper, in the parish of X.; but after six months' service, M. failed in business and absconded, when P. returned to his friends in the parish of W., where he has remained ever since. Will you please say if he gained a settlement in X., he having slept the whole six months in that parish? He is now chargeable to the parish of W., and having had a residence of more than five years, I am anxious to know if there is sufficient to justify his being charged to the common fund of the union? P.S.—I enclose a copy of the articles of agreement relied on for the binding, wherein you will notice the churchwarden is a party. I would observe that he is a trustee *ex officio*.—J. T. S.

1915. *Answer.*—If the pauper has resided for five years in W. without having received relief, or become disqualified in any other manner, he is irremovable under the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 1, and his relief is a charge on the union under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 5. His settlement, however, is still at W., although he cannot be removed to it at present.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1916. INDICTMENT — FORM — RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Your attention is requested to the form of indictment for receiving stolen goods as set out in *Archbold's Criminal Law* (1852), page 474. At the C. quarter sessions A. B. was indicted in this form. Objection was taken that the indictment was bad and could not be amended, inasmuch as it did not state that the goods were "then lately before *feloniously* stolen, taken, and carried away by a certain evil-disposed person," &c. The chairman held the objection good. Was the decision correct? You will observe that all *Archbold's* forms omit the word "feloniously" in that particular part.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1917. *Answer.*—The decision appears to us to have been perfectly correct, as the word "feloniously," is an essential ingredient in the description of the offence alleged to have been committed on the goods before they were received by the prisoner. The same omission is observable in the next form, but we question whether it goes much further.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1918. INCOME-TAX—DEDUCTION—LIFE INSURANCE.—My salary is £100 per annum. I have insured my life for £600. I pay £28 11s. annually upon the said insurance. Can I deduct the whole (or part) of the £28 11s., to bring it under £100, and save myself from paying the income-tax? See 54th section of the income-tax act.—CYMRO.

1919. *Answer.*—The deduction in respect of the premium paid for insurance will not entitle the insurer to total exemption in such a case, although he may thereby bring his income under £100. The proviso at the end of the section expressly enacts, that he shall not be entitled to any abatement beyond one-sixth part of the whole amount of his gains (in this case not beyond the sum of £6 13s. 4d.), nor shall such abatement entitle him to claim total exemption. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1920. SERVANTS—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION—SECOND HIRING.—A. B. on the 12th Nov., agreed with C. D. to serve him for a year, receiving the 1s. earnest. On the 13th he A. B. agreed with E. F. to serve him for the year, and went in his service, but two days afterwards unlawfully absented himself and then went into C. D's service. E. F. took out a warrant against A. B., but a doubt arose whether the magistrates had jurisdiction, whether the second contract was worth anything, whether in fact A. B. after contracting with C. D. on the 12th was a free agent, and able to contract with E. F. on the 13th. You will observe these contracts are merely verbal, and A. B. had not entered into the service of C. D. when he agreed with E. F., though he did afterwards when he quitted the service of E. F., and before E. F. (who of course was not cognisant of the former con-

tract) applied for a warrant, when A. B. was apprehended in the service of C. D. Was the second agreement binding; and the magistrates jurisdiction under it?—G. T. W.

1921. *Answer.*—The magistrates, as we consider, had no jurisdiction under the second agreement. In *Blake* v. *Lanyon* 6 *T. R.* 221, it was held that a person who contracts with another to do certain work for him (in that case, as a "servant and journeyman" to a currier) is a servant of that other till the work is finished, and no other person can employ such servant to the prejudice of the first master, although such person had no knowledge of the prior engagement. The contract with E. F. was consequently invalid, and that too, notwithstanding that the former contract with C. D. was merely a verbal one, as there is no necessity for a written contract, excepting where the retainer extends beyond a year.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1854.

1922. STAMPS—RECEIPTS—POOR-RATE—HIGHWAY-RATE.—Referring you to the correspondence, 17 *J. P.* 831, I will thank you to inform me, whether a receipt for a poor or highway-rate, amounting to £2, requires a stamp? I see nothing in the exemption in the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, to prevent it being required, nor in c. 63; the exemption there extending to land assessed, and property taxes only.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1923. *Answer.*—So far as the highway-rate is concerned there can be no pretence for claiming this exemption, as the only purpose for which the question of stamps is at all mentioned in the highway act is to confer one single exemption, viz., that with respect to the appointment of paid surveyor, which of course does apply to the present question. But as regards the poor-rate, consistently with the opinion at 17 *J. P.* 831, the receipts must necessarily be exempt from duty, and we understand that it is in contemplation to issue a circular to that effect.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1854.

1921. SERVANTS—WAISTCOAT AND SHOE MAKERS—PURLOINING MATERIALS.—We have frequent complaints in the country [illegible] magistrates by parties who give [illegible] work (such as waistcoats and shoes) to be done at the houses of the workmen, that the articles when finished are often sold by them instead of being returned to the employers. Your opinion is therefore respectfully requested whether section 8 of 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 99, would not meet these cases, as the words in that section are, "if any person shall shall . . . . unlawfully dispose of the goods of any person not being employed or authorised by the owner thereof so to do." It is doubted whether, as this is an act "For better regulating the business of pawnbrokers," and the words quoted are immediately preceded by "pawn, pledge, or exchange," the act can be held to apply to the disposal of goods to persons not pawnbrokers.—W. AND S.

1925. *Answer.*—If it were necessary, we should be disposed to risk a conviction under this section, notwithstanding the fact that the goods were not disposed of to a pawnbroker. The title forms no part of the act, and would therefore not restrict its operation, if the enacting part is large enough to comprehend these cases. The words "unlawfully dispose of" are large enough for that purpose, and, as we consider, would cover any unlawful disposition whether by pawning or otherwise. This class of cases, however, is expressly provided for by the 22 Geo. 2, c. 27, s. 1, amended by the 17 Geo. 3, c. 56, and it will therefore perhaps be more prudent to proceed under that statute than under the 39 & 40 Geo. 3 c. 99, s. 8.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1854.

1926. LANDLORD AND TENANT—NOTICE TO QUIT—TERMINATION.—Is a three months' notice legal terminating at any quarter day, or must it not terminate at the time of year the tenancy commenced? The rental being £8 per annum, payable quarterly.—W. H.

1927. *Answer.*—If the letting is from year to year the notice must terminate at the same period of the year as that at which the tenancy commenced, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact of its having been agreed that the tenancy should be determinable by a quarter's notice. In the absence, however, of special agreement, there must be a half year's notice. A quarter's notice is insufficient.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1854.

1928. PAWNBROKERS—LOST TICKET—FINDER'S RIGHTS.—By the pawnbrokers act, a note is to be given to the pawner on making a pledge, and the person producing

the note is to be deemed the owner, unless the real owner gives notice that it has been stolen or lost, in which case the pawnbroker is to give a copy of such note, and after a declaration before a justice the party may then redeem the pawn. Would the pawnbroker be justified in allowing the pledge to be redeemed by another party who produces the original note, the owner who has the copy not having done so? The pawnbroker says, that he is not bound to stop the pledge, and that they are accustomed to charge 1d. if they do so, such penny being for their trouble in marking the original ticket in their possession, attached to the pledge.—R.

1929. *Answer.*—Unless the notice specified towards the end of the 15th section has been given and the owner has made the declaration required by the 16th section, the pawnbroker will be justified in allowing the pledge to be redeemed by the party producing the ticket. The 15th section requires the pawnbroker to deliver the goods mentioned in the duplicate to the person who shall produce it, and indemnifies him from the consequences, *unless* he not only had previous notice not to deliver them to the person producing the duplicate, &c., but unless also the real owner proceeds in the manner pointed out by the 16th section for redeeming goods, whereof the note has been lost, &c. With respect to the penny, we see no ground on which the pawnbroker can claim it. He is entitled to the allowance mentioned in the 16th section for the copy of the note and form of affidavit, but can claim nothing for his trouble in marking the original ticket in his own possession.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1930. GUARDIANS — QUALIFICATIONS — VOTING.—Your opinion will oblige in answer to the following, viz.:—First. A number of owners of property have sent in claims to the overseers for the purpose of being registered to vote in the election of guardian, which claims give a description of the property with the annual rent or value (no rent service being performed in the township), but as the rateable value is very low how should the number of votes be calculated—upon the actual rent or value according to the claims, or upon the rateable value? A form of claim is herewith sent, is the same sufficient? Secondly. Can a trustee or executor, in receipt of rents for the benefit of children, claim and vote in the election of guardians? Thirdly. The population is upwards of 2,000; supposing no objection made to a claim, will such claim remain good so long as the same qualification is retained? Fourthly. The qualification of a guardian is a rating upon a rent of £20. In March, 1853, the vestry by a resolution adopted the provisions of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 99, as to the rating of owners of small tenements. The next poor-rate was made in December last. Will an owner by being rated under the act to the amount required, be qualified to act as a guardian, and will the tenants of small tenements have a right to vote in the next election of guardians?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1931. *Answer.*—First. The number of votes which each owner is entitled to must be ascertained by reference to the actual rating to the poor-rate of the property in respect of which the claim is made, that is to say, if the property be *rated* upon a rateable value less than £50 the owner will be entitled to one vote, and so on. The form of statement referred to appears to be invalid, inasmuch as it does not provide for the owner inserting "a statement of all rent service (if any), which he may receive or pay in respect thereof, and of the persons from whom he may receive or to whom he may pay such rent service." Secondly. Trustees or executors in receipt of rents cannot claim to vote as owners. Thirdly. The question whether owners' claims must be renewed every year is open to some doubt, but we believe that the poor-law board hold that such claims need not be renewed if there have been no change since the last claim in the ownership of the property. Fourthly. The owners not having been rated for one whole year (see 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 40), will not be entitled to vote as ratepayers at the next annual election of guardians. Neither will the tenants be entitled to vote, for they are no longer entitled, because although the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 39, s. 1 preserves to the occupier the parliamentary franchise which arises from rating and the payment of rates, it does not preserve the rights of occupiers to vote for the election of guardians.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1932. CONSTABLES (PARISH)—ACTION

—SEARCHING PREMISES—DAMAGE.—A. B. and C. D., parish constables, are directed by a farmer to search for some straw which he has lost. They find the traces of it along the high road leading from the farmer's premises up to the gate of E.'s yard. They accordingly go into E.'s yard, open his stable door, enter his stable and search for the straw, they find a bunch of straw, but are satisfied by the explanation of a third party that the straw was given to E. by his master (another farmer), and leave the premises. First. Is it necessary for E. to prove that he has sustained any special damage by the act of A. B and C. D., for actual damage he has sustained none, beyond the possible loss of the good character he has hitherto borne? Secondly. Would the fact of straw being traced to E.'s premises, which undoubtedly raised a strong presumption in their minds that it was the straw they were in quest of, justify the constables in entering to make the search? Under these circumstances do you consider that E. has reasonable chance of success in suing A. B. and C. D. in the county court for the trespass committed? —A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER

1933. *Answer.*—First. There is no necessity for proving special damage in such a case, excepting for the purpose of increasing the verdict. The action is brought in respect of the defendant's illegal act, and not on account of the actual pecuniary damage which the plaintiff may have sustained by it. Secondly. This fact would probably have justified the entry in the event of the stolen straw having been found on the premises. But it affords no defence in a case like the present, though it would probably have some effect in mitigation of damages. E. as we consider has a reasonable chance of success, as the constables ought not to have entered the premises without a search warrant. But we question whether he will recover much more than nominal damages, unless the facts come out more strongly than appears probable from this statement.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

1934. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—ACTION—STEWARDS—ENROLMENT.—D. E. in March last was appointed medical officer to a friendly society, on the same terms as his predecessor (which was 3s. a head for each man per year), by a majority over J. D., his opponent. The rules of the society are silent with respect to medical officers. D. E.'s predecessor had received three months' notice from the club that his services would be dispensed with on the day of D. E.'s election. D. E. continued to attend the clubbers up to the half-yearly meeting in June, when he was paid for the quarter. On that night J. D. got some of his friends to nominate him, and after the hours of business mentioned in the rules were over, his friends appointed him the surgeon, and he has actually been paid by the stewards up to September last, although D. E is still without any notice "to quit" from the club. D. E. has demanded his pay to the present time, but J. D. having indemnified the stewards, they have paid him. D. E. still attends some of the clubbers, all that call on him. Will you please to advise D. E. whether under the friendly society acts established before the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115, it will be necessary to prove in an action against the stewards that the society is legally and duly enrolled, and generally as to the mode of laying the action, and the evidence it will be necessary to produce in support of D. E.'s case in an action in the county court which it is intended to bring? —AN ATTORNEY.

1935. *Answer.*—Unless the society is legally and duly enrolled, none of the officers can be compelled to pay for anything more than they have personally contracted to pay. In an action therefore against the stewards in their representative capacity, it would, of course, form a step in the plaintiff's case to prove that the society in respect of which the action is brought is one by whose rules the defendant can be lawfully sued in respect of a debt due by the whole society, and for that purpose it will be necessary to show that it is enrolled. Looking however to the 21st section of 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, we should have thought it better to have brought the action against "the treasurer or trustee" of the society, than against the stewards.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1936. COUNTY COURTS — DISPUTED CLAIM—TENDER.—I employed a tradesman to do some work for me. On his sending in his bill, I discover two mistakes, which, when set right, lessen the amount due from me. I accordingly explain this

to him by letter, and by an agent tender him the amended amount, which he refuses to receive. He now sends in again the original claim, which I again refuse to pay. Has his refusal of the amount tendered by my agent (supposing I am correct as to the amount) operated as a payment on my part? Or, supposing he proceeds against me in the county court, will it be sufficient for me to prove, upon trial, that I have already tendered such amount; or will it be necessary for me, previously to trial, to pay the said amended amount into court, in order to my getting costs from plaintiff? —H. S. D.

1937. *Answer.*—The money must be paid into court, as the 74th rule provides that "where the defence is a tender, such defence shall not be available, unless, before or at the hearing of the cause, the defendant pays into court (which may be without costs) the amount alleged to have been tendered."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

1938. SETTLEMENT—RENTING TENEMENT—PAYMENT OF RATES.—T. K. took a house for a year from Lady-day, 1845, and took possession about three weeks after. He continued to reside in the house for about ten months, when, being insane, he was removed to the workhouse in the same parish, where he remained, but his wife continued to occupy and sleep in the house until June, 1846. T. K. paid more than £10 rent during his occupation. A poor-rate was made at Lady-day, 1845, for the ensuing half-year, and T. K. paid a portion of that rate, viz., a quarter and a half from 9th May to 29th September. The rate is not collected quarterly, but half-yearly. A church-rate was made at Midsummer, 1844, for the ensuing year, and T. K. paid a portion of that rate, viz., one quarter from Lady-day to Midsummer, 1845. Under these circumstances did T. K. gain a settlement?—D. L. W.

1939. *Answer.*—T. K., in our opinion, did not gain any settlement under these circumstances. He clearly gained none by renting a tenement, because he was not assessed to the poor-rate, and did not pay it in respect of the tenement for one year. (See 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 66.) Neither can he have gained a settlement by payment of taxes, inasmuch as he did not pay the whole of the rate imposed upon him, and therefore did not "pay his share" towards the public taxes or levies of the parish within the meaning of the 3 W. & M. c. 11, s. 6. A poor-rate is due immediately after allowance and publication. The amount assessed upon any inhabitant, therefore, is his "share" of the rate, the whole of which must be paid in order to comply with the conditions of the statute.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1940. LANDLORD AND TENANT—DEMISE—CONSTRUCTION—ASSAULT.—In a lease to A. B. his executors, administrators, and assigns, of a certain farm and lands (with no dwelling-house), in the parish of A., after the description of the lands these words occur, "together also with the free use of a kitchen, a back sitting-room, and two bedrooms in the dwelling-house adjoining the farm yard." The lease also contained a covenant by the lessee that "he will not demise or underlet, assign or set over, or otherwise part with, either by act, permission, or sufferance, or by act of law, this present lease, or the premises demised, or any part thereof, without the license in writing of the lessor." You are requested to say, 1. Whether the lessee has the exclusive right to the kitchen, it being the understood intention, at the time of the execution of the lease, he should enjoy this right in common with lessor and his family, who reside in the house? 2. Whether the lessee has the power to put his son in the occupation of the sitting-room and bedrooms, he himself living on a farm occupied by him in another parish? If not, 3. Whether the lessee's son can be refused admittance to the house altogether? 4. Whether the justices would be justified in convicting the lessor of an assault for having forcibly ejected the son from his house?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1941. *Answer.*—1. The lessee, as we consider, merely had the use of the kitchen, and not the exclusive right to it. He was entitled to use it freely and without obstruction for his own purposes, but could not, as we think, prevent the lessor or his family from using it at the same time, provided they did not thereby interfere with A. B.'s enjoyment of it. 2. We apprehend that the lessee may put his son into occupation of the sitting-room and bed-rooms, as that would not amount to an assignment

or underlease, but the son would merely occupy as servant to his father. 3. If the son has the father's permission he cannot, in our opinion, be refused admittance. 4. This is not a case in which, as it seems to us, the justices can convict, inasmuch as there is a question arising in it as to an interest in a tenement, and their jurisdiction is therefore ousted by the proviso to the 9 Geo. 4, c. 31, s. 29.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1942. APPRENTICES—HOURS OF WORK.—A. B. is bound to C. D. for five years as a cordwainer under an ordinary indenture of apprenticeship. A. B. lives in the house of C. D., and complains that he is kept at work too long. Can you inform me how many hours per day the master can make his apprentice work?—G. W

1943 *Answer*.—We are not aware of any other limitation as to the hours of work than this, that they must be reasonable with reference to the apprentice's age, strength, and occupation.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1944. COSTS—COMPLAINT—MARRIED WOMAN.—When a married woman complains against a person for assault or the like, to whom should the costs adjudged on the conviction be adjudged to be paid, to her or her husband; and in the case of her complaining against her husband, how should the same be adjudicated?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1945 *Answer*.—The cost, as we think, should be adjudged to be paid to the woman She is responsible for the corresponding amount to the parties who have performed the duties for which they are allowed, and is therefore entitled to the costs as the fund from which that amount is to be paid by her.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1946. LANDLORD AND TENANT—LIABILITY TO RENT—EXECUTOR.—A's executor put up to auction a lease granted A. of certain premises which he occupied at his death without any covenants in the lease to prevent its assignment. The lease was advertised for sale in the auction bill "by order of the executor of Mr. A. deceased." It was bought in at £1,200 (the amount of the mortgage), and sold afterwards for £600 to B., and was regularly assigned to him by the executor and mortgagee, the latter receiving the money. B. became bankrupt, having previously granted an underlease of the said premises to C., short of the original term. C also became bankrupt, after having deposited his sub lease and the original lease with a banking company, who advanced him money thereon D. paid off this advance, and obtained possession of both leases. The sub-lease only was assigned to him, and after paying the rent for some years to A.'s lessor's representative, he now refuses to pay it any longer, as not being liable to him for the covenants of the original lease. He states that A. died insolvent, and he divided all his estate There is no property on the premises to distrain, although D. receives, weekly and periodically, a considerable annual amount from them. Your opinion is requested whether the executor of A. has not made himself responsible for the rent payable to the lessor or his representative by A; and if not, what steps should be taken, which will much oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1947 *Answer*.—The executor of A. is liable for the rent in his representative capacity, that is to say, so far as he has assets, but not further. Assuming, however, that he cannot pay, and that half a year's rent is in arrear, and the lease contains a right of re-entry for non-payment of rent, a writ in ejectment may be served without any formal demand or re-entry for the recovery of the demised premises, and proceedings taken thereupon in the manner provided by the 15 & 16 Vict c. 76, s. 210.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1948 MARRIAGE—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC—REMARRIAGE.—A Protestant and a Catholic having been duly married in a Roman Catholic church, registered according to the provisions of the marriage registration act, is it necessary to render the marriage legal that they should be remarried in a Protestant church?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1949. *Answer*.—There will be no necessity for the parties being remarried if the registrar of the district is present and the other formalities prescribed by the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 20, are complied with. That section enables the parties under those circumstances to solemnise their marriage "according to such form and ceremony as they may see fit to adopt." But, unless

that condition is complied with, the marriage, as we apprehend, is a nullity, and the parties must be remarried either in a Protestant church or in the manner prescribed by the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 85.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1950. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—SALE BY WEIGHT—COAL AT PIT BANK.—By the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, s. 9, it is enacted "that all coals shall be sold by weight and not by measure." By the 6th section it is provided that nothing in the said act contained shall prevent the sale of any articles in any vessel where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of imperial measure. Your opinion is requested on the following case, which has lately arisen under the above section 9.—At many of the coal pits in the county of A. the coals when brought up are weighed and stacked in various quantities on the pit bank, and it is the usual custom for persons to send there for cart loads or for a ton weight or lesser quantity, as the case may be. On these occasions a portion of the stack is placed in the cart without such coals having been weighed in the presence of the purchaser or his waggoner. Upon information being laid in such cases for selling by measure, the owners of the pits have proved that they weighed the coals as they were stacked on the pit bank, and some time previous to the sale, but it also appears that parties sending for coal have loaded their carts from the stack without the coals being weighed to them. The inspector of weights and measures contends that the parties in such instances are liable to a penalty for selling by measure instead of weight.—J. S.

1951. *Answer.*—There can be no doubt that the parties are liable to the penalty if they sell by measure instead of weight, and that the provisions of the 6th section will not relieve them from it. The proviso to the latter section only applies to matters provided for by the introductory part of the section, as is evident from the words "nothing *herein* contained." This matter, therefore, is not regulated by the 6th section, but by the 9th, though even under the 6th section a sale by measure instead of weight would be equally illegal. The question, therefore, is one of fact and not of law. It must, however, be borne in mind that if the coal owners sell a stack of coal containing a certain number of tons, charging for it by the ton and not by the stack, they sell by weight as much as if they weighed every pound separately. But if they sell by the cart load without reference to weight, of course they are liable to the penalty.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1952. COMMITMENT—EXECUTION—DELAY.—At 20 *J. P.* 542, your opinion is there stated to be "that the term of imprisonment is to date from the arrest of the offender," and not from the date of the warrant, which I apprehend to be the common sense interpretation. However, the Secretary of State has thought proper to take a different view of the case. May I now request to know if it will affect the legality of a warrant of commitment, when the offender may not be in custody, to state "the term of imprisonment to take effect from the date of the apprehension of the said A. B.," otherwise a fellow has only to keep out of the way during the term mentioned in the commitment, and laugh at magistrates, law, and all constituted authority?—G. T. W.

1953. *Answer.*—There can be nothing illegal in making this addition to the warrant, though it would probably be better to substitute the words "from the date of his arrest under this warrant," after the words "for the space of ———." This seems to have been the form of warrant in *Hayes* v. *Keene*, and to have been treated by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas as sufficient to authorise the gaoler in detaining the prisoner even after the warrant itself, if the arrest had not been made, would have ceased to be in force.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1954. HAWKERS—SALE WITHOUT LICENSE—SALE BY AUCTION.—Can A., a resident shopkeeper at H., remove china and other crockeryware from H. to D. by railway and cart, D. being a market town, and sell them there by auction in the public market, without having first obtained a hawker's license for such removal (he at the time taking with him from H. a licensed auctioneer for that purpose), he not being the manufacturer of the same? Or can B., a licensed auctioneer from H., remove from H. to D. a market town, cart and stack covers, he not being the manufacturer of the same, without having first obtained a hawker's license for that purpose, they being

partly removed by railway, and part by cart, and sell them by public auction in the market? If not, please say what is the proper course to take in proceeding against them? The two parties, A. and B., are travelling about from market to market in this neighbourhood, and selling such articles as named (they being of a bad quality, and people are much taken in), and it being a great injury to the respectable tradespeople in the different neighbourhoods. Your opinion will greatly oblige.—J. Y.

1955. *Answer.*—Nothing can be done with these parties whilst they continue to sell in a public market, &c., such as is mentioned in 50 Geo 3, c. 41, s. 5, as that section obviates the necessity for a hawker's license in the case of such sales as are there provided for. But neither A nor B can sell elsewhere without a hawker's license. They both travel from town to town and sell goods, or expose them to sale within the meaning of the 50 Geo. 3, c 41, s. 6, and are therefore bound to take out a license. They are consequently liable to a penalty both for selling by auction and for selling without a license, if they sell in any other place than a "public mart, market, or fair, legally established" as provided for by the 50 Geo. 3, c. 41, s. 5.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1956. LANDLORD AND TENANT—AGREEMENT—LEASE.—A. and B. enter into an agreement in writing, not on stamp, for the letting of a house. One of the conditions says, "for a lease for ten years," and another parts says, "the lease to commence at May next, and to extend to the term of ten years, at an annual rental of £10 to be paid half-yearly, but the said B. to be at liberty to quit at any time by giving six months' notice, and paying £5. The said entered at May term, 1853, and has now occupied nearly three and a-half years. This agreement was made out by B. himself, and A. now considers it very one-sided, and A. expected the agreement contained a power for him to determine on a similar six months' notice as provided for B. A. now wishes to have the house himself, and it is considered that the agreement is of no avail, and B. is only tenant from year to year, and can be put out May next by giving six months' notice at the coming November term. You will please say if this be so; or can B. hold under the agreement (or compel a lease) for the ten years; and if B. refuses to quit at May next after such notice, would justices be right in issuing an ejectment order?—H. D.

1957. *Answer.*—The instrument, as we consider, amounts to a lease, and not to an agreement for a lease. If that be so, it is obsolutely void for not being by deed as required by the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 s. 3. B. consequently only holds as tenant at will, and may be ejected at any time that A thinks fit to determine the tenancy.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1958. TAXES (ASSESSED)—FARMER—RIDING HORSE—SHOWING FOR SALE.—A., being a *bonâ fide* farmer, entered one horse at 10s. 6d. according to the act. He was surcharged for another at £1 1s, and appealed against the charge on the ground of having showed the said horse to gentlemen, and at public fairs for sale in the ordinary way of business. The commissioners confirmed the charge as having given him to show, &c. Is he liable to pay for the same?—A SUBSCRIBER

1959. *Answer*—The commissioners appear to us to be right. The horse could only be exempt from duty provided it was not on any occasion used for any other purpose than such as is mentioned in the 2nd exemption, sched. F., 16 & 17 Vict. c. 60 That was clearly not the case, and therefore the usual duty attaches, although the user was only for the purpose of finding a sale for the horse.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1960. LANDLORD AND TENANT—VERBAL AGREEMENT—DILAPIDATIONS—ACTION.—A. occupies a farm of B. under a verbal agreement from year to year and a Michaelmas entry. B. previous to Lady day gives A. notice to quit at Michaelmas. B. also at Lady-day sells and conveys the farm to C., A quits the farm at Michaelmas, and D., a new tenant of C.'s, succeeds to the occupation, but A. has mismanaged the farm, and has left the buildings, &c., in a dilapidated state. The half year's rent due Michaelmas he has paid to C. Can C. sue A. for the mismanagement and dilapidation, and what is the proper course to be taken relative thereto? Again, although A. has resigned the general occupation to D., still he has left on the farm a hayrick and fenced out a small portion of ground for the purpose

of his consumption thereon of the same. Has A. any right to do this, and what remedy is there against him for the same, and who has that remedy; and should any, and what notice be given to him relative thereto, or to prevent his entry for such purpose, or previous to his making any such entry in order to the better enforcing the remedy against him? — AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1961. *Answer.* -C. cannot sue for the dilapidations, for B. can only do so in the event of A.'s having agreed to repair. But as there is no privity of contract between A. and C., C. can, of course, maintain no action against him. B., however, may maintain an action against him for not managing the farm in a husbandlike manner and according to the custom of the country. As regards the leaving of the hayrick, &c. &c., the right to do so can only be claimed under a custom of the country. If that custom cannot be established, A. is a tresspasser and liable to an action at the suit of D.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1962. LANDLORD AND TENANT—REPAIRS—CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT.—A. has taken a set of chambers, and agreed to deliver up the same in good and tenantable repair (reasonable use and wear thereof and accident by fire excepted). The tenancy A. desires to continue, but the window frames are in so dilapidated a state as to barely keep together. His landlord thinks under the words "good and tenantable repair," the expense of replacing them falls on him. On whom does the liability rest?—H. B.

1963. *Answer.*—We must know something more as to the state of the window frames when the tenancy commenced, before we can answer the question. Assuming, however, as we suppose is the fact, that they were not new when the tenancy commenced, the landlord can only require the tenant to repair them with reference to their age at the time, and consequently is only entitled to such damages as would be sufficient to put them into a good state of repair according to their age. A., therefore, cannot be required to put new frames in the place of old ones, though he may be properly required to contribute so much towards their cost, as he would have to pay to put the old frames into good and tenantable repair in proportion to their age, and the amount of wear and tear they must reasonably have had during the time of his tenancy.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1964. RELIEF—WIFE — DESERTION OF BY HUSBAND — PARENTS' LIABILITY.—A. B., the daughter of C. B., who is a person in affluent circumstances, was some years since married to E. K. who has since deserted her and gone to Australia, in consequence of which she became chargeable to, and is now receiving relief from, the parish in which she is legally settled. Under these circumstances cannot C. B., the father of the pauper, be compelled to contribute towards her support?—W. P.

1965. *Answer.*—C. B. may be compelled to contribute towards his daughter's support. It will be seen from *R.* v. *Joyce*, 16, *Vin. Abr.* 423, *and R.* v. *Cornish*, 2 *B. & Ad.* 498, that a grandfather is compellable to contribute towards the maintenance of his grandchild, whether the child's father be able to support him or not. Upon the same principle it would seem that a father is compellable to contribute towards the support of his married daughter, even though her husband may be able to maintain her, provided it be shown either that the husband has deserted her, so as to make it impossible to obtain her maintenance from him, or that she has misconducted herself in such a manner as to relieve him from further liability to maintain her.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1966. LORD'S-DAY—UNLAWFUL SPORTS—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION.—By 1 Car. 1, c. 1, offenders are liable to a penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* for "bear-baiting, bull-baiting, interludes, common plays, or other unlawful exercises and pastimes used by any person within their own parishes." Can you inform me what are meant by other unlawful exercises and pastimes?—J. P.

1967. *Answer.*—We are unable to state what exercises and pastimes were meant to be treated as unlawful. There are certain exercises and pastimes which were declared to be lawful by King James I., in 1618, in what was called the "the Book of Sports;" and a similar declaration was made by King Charles I. in the 9th year of his reign. Probably there were at that time other exercises and pastimes in use which it was thought necessary to discountenance, but

which, owing to the prohibition of the statute, and the subsequent change of manners, have now become obsolete.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1968. HOMICIDE—SELF DEFENCE—BURGLARY.—A. B. observed C. D. forcibly breaking into his, A. B.'s, dwelling-house, at one o'clock, A.M., and shot at and killed him. Will A. B. be excused in doing so? Provided C. D. had entered, and was in the act of walking up stairs, and was then shot and killed by A. B., would not this be homicide *se defendendo*?—A SUBSCRIBER.

1969. *Answer.*—Assuming that C. D. had actually broken into the dwelling-house, and had consequently done more than merely attempt to break in, and that there was no reasonable opportunity of removing him otherwise than by force, we consider that A. B. was justified in firing, and consequently that he has only committed justifiable homicide. This applies whether C. D. was walking up stairs or not, with this exception, that he would be less likely to retire without the use of force if he was actually walking up stairs than when he was at a greater distance from the occupied part of the house.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

1970. THERE IS NO public or official register of heirs wanted. We find such advertisements occasionally in the *London Gazette*, but parties are not obliged to advertise in the *Gazette*, and other periodicals are chosen by those who really want to discover the owner of a property, for it may be asked who sees the *London Gazette*. It is purchased only by those who have the good luck to be gazetted to some military or civil appointment, or parties officially concerned in a bankruptcy. It is used to advertise for the next-of-kin, therefore only to satisfy a court of law that the heir is not to be found, when the court is asked to make a division of property amongst kindred of the fourth degree, upon the presumption that none that are nearer can be found. You are driven therefore to consult the lists kept by private individuals as a means of getting an income. You can search the list at Deacon's for half-a-crown. Chamber, of Beresford-street, Walworth, has published the bulk of his list, and there is a third list preserved at the Insolvent Register Office, Walbrook, but probably neither of them is complete.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1971. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS—ALTERATION OF RULES—RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEES.—First. Can the society to which the accompanying rules refer, formed for the object specified in article 1, appropriate the funds of the said society in any other way than that pointed out by the said rules; or would the members be allowed to get those rules altered as to enable them to do so? Secondly. Are the trustees of this society, at a time when they see the funds are in danger of being misapplied, at liberty to resign their office as trustees, and which they declare they shall do, in consequence of the inconsistent conduct of some of the members, and will such resignation relieve them from all responsibility in respect of the society's funds, including so much of the society's moneys as are placed out on security by those trustees with the sanction of the society? And should the said trustees be at liberty so to discontinue office, will the treasurer, who still continues in office as treasurer, then be justified in giving up or procuring the funds of the society for the purpose of making a division thereof, contrary to the said rules as they now stand. Neither the trustees nor the treasurer have given any security to the society, nor have they ever been required to do so, it being known that they are respectable and trustworthy men. The society has been established just over five years, and has accumulated funds to the amount of about £300, £150 of that is out on mortgage, and the remainder is deposited in the savings' bank. Article 34, at p. 23. of the rules, states that "no member shall be entitled to any benefit from this society unless there be above £100 in stock," except allowance at death, the latter being provided for by art. 27, at p. 19, see also art. 16, at p. 29. In this society the contributions of those members whose respective ages does not exceed thirty-five years amounts to 17s. 1d. per annum, or £1 6s. 8d. in five years. The dispute now brought about is occasioned by a number of the members, who have not taken sickness allowance, demanding to have a division of the funds to the extent of giving to every member that has not taken sickness allowance £3 each at the end of every five years—this would leave no more than £1 6s. 8d. (5s. 4d. per year) out of his contribution

money to ensure a weekly
to the sick — W. H. G. B.

1972. *Answer.*—First, W
remain unaltered, the fun
appropriated in the manner t
But the members may at an
rules, so as to allow of the n
plied in other ways, consiste
visions of the 10 Geo. 4, c. 5
proceedings required by th
that statute be duly compl
41th rule contemplates the
ditional articles which ma
necessary for the mutual
ociety, whether those artic
additional mode of appropr
or otherwise. The 10 Geo. 4,
permits the alteration, rescissi
of any of the rules in the mode th
out, including in the number th
the appropriation of the funds, an
jects for which the society is formed.
it otherwise, no society could change
its objects without a dissolution and re
ation, a position which was clearly neve
tended by the legislature. Secondly, t
trustees may resign their office at any tin
they think fit, without reference to the
probability or improbability of any future
misapplication of the funds. After their
resignation and the appointment of their
successors, their liability with respect to the
society's moneys ceases, as they and all
securities for money vest in the succeeding
trustees by virtue of their office. (See 10
Geo. 4, c. 56, s. 21.) But their resignation
of office will not enable the treasurer to
make any division of the funds of the society,
contrary to the existing rules. It would be
a misapplication of the funds of the society
which he would be bound to make good out
of his own moneys, pursuant to rule 41 and
the 10 Geo. 4, c. 56. s. 3.—*Justice of the
Peace*, 1855.

1973. A MAN has a right to take any name he pleases, and all acts done in the name by which he is generally known are good and valid. The error cannot be productive of any inconvenience.— *Weekly Times*, 1856.

1974. IT HAS been decided by some of the metropolitan police courts that places cannot be kept in an omnibus. We do not, however, agree in the decision of the magistrates who have come to that conclusion.— *Lloyd's News*, 1856.

1975. IF THE WIDOW of an honourable, who derives that designation from his relationship to a peer, marry a commoner, she loses whatever courtesy rank she may have had as an honourable, nor would it appear that custom or courtesy would go so far as to sanction her retaining the designation.— *Illustrated News*, 1856.

1976. LANDLORD AND TENANT—RENT —NON-REPAIR BY LANDLORD.—R. P., by lease dated 18th July, 1853, granted to J. N. a farm and outbuildings at £170 per annum, payable quarterly, for the term of ten years, commencing from the 29th day of September, 1853. The said lease provides as follows:—"The said J. N. will at all times during the said term well and sufficiently repair, and keep in good repair the said dwelling-house, barns, linhays, stables, outhouses, buildings, and all other premises hereby demised (except D. C. house, the washing machine, apple mill and press, the [illegible] doors, floors, slate, thatch, [illegible], and walls belonging to the said ed premises), and also all drains, gates, bars, posts, stiles, hedges, and fences, of and belonging to the sed premises, when and so often u shall require, having rough t delivery, such timber cut and ca ed , and at the expense of the said J. N. (the same being first put in repair by the said R. P.), and at the end or other sooner determination of the said term, in such good and tenantable repair, quit and yield up," &c. Now, although the said R. P. was first to put the same in repair, yet, up to this time, he hath done but little towards it, although he hath been verbally requested to do so. He, a short time since, offered J. N. a sum of money to do the repairs himself; but as the offer only amounted to about a quarter part of what a surveyor had valued it in, he declined to accept it, whereupon R. P. replied, that he would not do the repairs at all. The hedges being down, and the outhouses wanting parting for the bullocks to lie, &c., cause J. N. considerable inconvenience as well as damage. Will you advise as to J. N.'s remedy? 1. Can he safely refuse to pay any more rent until R. P. hath put the premises in repair?—N.B. There will

be a half-year's rent due at Ladyday next. —2. Can he claim damages for these non-repairs up to this time? And can he do so for the future, until such repairs are done? If so, can he deduct the amount in either or in both cases on paying his rent, or must he sue R. P. for it in the county court? 3. Could he give R. P. notice to do these repairs, and in the event of his not doing them getting them done himself, and deduct the amount on settling his rent; or could he sue him for that amount in the county court? 1. Who must repair the "beams, doors, floors, slate, thatch, timbers, and walls" of the dwelling house, and of the other buildings on the said demised premises? Is not J. N. exempted from them, but liable to repair the "drains, gutters, gates, bars, posts, stiles, hedges, ditches, and fences" on the said farm, the same having first been put in repair (that is, after it hath been put in repair) by R. P.? Any suggestion on behalf of J. N. will greatly oblige.—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

1977. *Answer.*—1. J. N. cannot safely refuse to pay more rent until the premises are put in repair. The covenant to pay rent is distinct from the covenant to repair, and binds the lessee, even on the assumption that a covenant on the part of the lessor to repair can be implied from the words "the same being put in repair by the said R. P." Here, however, no such covenant can be implied, and the lessee, therefore, cannot in any way avail himself of it. The case would have been different if the agreement to pay rent had been conditional on R. P.'s putting the premises in repair. 2. The words "the same being first put in repair," &c., operate only as a qualification of J. N.'s covenant, and do not amount to a covenant on the part of R. P. to repair, inasmuch as they contain no words of agreement on his part. J. N., therefore, can neither claim damages from R. P., nor make any deduction from his rent on that account. 3. R. P. is not bound to do these repairs, but until he does them, J. N. commits no breach in not repairing, and, therefore, cannot be sued on his covenant. J. N. consequently can neither deduct the amount from his rent, nor sue for it in the county court. 4. J. N. is exempt from the liability to repair the beams, doors, &c., in any case; and can only be required to repair the drains, &c., after R. P. has put the premises in repair.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1978. THE REASON WHY no one is chosen Mayor of London but such as have served the office of Sheriff is, that the serving of the latter office with due hospitality and splendour involves an expenditure of £2,000 to £3,000. By serving this office, and attending the various charity dinners and sermons, he becomes tolerably known to the whole of the citizens, and they are not liable to be taken by surprise on the election day as they frequently have been as to the choice of Sheriff. An Alderman is usually the holder of that dignity for 10 years before he is elected Mayor, and when their time comes they are not always elected, if any large portion of the citizens think their conduct has been exceptionable.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1979. A NEWLY-APPOINTED CHURCHWARDEN would not be liable for the debts of his predecessor. The persons who made the contracts (whoever they are) are the persons bound to pay.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

1980. "MY LORD DUKE," "My Lord," and "Your Grace," are the only proper modes of addressing a Duke who is a member of the British Peerage.—*Illustrated News*, 1856.

1981. TOWN POLICE CLAUSES ACT—OFFENCE BY SERVANT—MASTERS' LIABILITY.—Under a local act incorporating the statute 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89, the 28th section of which enacts,—"Every person who in any street, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. for each offence, or, in the discretion of the justice before whom he is convicted, may be committed to prison, there to remain for a period not exceeding 14 days; and any constable or other officer appointed by virtue of this or the special act shall take into custody, without warrant, and forthwith convey before a justice, any person who within his view commits any such offence"; (that is to say) *inter alia*. Every person who throws or lays any dirt, litter, or ashes, or nightsoil, or any carrion, fish, offal, or rubbish, on any street, or cause any offensive matter to run from any manu-

factory, brewery, slaughter-house, butcher's shop, or dunghill, into any street." Under this act, A. B. was summoned for throwing nightsoil on a grate in the public street; and on the case being heard an objection was raised that it was a female servant of A. B. that committed the offence, and that the above section extends only to the person actually committing the offence, as the constable, it is submitted, would not be justified in taking into custody, without warrant, the master of a servant, who within his view committed any of the offences enumerated. Your opinion is requested whether A. B. can be convicted for the offence of the servant under the above section?—J. C.

1982. *Answer.*—If the servant was acting within the scope of her ordinary duties, we consider that A. B. may be convicted for her offence, unless he can show that she acted in violation of his orders. This is the ordinary rule, and that rule applies to the present as to any other case. The fact that the constable could not take the master into custody, does not show that the act only extends to the parties actually committing the offence, but that there may be offences to which the power of summary apprehension does not apply, inasmuch as they are not committed within view of a constable. It could scarcely be contended that a shopkeeper would not be liable for placing furniture, &c., on the footway, merely because he did not place or hang them there personally, but his servant did, in obedience to his general orders.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1983. THE INTEREST on Three per Cent. stock may be suffered to accumulate in the Bank for 50 years if you please. If you suffer more than 10 years to elapse there is a little delay when you apply, as at the end of 10 years the Bank is by an Act of Parliament obliged to hand the interest over to the Government, and it is applied to the same general purpose as the revenue of the Customs or assessed taxes; and it is paid out of the current revenue of the year when the owner makes his appearance and satisfies the Attorney-General that the applicant is not an imposter.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1984. A LICENTIATE of the Apothecaries' Company may recover for visits and medicine.—*Weekly Times*, 1856.

1985. THE DEGREE of Bachelor of Law or Arts in nowise qualifies in the way of admission to the profession of a barrister; nor does education at a University, beyond some slight advantage as to keeping terms, granted by the resident members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. The bar can only be attained through keeping terms at one of the four Inns of Court.—*Illustrated News*, 1856.

1986. LANDLORD AND TENANT—FIXTURES—OUTGOING AND INCOMING TENANT.—E. J. held a farm up to 1st May, 1851. Four grates in the dwelling-house belonged to him, and they were offered to the new tenant, H. H., at a reasonable price. He would not buy them, because he was going to have new ones, and told E. J. to send for him own away whenever he pleased. E. J. resided about seven miles off. He sent two of his men with a horse and cart for the grates, and on their reaching the house they were told by H. H. that they should not have them, as the new ones had not arrived; that he would send the old ones home to E. J.'s residence so soon as he received the new grates. This, however, he has never done. It now appears that one of the four grates, and which was the best of the lot, is broken, and good for nothing, in consequence of a heavy piece of timber having fallen upon it in a corn-room where the old grates were removed to by H. H., and there they are still. H. H. refuses to make any compensation, neither will he listen to any remonstrance. Please say what course you would advise E. J. to pursue under the circumstances.—A SUBSCRIBER.

1987. *Answer.*—The best course that we can see is for C. J. to demand the delivery up of the grates, and to bring an action of trover for either of them which may be offered to be given up in a useless condition. Having reference to the facts of the case, we should be disposed to think there would be evidence of a conversion of the broken grate, if rendered useless whilst in H. H.'s possession, and the fact were concealed by him. But for the misrepresentation as to the non-arrival of the new grates, and the promise to send the old ones home on the arrival of the new ones, we should

have thought it very questionable whether E. J. could recover against H. H., unless he could show that the latter had been guilty of gross negligence, of which, as we presume, there is no evidence at all. Assuming, however, that a conversion may be proved by evidence of the thing being broken and made useless whilst in the defendant's possession, and concealment of the fact (about which there certainly may be some question), trover will lie, though otherwise the defendant will be a mere gratuitous bailee, who would only be liable for the consequences resulting from gross negligence.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1988. By Registering Letters the Post office does not make itself answerable for the safe delivery of the matters contained in those letters. A letter will be delivered at the address thereon, but a cheque or bank-note may have been abstracted, and a dozen persons through whose hands it has passed will each swear he passed it on in the same state as he received it, and the solicitor to the Post-office will be unable to determine which of the dozen men is the thief. Money should not be trusted to the post. It should be made up into a parcel, and its carriage paid according to its value, or the amount should be remitted through the nearest bank.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1989. Any person, if he be of sufficient ability, is bound to support his parent, whether he is the eldest or any other son.—*Lloyd's News*, 1856.

1990. Charles Long, G.C.B., a Lord of the Treasury in 1801, was created Lord Farnborough the 13th June, 1826. By his death without issue, the title is now extinct —*Illustrated News*, 1856.

1991. Hawkers—(Carrying Goods to Order).—A. B., a licensed tea dealer residing at N., has for several years travelled for orders, receiving the order one day, executing it on his next journey, and receiving the money on the following journey. He sells only small quantities, so that persons trading with him when they pay for or receive one lot of goods will frequently order another. Having parcels to deliver on every journey, he carries a pack on his back with the parcels ordered. He also employs two men as travellers, but for those who sell drapery goods as well as tea, he takes out hawkers' licenses. Yesterday he called upon C. D. (a licensed hawker) with his pack upon his back, for the express purpose of trying to get a small debt of him which had been standing for years, when, by way of salutation, he asked C. D. whether he wanted any tea. C. D. very gruffly said, no; he neither wanted him nor his tea, when he applied for his debt and was ordered out of the house. C. D. demanded inspection of his hawker's license, and upon his being unable to produce it, gave him in custody, and had him taken before the county magistrates, who were then sitting. The magistrates were disposed to convict, but adjourned the case for a fortnight, to give both their clerk and the defendant's attorney an opportunity of looking further into the question. Will you please say, whether or not A. B. can so carry on his business without taking out a hawker's license? If he cannot, of course he must submit to the penalty; but he contends that he does not carry to sell or expose for sale, therefore he does not come within the description of a hawker. He did not exhibit any tea.—T. M.

1992. *Answer.*—We consider that A. B may carry on his business without taking out a hawker's license. His case comes precisely within the principle of the decision in *R.* v. *Knight*, 10 *B.* & *C.* 734, where it was held that the servant of a tea dealer, who had been sent about the country by his master, showing samples and collecting orders, and afterwards carrying the parcels about for delivery according to orders, need not have a license, as there was no carrying to sell or exposing to sell within the meaning of the statute. The court further decided that the act only applies to those who carry about the goods to be sold and delivered immediately, and not to those who carry about the goods for delivery pursuant to previous order and contract.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1993. Upon procuring a copy of the register of your marriage and applying to the stock broker through whom the stock was purchased, you will be entitled and permitted to receive the dividend. If the description of your wife in the register, and in the bank books, does not agree precisely as to Christian and surname in respect to the spelling or the place of abode, one of

the witnesses to the marriage, or one who was present, will have to make a declaration that your wife is the same person.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

1994. BILLS OF SALE—EXECUTION—SEPARATE PARTIES—AFFIDAVITS.—In the session of parliament for the past year an act was passed "for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels." By this act it is provided, section 1, that an affidavit of the time of such bill of sale being made or given, and a description of the residence and occupation of the person making or giving the same, and of every attesting witness to such bill of sale, shall be filed with a copy thereof with the officer, &c., in the Court of Queen's Bench, within twenty-one days after the making or giving such bill of sale. I have now a case in which three parties are co-partners, and wish to give a bill of sale, but it will not be possible, or it will be to the greatest inconvenience that they all execute the deed together on the same day. Supposing, therefore, the deed to be executed by each at different times, but the date to be inserted on the execution by the last party signing, will it be necessary and right to state in the affidavit the exact time when each party executed, stating also that the date was inserted at the time of the signature by the last mentioned party; or do you consider that all three parties must be present and execute at the same time? The act seems only to have contemplated bills of sale given by a single party.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1995. *Answer.*—It will be better to date the deed as of the day on which the first party executed it, as those who afterwards execute will show by their signature that they have adopted that date, whereas a party whose signature is already attached to it, cannot adopt a date of which he knows nothing when he signs the deed. It will be advisable to state in the affidavit the exact time when each party executed the deed, and the fact that the date was inserted at the time of the signature by the first party. There can be no necessity, as we conceive, that all parties should be present and execute the deed at the same time.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1996. THE POSTHUMOUS son of a nobleman (that is, of course, if there be no other son) will inherit the titles and estates of his father. The succession lies dormant until his birth, or until after all possibility of his birth has passed.—*Illustrated News*, 1852.

1997. FENCES—ADJOINING LAND—PROPERTY.—S. and C. possess adjoining estates which are separated by a quick fence; both properties are laid out as building land, and C. having just sold a plot of land adjoining to the boundary fence, a misunderstanding has arisen how far C.'s land extends. The fence in some places belongs to S., and in others to C. The agent of C. claims four feet from the centre of the quick into S.'s land where the fence belongs to C., and maintains that he has power to enclose the land on S.'s side of the fence, giving of course the same right to S., where the fence belongs to him, to enclose four feet into C.'s property. S. says that the allowance of four feet is only made for the purpose of repairing the fence, and that the freehold of it does not belong to C.; and further, that in all lands sold for building purposes each owner has a right to go as far as the centre of the quick. I have a very great doubt in my own mind as to the soundness of S.'s argument; in gardens I have known each party claim to the centre of the fence, in what are termed "pricked fences," but I never knew this done in any other way. Will you please say whether S.'s claim is good, and also if the circumstance of land being sold for building purposes makes any difference?—T.

1998. *Answer.*—The right to the four feet, as we consider, only applies when there are both hedge and ditch, and not a hedge only, as in the present instance. The reason for it is that the soil dug out in marking the ditch must necessarily be thrown on to the party's own land. That constitutes the bank of the hedge, and the ditch, which is generally about four feet in width, of course still belongs to the party out of whose land it was cut, though it lies on the outside of the hedge. There being no ditch, then, in the present case, we should say that S. is entitled to build up to such a point as would leave sufficient room for the growth of the hedge, the presumption being that the owner of the hedge would plant it a little way in his own land, and not quite on the edge of it.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

1999. NO SALARY or allowance is settled

on each of the children of the Sovereign from the day of their birth. A small grant is made for the proper education of the next heir to the throne. The education of the rest is provided for by the Royal parents, the tutors being paid partly in cash, and partly by a small pension on the Civil List. The Civil List Act recites that her Majesty placed unreservedly at the disposal of Parliament those hereditary revenues that had been transferred by her predecessor, feeling confident that the Commons would make adequate provision for the Crown. The 5th and 6th clauses enable her Majesty to grant pensions to such persons as shall have just claims on the Royal beneficence, or such as have claims on the gratitude of the country. It is under the latter clause that gifts and pensions are awarded to literary and scientific men.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2000. CHEATS—SALE OF COALS—SHORT WEIGHT.—A. B. (a seller of coals), goes two or three times weekly with his horse and cart, several miles, to the stores of C. D., a coal merchant, where the said A. B. buys a quantity of coals, which are then and there weighed (or alleged to be weighed) in parcels of eight stones and four stones, and deposited upon the cart in sacks or bags. On his way back A. B. sells these coals to various customers as cwts. and half cwts., and the customers take it for granted that the weight is correct. Some of them, however, having recently changed their opinion in this respect, have tested the weight of the coals by proper weights, and in several instances the coals have been found "wanting." As A. B does not carry scales, beams, or weights, with his cart, for the purpose of weighing coals in the presence of his customers, you will oblige me by your opinion as to whether he is amenable to the law, and if so, whether any person can lay the complaint?—A CONSTANT READER.

2001. *Answer.*—This is not a case in which A. B. is amenable to the criminal law, although undoubtedly he is liable to an action. The case is similar to that of *R.* v. *Wheatley*, 1 *Bla. R.* 273, where the defendant was indicted for selling beer short of the due and just measure, and the court say, this is a mere private imposition or deception. No false weights or measures are used; no conspiracy, only an imposition upon the person he was dealing with, in delivering him a less quantity, instead of a greater, which the other carelessly accepted. It is only a non-performance of his contract, and the other may bring his action."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2002. THE MODE of buying an Exchequer Bond is this. You walk into the stockbroker's office about 11 in the forenoon, and tell him what you want. He will tell you the last price, and will inform you that besides that price you will have to pay the seller as many days' interest as have already become due. Finding you have cash enough to pay this he will go into the Stock Exchange and purchase a bond, which you will carry home. If you prefer Three per Cent. Consols, tell the broker in the outset that you wish to "accept the stock," as the Bank desire that to be done. You will then be taken into the Bank along with the seller, and both sign the transfer, the stockbroker signing as your witness. Unless you mention your wish in the outset, the seller will sign the transfer in your absence, and sign a receipt for your money, which the broker will bring you, and which is all the evidence you will have that you have got some stock in exchange for your cash.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2003. PRINTERS—PUBLISHING WITHOUT NAME—EVIDENCE.—A ballad is printed without the printer's name and place of abode, which reflects on the character of a gentleman. Another gentleman (not the printer) disperses some copies of it. Is he liable to a penalty for so doing, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2004. *Answer.*—The gentleman is liable to the penalty, under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12 s. 2. The statute makes "every person" liable to the penalty who disperses any printed paper without the printer's name and place of abode, as therein mentioned, irrespective of any question as to his connection with the printer or otherwise.—*Justice of the Peace.* 1855.

2005. PRINTERS—PUBLISHING WITHOUT NAME—EVIDENCE.—Is it meant in the answer that the disperser of the ballad may be proceeded against and convicted before a justice, as there appears to me a difficulty in the words of the "section so printed by him;" and must not the sanction of the attorney or solicitor general be first obtained under section 1?

2006. *Answer.* There is, no doubt, considerable difficulty arising from the introduction of the words "so printed by him." The section, however, seems clearly intended to meet the case of parties dispersing or assisting in dispersing papers which had not been printed by themselves, and to punish them for dispersing, &c., "any" papers on which the printer's name, &c., is not printed. The word "him" in the expression, "so printed by him," as we think, would therefore be held to refer as its antecedent to "the person printing the same," and not to the person dispersing the papers when printed. At any rate, that is the only way of giving effect to what appears to have been meant, though it must be admitted that the construction is far from a satisfactory one. But as the sanction of the attorney or solicitor-general seems to be required by the 4th section, the indiscriminate application of this power is highly improbable, and therefore such a construction as that is the more readily adopted.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2007. A CHAIRMAN is by custom supposed to have two votes, one as a member and one as chairman, having of necessity a casting vote whenever the numbers are equal. In commercial companies a chairman is generally a person having a large pecuniary interest in the concern, and it is too much to expect that he should remain neutral when he has such a deep interest at stake. When the pecuniary interests of a chairman are not involved he should abstain from voting as a member, that his impartiality may not be suspected. The practice of giving a double vote to the chairman originated in the election committee of the House of Commons some years ago, but he is now limited to his casting voto. At a board of railway directors the chairman having a large pecuniary interest at stake cannot be expected to give up his right of voting as a member, and the casting vote is a privilege due to the honourable position in which he is placed.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2008. VESTRIES—SECOND ADJOURNMENT—NOTICE—CONSTITUTION OF MEETING.—A vestry meeting was duly called, and held accordingly, on the 8th of December last, in this parish, which meeting was ultimately adjourned until 5th January, by resolution to that effect, and on the said 5th January, the meeting was again adjourned in the same manner until the 2nd March next. Your opinion is requested, whether the vestry can legally adjourn the second time without giving public notice of the fact, or must another meeting be convened as usual; and also whether so few as three ratepayers is a legal vestry meeting, and have they power as such to conduct the business of the parish?—H. H. C.

2009. *Answer.*—If the original notice stated that the meeting would, if necessary, be from time to time adjourned to such a date as should then be determined, there would be no illegality in a second adjournment, as the meeting would be held in pursuance of the original notice. But without such statement, the claim to adjourn for so long a period, as from December to March, can scarcely be supported, and a fresh notice, as we conceive, will be necessary. Three ratepayers will be sufficient to conduct the business, if no others attend, as it will be intended that those who are absent devolved their rights and votes on those who are present, and whatever is done by the majority present will be considered as done with the consent of the whole parish.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2010. THE BUILDING SOCIETY which proposes to lend you £200 on repayment of £294 by yearly payments of £29 4s., in fact, proposes to get their capital back with 9 per cent per annum profit. You had better go on saving and adding to your £60 in hand, receiving instead of paying interest. When you can pay down half the purchase-money on a house, the seller will let the other half remain on mortgage at 4 or 5 per cent.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2011. LANDLORD AND TENANT—RENT SET-OFF FOR GOODS SOLD.—A tradesman is endebted to his landlord for arrears of rent. The landlord puts in a distress, and sells the tradesman's goods, but does not realise enough to pay the rent due. The landlord, however, owes the tradesman for shop goods, &c., nearly enough to balance the arrears of rent. Since the distress the tradesman has filed a petition in the county court, with the intention of getting his discharge under the insolvency acts, and the assignee has given the landlord notice not to pay any money owing from him to the tradesman to any other person than to the

assignee. Upon being applied to for payment of the amount due for shop goods as above, can the landlord set off his claim for arrears of rent in the same manner as he could have done a mere simple contract debt? And would it make any difference if there had previously been a verbal understanding between the landlord and the tradesman that such should be the case?—A. B. C.

2012. *Answer.*—The landlord may set-off his arrears of rent, just as in the case of an ordinary debt. Assuming there has been any agreement between the landlord and tenant to that effect, the former may treat the goods sold as payment of so much rent. It would have been a good plea to an action for debt for the rent that the landlord had agreed that the debt for goods should go in satisfaction of the rent, and the debt may consequently be treated as payment by the landlord, if the facts support him in so doing.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2013. UNTIL THE RENT becomes actually due, you will not be justified in stopping the removal of your lodger's goods, which he is at perfect liberty to do at any time before the expiration of the notice given.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2014. LIGHTS—ALTERATION OF WINDOWS—OBSTRUCTION.—A. and B. are adjoining properties. On A. has stood for upwards of twenty years an old house, with two small boarded windows in the end, which is the boundary wall towards B. The old house has been taken down and a new house built on the same site, in which there are several glass windows, overlooking B. May I request your opinion on the following questions:—First. Can B., by notice, compel A. to stop up the windows? Secondly. Can A. hinder B. from building a wall close to his house, or from building a house adjoining, it being a good situation? Thirdly. Will the fact of there having been windows in the old house for more than twenty years give A. any right to overlook B?—S. R.

2015. *Answer.*—B. cannot by any notice compel A. to stop up the windows. Secondly. A. cannot hinder B. from building the wall, even though it obstructs his lights. There has been a material alteration in the wall in which the original windows were placed, and, therefore, the privilege is gone. Thirdly. A. has a right to overlook B., without reference to the fact of his having had windows in the old house for twenty years. Whilst, however, the old windows remained, and there was no substantial alteration in the wall, the twenty years' user would have prevented B. from building so as to obstruct A.'s light. But now that there is a material alteration in the lights the privilege is gone, and B. may build on his own land in any way he thinks fit, without being liable to any proceedings for obstructing A.'s lights.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2016 SAMUEL WILSON'S loan fund for young beginners in business has other stringent conditions than having been in business one year. The party must show that he is able to pay all he owes, and find three or four sureties to repay the loan. Each surety is liable for the whole sum lent.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2017. HUSBAND AND WIFE—REMOVAL OF GOODS—STEP DAUGHTER.—A. married widow B., who has a legitimate daughter. Differences take place between A and B., in consequence of which B. and daughter leave A, taking with them a quantity of clothing, trinkets, and other articles into a neighbour's house, the daughter and neighbours assisting in their removal. At the request of A., B. and daughter return; but bickerings and strife still exist, and A. is apprehensive that a similar display or removal may be made. Now, has A. any and what remedy against the daughter and the other parties who assisted B.? The daughter being sixteen years of age, is A. compelled to maintain her as part of his family?—W. A.

2018. *Answer.*—A., as we apprehend, has no remedy against either the daughter or the other parties, inasmuch as all that they did was done under B.'s directions. She has such an interest in A.'s goods as would prevent any criminal proceedings being taken against her or those who assisted her, and there seems to be no ground for civil proceedings either by action of trespass or otherwise. A., however, cannot be compelled to maintain the daughter as a part of his family after she has attained the age of sixteen.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2019. THE NAME of the man who escaped from the Pentonville Model Prison was George Hackett. We believe he was hung about a year since, at New York; but we do not keep a record of American executions, and cannot spare the time for the search for the exact date.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2020. STAMPS — PROMISSORY NOTE—I. O. U.—A. has given to B. an I. O. U. in the following form:—"To Mr. A.,—I owe you £10., which is to be repaid in three months, with legal interest. Signed B." B. now maintains that the I. O. U. is illegal for the want of a stamp, and that some recent decision supports his statement. Will you therefore be kind enough to give me you opinion thereon.—J. K.

2021. *Answer.*—The I. O. U. is perfectly legal, though it may not be admissible in evidence. It not only contains an admission of a debt, but a promise to pay it, and should therefore have been stamped as a promissory note. But although the note is unstamped, and therefore useless as evidence, Mr. A. may still recover the amount of the consideration in respect of which it was originally given.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2022. IF UPON attaining 21 years of age you marry the young man of 18, without the knowledge of the friends on either side, your friends will not be able to untie the nuptial knot, nor will his friends have the option of doing so for want of their consent. As to marrying by licence, there will be this little difficulty, that somebody must take a false oath that the young man has the necessary consent. His marrying without consent would not operate a forfeiture of his property.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2023. APPRENTICES—MASTER'S DEATH—EXECUTOR'S RIGHTS.—A. B. was apprenticed to D. for five years; he serves four years and his master dies. The apprentice wishes the executors of D. to give up the indenture and discharge him; and on the other hand the executors wish the apprentice put into the employ of F., who has succeeded to D.'s business. F. would pay the apprentice the wages mentioned in the indenture, and also pay something to the executors for getting the apprentice. The executors think D. having had the apprentice the first years when he was of little use, that they should have what benefit they can get out of him for the last year. The indenture is the usual printed form filled up. Is the apprentice discharged on the death of his master; or do the executors stand in the relation of masters, they causing him to be taught, and paying the wages mentioned in the indenture?—W.

2024. *Answer.*—It was decided in *Baxter v. Burfield*, 2 *Str.* 1266, that an apprentice is not bound to serve his master's executor, inasmuch as the interest of a master in his apprentice is a mere personal trust. The ground on which that decision proceeded was, that inasmuch as the indenture was not assignable in the master's lifetime, except by custom, and with the consent of the apprentice, his executors could not claim services which the apprentice had contracted to give to the master from a personal knowledge of his integrity and ability, but which he had not contracted to give to any other person.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2025. THE TIPPING ACT may be pleaded to so much of the account as relates to the charges for spirits, whether sold neat or diluted with water, notwithstanding the lapse of time and the payments made. The claim for the malt liquor may be enforced. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2026. ALEHOUSES — BEERHOUSES — GAMING—BILLIARDS AND BAGATELLE.—It is the practice of licensed victuallers and beershop keepers in several parishes of this division of the county to keep billiard and bagatelle tables in their houses in a room where the company generally assemble to drink their ale. Parties are there playing for ale and money openly every night to the evil example of the better disposed persons. As no license has been obtained from the justices for such purpose, your valued opinion is requested, can such beershop keepers and victuallers lawfully keep and use in their houses such tables; and is it not an offence to permit persons to play therein at such games, for ale or money or money's worth? —A SUBSCRIBER.

2027. *Answer.*—Licensed victuallers may lawfully keep billiard and bagatelle tables without being specially licensed; but not beerhouse keepers. The latter are subject

to heavy penalties for doing so, or may be indicted for keeping a common gaming house. In either case, however, it is an offence against the license to suffer parties to play for money or money's worth.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2028. M. MICHEL, a French literary gentleman, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 18th ultimo, for a rape on a young servant girl. The jury could not believe the evidence of the prosecutrix, and M. Michel was acquitted.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2029. DOGS—MISCHIEVOUS DOGS—JUSTICES' JURISDICTION. — Is there any remedy, and under what act of parliament, against persons for keeping a dog or dogs loose on their premises, by which parties going to the house in the exercise of their lawful calling are liable to be bit; and what jurisdiction have the justices in the matter?—H. H. C.

2030. *Answer.*—There is no act of parliament to the case, and justices, therefore, have no jurisdiction over it. The remedy is by action. In *Sarch* v. *Blackburn*, 4 *C. & P.* 297, *Tindal*, C. J., expressed himself on the subject in the following terms:—"I think a man has no right to place a dog so near the door of his house that any person coming to ask for money, or on other business, might be bitten; and so with respect to a footpath, though it be a private one, a man has no right to put a dog with such a length of chain and so near the path that he could bite a person going along it."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2031. THE REMOVAL of goods having been clandestine, they may be followed and distrained for the rent in the arrear at any time within thirty days of their removal; but if not followed, the tenant may be sued at any time within six years, in an action for the recovery of the rent.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2032. FIRE—EXTINGUISHING FIRES.—Would you please say under what authority firemen, with their apparatus, &c., enter upon private premises and break open doors, in fact, do anything they like with a view to extinguishing a fire; and what authority is there upon persons obstructing them in the performance of their duties?

2033. *Answer.*—There is no statutable authority which, so far as we are aware, enables firemen to act in the manner suggested, or which imposes any penalty on persons obstructing them in the performance of their duties. We apprehend, however, that they would be protected from any action, if they could show that they did no more than was absolutely necessary for the extinguishment of the fire, and the protection of property threatened by it.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2034. WHERE GOODS are detained or lodged as security, without a power of sale in the bailee in default of payment of the debt, such goods cannot be legally sold, although notice of such intention be given by advertisement, or be sent to the owner of the goods.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2035. CHEQUE — LOSS — REFUSAL TO PAY—BANKER.—A cheque (not crossed) upon a banker is lost. The loser applies at the banking-house to stop payment. Can the banker, in the event of the cheque being presented, refuse to pay the bearer?

2036. *Answer.*—If the banker has the drawer's authority to refuse payment he will be justified in declining to pay. But not otherwise, as the order of any other party would not protect him from the consequences of dishonouring his customer's cheque at a time when he had ample assets in hand. So far, however, as the finder of the cheque is concerned, we see no reason why the banker should not refuse to pay, nor any remedy which the finder would have against him for such refusal.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2037. THE EARL OF CARDIGAN was not dismissed from the army after the court-martial on Captain Wathen. Popular feeling was greatly excited at the time, and Lord Brudenell retired from the service for some little time. To the second question, "cashiered" and "dismissed" are identical in meaning.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2038. DOGS—TRESPASS—DOG SPEARS.—A. and B. are adjoining householders, having adjoining gardens. A.'s dog occasionally trespasses on B.'s garden. B. sets a trap on his premises, and threatens, if this fails in its object, to shoot A.'s dog. Your opinion is respectfully asked, whether, in case of the destruction of A.'s dog, by either of the above methods, A. can obtain

any and what redress? — SUBSCRIBERS' CLERK.

2039. *Answer.*—A. can obtain no redress if the dog is destroyed by a dog spear, as the setting of it is a lawful act, and the accident occasioned by it will have been caused by the act of the dog, and not of B. B., however, will be liable to an act of trespass if he shoots the dog.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2040. THE BANK OF ENGLAND is bound to pay the amount of a stolen note on its presentation, notwithstanding the payment has been stopped by the loser thereof. The effect of stopping the payment of a note is merely to trace the party paying it in, and in some cases the antecedent hands it has passed through.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2041. LANDLORD AND TENANT—USUAL COVENANTS — INSURANCE.—Is the lessee bound to insure against damage by fire, he having agreed to take a lease containing all usual and reasonable covenants?—R.

2042. *Answer.*—A covenant to insure against fire is a usual and reasonable covenant, and therefore within the meaning of an agreement for a lease containing all usual and reasonable covenants.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2043. VAGRANTS—NEGLECT TO MAINTAIN FAMILY—DETENTION OF PROPERTY.—F. a farmer, able-bodied, and of very respectable means, is (in 1851) a widower, having five children, the eldest a girl of thirteen. He is a man of violent temper, turbulent, and dissolute to a degree. In September, 1854, he comes home half-drunk, and most savagely, and without provocation, assaults his eldest daughter. He is brought before the magistrates and committed under the aggravated assaults act. In the course of the investigation it comes out (not however as a cause of or in connection with the charge against F.), that if he has not actually taught his daughter to steal, he has at least encouraged her in doing so, until she began to pilfer from himself. Whilst F. is in prison the daughter resides with her mother's sisters. When F. comes out they apply to him to maintain her with them; he refuses, but offers to receive her home. The girl refuses to go, fearing the consequences. Her aunts being unable to support her, she applies for and obtains parish relief. By order of the guardians F. is summoned under the vagrancy act for allowing her to become chargeable. He appears, alleges (which is a fact) that he has married a second wife very lately, and again offers the girl a home, but refuses to maintain her elsewhere. The case fails on technical grounds, but the magistrates are unanimously of opinion that F. is not a proper person to have charge of the daughter, and the girl still remains in the union. Under her grandfather's will the daughter is directly entitled to an annuity of £5 per annum, charged on an estate of which F. is the occupier. He refuses to pay this to any one for his daughter, claiming his right to hold it for her as her natural guardian. Does the conduct of F. amount to such a refusal or neglect to maintain his daughter as to bring him within the provisions of the vagrant act? Can the magistrates or the union get hold of the annuity; or how otherwise is he to be punished?—C.

2044. *Answer.*—F.'s conduct does not, in our opinion, amount to such a refusal, &c., as to justify a conviction under the vagrant act, unless it can be shown that the daughter would be in danger under his roof. In point of fact, he not only does not refuse, but is actually ready to maintain the daughter in his own house; and, therefore, he can only be liable for refusing to maintain her elsewhere, on proof that her personal safety is endangered by his maintaining her in the way which he offers, and that it would, therefore, be unsafe for her to live with him. Neither the magistrates nor the union can get hold of the money; and therefore, unless he can be punished under the vagrant act, there is no way of reaching him.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2045. APPRENTICES — WAGES — IMPRISONMENT.—A. is duly bound apprentice to B. for five years, and absconds. He is apprehended on a magistrate's warrant, under 4 Geo. 4, c. 34, s. 1, and imprisoned for six weeks. Can A. claim the weekly wages payable to him under the apprenticeship indenture for the period of his imprisonment. The indenture contains no special provision for cessation of wages in the event of A. neglecting to work?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2046. *Answer.*—Before we could answer this question at all satisfactorily, we ought

to have been furnished with an extract from that part of the indenture which binds the master to pay wages. If, however, the covenant be to pay a certain sum for "wages," *nomenatim*, we apprehend that A. can only enforce payment of the amount so covenanted to be paid in the event of his showing that he has performed the work in respect of which such wages are payable. The term "wages" imports that the apprentice is to do work for the payment, and unless the work is done the condition on which the claim to payment is founded has not been satisfied, and, therefore, the payment cannot be enforced.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2047. COUNTY COURTS—DETENTION OF GOODS—CLAIM FOR BOARD AND LODGING.—A. B. was possessed of several articles of furniture, left her by her father. She has a niece who is married to C. D., and A. B., at the request of her niece and husband, goes to reside with them, taking her said furniture with her into C. D.'s house, until some situation should fall out. Now, A. B. is about to be married, and on her applying for her furniture C. D. refuses to give it up to her, alleging as a reason that she, A. B., owes him for board and lodging to the value of the furniture; nothing being said when she went as to her maintenance, but she merely went at their own solicitation to stop as a friend. Can C. D. be compelled to give up the goods?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

2048. *Answer.*—C. D., as we consider, may be compelled to give up the goods. Assuming even that he can prove a contract to pay for board and lodging, and a debt on that account to an amount equal to the value of the furniture, his remedy, as we conceive, is by action, and not by detaining the goods. He is not in the position of an [illegible] per, who has a lien on the goods of [illegible]; nor in that of a working man, as a lien on the goods in respect of [illegible] performed upon them. It would, therefore, seem that he can have no right to detain the goods on account of his alleged bill, but must give up the furniture and bring his action for any amount which he may be able to prove himself entitled to in respect of A. B.'s board and lodging.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2049. SERVANTS — SICKNESS — BOARD AND LODGING.—A. was a servant in husbandry with B. upon a yearly hiring. A. was attacked with rheumatic fever, and B. agreed he should go home. A. did so, and remained unwell for fifteen weeks, when he returned into B.'s service, served out his year, and received his wages without any deduction. Be pleased to say whether B. is liable to pay A.'s grandfather (who kept and nursed him for the above period) for his board and lodging?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2050. *Answer.*—B. can only be liable to pay this amount to A.'s grandfather, in the event of his having contracted to pay for A.'s board and lodging, either directly with the grandfather, or indirectly by authorising A. to do so for him. His merely "agreeing, that A. should go home" will not be sufficient to make him liable.—*Justice of the Peace* 1855.

2051. VAGRANTS—MONEY FOUND ON SEARCH — APPLICATION.—At a country fair A. B. was lately robbed of gold and bank notes to the amount of £50, by three men and three women, acting in concert. One of the men (a reputed thief), with one of the women, passing as man and wife, were found together, and taken into custody, as also one of the other men, and nearly £30 in sovereigns found upon the reputed thief. From information it was supposed that the remainder of the gang would have been captured, and sufficient evidence obtained to have proved the larceny against all, in which case they would have been committed for trial. Expenses to the amount of about £15 were necessarily incurred by the officers in searching after the other offenders, and in endeavouring to obtain evidence, but without avail, and the three prisoners were ultimately dealt with as rogues and vagabonds, and committed to the house of correction accordingly. The expenses of apprehension, conveying to gaol, and maintenance in prison of the prisoners, are allowed by the vagrant act to be deducted. As the £30 was only found upon the one prisoner, can the expenses incurred by the proceedings, as applying to the three prisoners, be legally deducted from it? Your opinion is requested, whether the justices' clerk's fees and the expenses of the officers can legally be deducted from the £30; if not,

from what source can such expenses be obtained?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2052. *Answer.*—The 8th section of the vagrant act carefully limits the application of money found on any vagrant to the expenses of apprehending, &c., the party on whom it is found. The expenses, therefore, of the apprehension, &c., of the other two, cannot be deducted from the £30. Neither can the justices' clerk's fees nor the £15 for expenses be deducted from it. The former must be paid by the officer, and charged by him to the parish under the 11 Geo. 3, c. 19, s. 4. The latter will perhaps be allowed to the chief constable, and by him be paid over to the officer under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93, s. 18, if he be one of the county police; or if a parish constable, may perhaps be payable out of the poor-rate under the 13th Vict. c. 20, provided the constable incurred the expenses in the execution of a written order of justices, or in the performance of duties sanctioned by the justices in petty sessions.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2053. HUSBAND—WIFE'S DEBTS—LIABILITY.—A. B. allows his wife 5s. per week, as per arrangement with her and relieving officer. She has the 5s. duly paid to her weekly, beside which she contracts a debt to the amount of £2 10s. for bread, tea, and sugar. Is the husband liable to pay the same?—W. C.

2054. *Answer.*—If A. B. can show that the 5s. a week is reasonable and sufficient for his wife's maintenance, having reference to her position in life, he is not liable to pay the amount. It will be seen from *Mizen* v. *Pick*, 3 *M. & W.* 481, that it is not necessary that the parties who have supplied the goods should even have had notice of the allowance, for as *Alderson*, B., observes, "The question in all these cases is one of authority. If a wife living separate from her husband is supplied by him with sufficient funds to support herself—with everything proper for her maintenance and support, then she is not his agent to pledge his credit, and he is not liable."—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2055. LANDLORD AND TENANT—UNSTAMPED AGREEMENT—COVENANT TO PAY PENALTY AND STAMP.—Referring to your answer to Fidelis, in 19 *J. P.* 764, I should be obliged by your opinion on the validity of a clause introduced in unstamped agreements creating yearly tenancies, stipulating that the tenant shall on demand pay to the landlord the amount of the proper stamp on the document, and of the penalty and other expenses which he may incur in procuring the same to be affixed. The object of this clause is to avoid the present expense of stamp in cases where it is improbable that the document will be ever required to be produced as legal evidence.—A SUBSCRIBER.

2056. *Answer.*—The clause, as we think, would be invalid, as a fraud on the Queen. The lease might be by parol. But if the parties choose to reduce it into writing, they must do so on the usual terms, viz., that it shall be immediately liable to the payment of stamp duty. That duty is due and payable to her Majesty immediately upon the signing or execution of the instrument; and any clause which is introduced to dispense with its payment excepting under certain contingencies, and to indemnify the landlord against the consequences of not having had the instrument stamped, would be evidence of a "wilful design or intention to defraud her Majesty of the duty," or at any rate "to evade or delay the payment" thereof, within the meaning of the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97, s. 12.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2057. LANDLORD AND TENANT—DISTRESS—FRAUDULENT REMOVAL OF GOODS.—The landlord of a cottage gave due notice to the tenant to quit, which notice expired on the 11th of October last, on which day, about ten o'clock, the tenant quitted the house, taking with him all his furniture, without the knowledge or permission of his landlord, and without payment of the rent due. At twelve o'clock on the same day the landlord instructs the parish constable to demand the rent, and if not paid, to seize the furniture; but the tenant refused to pay the rent, and the constable finds only an empty house. Can proceedings be taken under 11 Geo. 2, c. 19, s. 4, for goods fraudulently carried off the premises?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2058. *Answer.*—This is not a case which comes within the statute, inasmuch as that only applies to the case of a removal of goods after the rent becomes due and is in arrear. The tenant, however, has the last

minute of the natural day to pay rent, and consequently it is not in arrear until after midnight. In the present instance, therefore, the rent was not due and in arrear at ten o'clock on the morning of the 11th of October, and consequently a removal of goods at that time was not such a removal as is prohibited by the 11 Geo. 2, c. 19, s 1. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2059. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—DISSOLUTION -DISSENT.—A general meeting of the members of a friendly society adopt a resolution to dissolve the same and equitably distribute the funds in hand. All the members except one (and a widow of a member), give their consent in writing to the dissolution. The dissentient member and the widow are both annuitants (*i.e.*, recipients) of the society. The society consists of 233 members, and 231 consent. Can the trustees distribute the funds without the consent of this one member dissenting and the widow?—AMICUS.—P. S. -The rules provide that disputes shall be settled by arbitration. Can this point be so submitted for decision?

2060. *Answer.*—This is not a matter to be settled by abitration, but in the mode pointed out by the 26th section of 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, or the 31th section of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115. The sections are substantially alike, and both declare that it shall not be lawful to dissolve the society without obtaining "the consent of *all* persons then receiving or then entitled to receive relief either on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, to be testified under their hands individually and respectively." If therefore either of these parties is in receipt of relief on account of "sickness, age, or infirmity," the dissolution cannot take place without such party's written consent; but if she or he is in receipt of relief on any other account, it would seem that her dissent is immaterial and the dissolution legal, provided the requirements of the statute have been complied with in other respects. In that case the trustees may distribute the funds with the parties' consent.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1851.

2061. SETTLEMENT—APPRENTICESHIP—LOST INDENTURE—EVIDENCE.—A. B., a pauper, states in or about the year I was bound apprentice by indenture, duly stamped, to C. D. of E. for a term of four years. I entered upon my said apprenticeship, and continued to serve as such apprentice between two and three years, when I left and went to London to work as a journeyman. During the whole of my service under my said apprenticeship, and for the last forty days thereof, I resided and slept at my master's house at E. I believe the indenture of apprenticeship by which I was bound apprentice was left in the custody of the said C. D. I never had it, nor was it cancelled or given up to me when I left. I do not know, nor have I any means of ascertaining, where the said indenture of apprenticeship is to be found. I have done no act since to gain a settlement. C. D. (the master) is dead. His widow states that she remembers her husband having an apprentice of the name of A. B., but she has not the indenture by which he was bound, nor does she know in whose custody it is, or that any such indenture is now in existence. An order of removal of the pauper to E. was made on the above evidence and suspended. The pauper is since dead. The parish of E. talk of appealing, stating that they doubt if there ever was an apprenticeship in E. They threaten to set up a birth settlement in F. The pauper no doubt had a birth settlement in F.; but prior to the apprenticeship set up in E. he was apprenticed in another parish; that apprenticeship was cancelled, and the subsequent apprenticeship in E. entered into. Your opinion is requested. 1. Is the evidence sufficient to support the order? 2. If so, how is the apprenticeship to be proved, both master and apprentice being dead, and the indenture lost?—Q.

2062. *Answer.*—The evidence is not sufficient as it stands, but in all probability can be made so by C. D.'s widow. In *R.* v. *St. Marylebone*, 4 *D. & R.* 475, both the master and apprentice were dead, and proof that the latter served the master in the character of apprentice, did the same work, and received the same treatment as other apprentices, was deemed sufficient secondary evidence of his being an apprentice. Assuming, therefore, that the justices can be satisfied as to the loss of the indenture, C. D.'s widow can give sufficient secondary evidence of the apprenticeship to warrant the justices in confirming the order, provided, of course, that she not only remembers her husband having an apprentice of the name of A. B.

but that he resided in E., and served for forty days as an apprentice there.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2063. AS THE SERVANT has not performed her contract by stopping the period she agreed for, she is not entitled to recover any wages for the portion of the agreed time she remained.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2064. BEERHOUSES — SALE DURING PROHIBITED HOURS—EVIDENCE.—A suspected beershop is watched by the police. On Sunday morning, in prohibited hours, a person is seen going from the house with a large stone bottle full of beer, who carried it to a party of men and women sitting under a hedge, about 100 yards from the house, and there distributed it amongst them. This proceeding takes place twice. The second time the beer is taken to a different party, sitting under a different hedge, but in neither case is money seen to pass. Under such circumstances would magistrates be justified in convicting?—A. B.

2065. *Answer.*—Magistrates could not properly convict on this evidence. The offence under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 61, s. 15, consists in opening or keeping open the house for the sale of beer, or selling beer, during the prohibited hours. There is no evidence, however, either of opening or keeping open, or selling beer. No doubt there is strong ground for suspecting a sale. But suspicion is not sufficient to justify a conviction.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2066. A MAN who goes out as a Government emigrant is not at liberty to go to work at the diggings. He has a free passage on condition of working at some trade or calling for wages, for four years, but he may choose his occupation.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2067. POOR-RATE — APPEAL — SPECIAL SESSIONS—LOCAL ACT.—By the parochial assessment act, the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96, justices acting for every petty sessions division are to hold four special sessions in every year for hearing appeals against the rates of the several parishes within their division. By a local act (passed previous to the parochial assessment act), for one of the parishes in a petty sessions division, it is enacted that if any person shall think himself aggrieved by any rate, such person shall apply for relief to the vestrymen (who made the rate), within one month next after demand made of such rate, who are empowered to give such relief as to them shall seem necessary; and an appeal to the quarter sessions is given within three months after the determination of the vestry. Your opinion is requested whether a party aggrieved by an assessment can appeal to the justices under the parochial assessment act, without first applying to the vestrymen; and whether the justices can hear an appeal within a reasonable time after the rate is made, notwithstanding a month has expired after the making of the rate? From the case of *R.* v. *JJ. of Lancashire*, 19 *Law J.* 199 *m.*, *J.P.* 525, it appears that what is a reasonable time is a matter entirely for the justices' discretion.—A. B.

2068. *Answer.*—An aggrieved party, as we think, may appeal to the special sessions, without first applying to the vestrymen under the local act. The 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96, s. 6, enacts that the justices present at such special or adjourned sessions "shall hear and determine all objections to any such rate on the ground of inequality, unfairness, or incorrectness in the valuation," without any qualification, saving or exception whatever, whether with reference to rates under local acts or otherwise. That being so, it would seem that the justices are bound to hear such appeals, and that the parties aggrieved are consequently entitled to prefer them. They may be heard within a reasonable time after the rate has been made, and notwithstanding a month has expired from the making of the rate, provided the sessions at which they are heard are the next practicable special sessions after the making of the rate. That was the effect of the decision in *R.* v. *Justices of Lancashire*, which was also acted upon in *R.* v. *Justices of Kent.*—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2069. IF YOU have obtained the consent and sanction of the minister for the erection of the head or other stone to the grave, it is all that is requisite.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2070. LARCENY—CUTTING HAIR FROM HORSES MANES AND TAILS.—Is not the offence of cutting off the hair from horses tails as mentioned at 19 *J. P.* 107, felony?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2071. *Answer.*—The offence is felony just as in *Martin's* case, 2 *Eust. P. C.* 618, it was held to be felony to pull wool from a sheep's back, provided it be done fraudulently and feloniously, and not merely from wantonness or frolic.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2072. A PETITION should be presented to the Master of the Rolls for an order on the attorney for the delivery and taxation of his bill, and on payment thereof for delivery up of all papers and documents in his possession belonging to the client.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2073. TAXES (ASSESSED)—BORROWED DOG—BORROWING FROM COMPOUNDER.—With reference to answers at 17 *J. P.* 652, 670, and with great deference to your opinion that the liability to duties arises by parties "using" dogs, I think on reference to 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, sched. G., you will find that the duties are to be paid by the person "keeping" the dog, or having same in his custody or possession, whether the same be his property or not, such person not discovering the owner thereof who shall have been duly assessed for the same. But there is no mention of the word "using" or "taking care of." Under the old act the duties even in the schedule G. itself were on dogs kept by any person, so that under the old law, strictly speaking, any person might use a dog without paying duty, providing he did not keep it. Now, however, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, the sched. G. levies duties on every dog simply, and then follows the proviso or note as to getting clear of duty as above. Do you still think that a borrower who discovers the owner is not exempt for the reason you give in the second answer at p. 652?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2074. *Answer.*—We agree with the argument as to the omission of the word "using" in sched. G., and should have been disposed to think that omission would have been an answer to our opinion if it had not been for the decision in No. 2,134, Ass. Tax Ca. (14 *J. P.* 531); in the parallel case of carriages, by Rule 1 to sched. D. the duties are to be paid by persons "keeping" such carriages, and yet in No. 2,134, the judges decided that a surgeon in partnership with his father, but who resided in a distinct dwelling-house, was liable to duty for using a carriage, the property of his father, who compounded for his establishment, and who kept the carriage on his premises. The principle of that case applies to this, and shows that in the opinion of the judges "using" is evidence of "keeping." The opinions referred to would therefore seem to be right. The 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, however, can have no effect on the question, as the duties under that act do not come into force until the 5th of next April.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2075. CATTLE—DISTRESS—SUPPLYING FOOD.—A horse is found straying in a field and is thereupon impounded by the occupier, a farmer, and taken to his stable. Later in the day he sends for the pinder appointed by the surveyor of the highways, and delivers the horse to him, who removes him to the common pound. An information is afterwards laid by the owner of the horse against the farmer, for neglecting to provide food and water for the horse as required by the act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92, but the justices had a doubt which of the two, the farmer who impounded or the pinder who afterwards received the horse, were liable (the offence took place during the time the horse was in the pinder's custody.) Would you say, whether you think that the farmer's liability to provide for the horse ceased when he handed him over to the pinder?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2076. *Answer.*—The farmer was clearly liable to provide food and water for the distress notwithstanding he had delivered it over to the pinder. He had "caused" it to be impounded and confined in the pound, and was consequently bound by the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92, s. 5, to provide food and water for it just as much as if he had continued to impound it on his own premises.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2077. BURIALS (BEYOND METROPOLIS)—BURIAL-GROUND—PARISH—TOWNSHIP.—An order in council is about to be issued for closing the burial-ground of the parish church of W., and other burial-grounds in the township of W. The parish of W. consists of the township of W. and twelve other townships, each maintaining its own poor, and having separate poor-rates for that purpose. Each of these thirteen townships would for some purposes be a "parish," according to the interpretation put upon that word by the 52nd section of the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, but such inter-

pretation would for other purposes seem to be repugnant to the context of the act as respects the parish of W. and other similar parishes. The burial-ground of the parish church of W. is situated in the township of W., but is a burial-ground for the whole parish, consisting of thirteen townships. On the closing of the burial-ground of the parish church of W., the proper course would seem to be to convene a vestry meeting of the parish, and not of the township of W. only, and such vestry ought to take steps for providing a burial-ground for the parish. See section 10 of 15 & 16 Vict c. 85. Then by section 19 of the metropolitan burials act, 1852, the expenses of providing a burial-ground are to be paid out of the poor-rates of the parish; but there is no poor-rate for the parish of W., as each separate township of the parish has a separate rate of its own. Section 23 of the metropolitan burials act, 1852, enacts, that the vestries of any parishes which shall have respectively resolved to provide burial-grounds may concur in providing one general burial-ground, and may agree as to the proportions in which the expenses shall be borne by the several parishes. This section, however, does not seem to apply to a parish like W., for although it consists of several townships (being parishes for some purposes) yet such townships, except W., are not contemplating providing burial-grounds. Your opinion is requested, whether the vestry of the parish of W. can, under the burials act, provide a burial-ground for the whole parish, and if so, how are the expenses to be raised? And how would you advise the churchwardens of W. to act?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

2078. *Answer.*—It is not, as we apprehend, competent to the vestry of the parish to provide the new burial ground, but only to that of the township. The authority to provide new burial-grounds, as we understand the metropolitan burials act, is limited to the vestries of those parishes or townships which have the means of paying for them out of their poor-rates. In the present instance, however, the parish can do nothing, as there is no poor-rate made for it. But the township can provide the new ground, as they have a poor-rate. In this, too, it must be remembered, that there is no hardship thrown on the township of W., as the ground when provided will only be for its own use, and not for that of the other townships, unless they think fit to combine with W., under the 23rd section of the metropolitan burials act, a course which they may be disposed to adopt when they find out that they will otherwise have no right to bury their dead in the new burial-ground in W.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2079. EXCISE—INFORMATION—JOINDER OF OFFENCES.—An information has been laid by an excise officer against a publican under the 56 Geo. 3, c. 58, s. 2, for having in his possession a quantity of cocculus indic. as a substitute for malt or hops. In the same information he is likewise charged under the same section with using a quantity of the same ingredient as a substitute for malt or hops. It is assumed that the above constitute two distinct offences. The above section imposes a penalty of £200 for each and every such offence. The information, as is usual in excise cases, has been sent down from the excise office in London ready prepared. Is it good, or is it a contravention of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 10, which enacts that every information shall be for one offence only. If the information is wrong in joining two offences, can one of the counts be treated as surplusage and be struck out at the hearing, or how should the magistrates act with regard to it. It is thought probable that the defendant will plead guilty. Can the justices in that case convict of both offences, and how should the conviction be drawn up? You are requested to advise the magistrates generally how to act in the case.—A. B. C.

2080. *Answer.*—The information is perfectly good, at any rate so far as the objection on the score of the joinder of offences is concerned. By the 35th section of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, that statute is declared not to apply, *inter alia*, "to any information or complaint or other proceeding under or by virtue of any of the statutes relating to Her Majesty's revenue of excise or customs, stamps, taxes, or post-office." The objection, therefore, which might otherwise be raised under the 10th section of that statute, does not apply, and that with respect to the joinder of the two counts will

consequently be immaterial.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2081. POOR-RATE—RENTCHARGE—ASSESSMENT—QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—A clergyman holding a living, on which a considerable sum is borrowed from Queen Anne's bounty to build a parsonage house, and which is repaid by annual instalments at £70 a year, claims to have the same, with other charges, deducted from the gross assessment of his rentcharge to obtain the rateable value. Is such deduction legal?—C. U. R.

2082. *Answer.*—This is a deduction which cannot be enforced. The application of the £70 in building the parsonage house, is simply an investment of a portion of the proceeds of the rentcharge, and not a tax to which it is liable. That amount therefore can no more be deducted, than any other sum which the owner of an estate may pay out of its annual proceeds in liquidation of a sum which he has borrowed and expended in the improvement of the estate for which he is assessed.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2083. POOR-RATE—APPORTIONMENT—INCOMING TENANT.—In case a person enters into possession of a house in the middle of a half-year, and refuses to pay his proportion of the rate pursuant to the 17 Geo. 2, c. 38, is the in-coming tenant to be summoned for his proportion of the rate in the same manner as though his name appeared in the rate-book? The power of distress is given in case of any one refusing to contribute according as they shall be assessed. In the above case, how can the in-coming tenant be said to be assessed when his name does not appear in the assessment? How, too, are proceedings to be taken in case of a person entering into possession of a house some months after a rate is laid, and which at the time of laying the rate is void? His name of course does not in that case appear in the assessment for the proportionate time?—AN OVERSEER.

2084. *Answer.*—The provision respecting persons refusing to contribute "according as they shall be assessed," is contained in 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 4. But these proceedings are taken under the 17 Geo. 2, c. 38, which in terms provides that in-coming tenants shall be liable to pay their proportion of the rate in the same manner and under the like penalty of the distress, as if they had been "originally rated and assessed in such rate." Although therefore the in-coming tenant's name does not appear in the assessment, he is to be treated as though it did, and must of course be summoned in the ordinary way if he and the overseers cannot agree as to the amount to be paid. The same remark applies to the case of a tenant coming into a house "which at the time of making such rate was empty or unoccupied." The other case is more suited for inquiry of the board of inland revenue than of us.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2085. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT—GENERAL DISTRICT RATE—SMALL TENEMENTS.—When the first general district-rate was made in this district (the small tenements act being in operation in the parish), the rates were charged on and collected from the owners of small tenements, as out of this first rate the costs of repairs of the highways were paid. Since then, as you are aware, the late and present attorneys and solicitors-general have given their opinions that this course was wrong, and that it was incumbent on local boards of health to make a separate rate for the repairs of highways. A second general district-rate is now in course of collection, as is also a highway-rate. The collector has applied to the owners of small tenements for the payment of both rates. Several of them refuse payment of the general district-rate, and refer him to the occupiers, as the small tenements act only refers to poor and highway-rates. Will you be kind enough to give your opinion whether the owner or occupier of small tenements be liable for the general district-rate? Does the late decision that owners are liable for the rate under the lighting and watching act, apply with any force to the rate in question?—X. Y. Z.

2086. *Answer.*—The small tenements rating act no doubt only applies to poor and highway-rates, and so far, therefore, the owners are not liable to pay the general district-rate. But the 95th section of the public health act enables the local board of health to compound "for the payment of all or any of the rates to be made under that act," with the owners of any premises the net annual value of which does not exceed the sum of £10; and in the event of such

owners refusing to enter into the composition, the act gives power to rate them at the full amount. Although therefore the owners of small tenements are not liable to pay any other than the poor and highway-rates under the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 99, they are nevertheless liable by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, s. 95, to be rated to any rate made under that act, including of course the general district-rate. But before their liability to pay the full rate accrues, they must have been required and have refused to compound as provided by that section.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2087. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—CONVICTION—APPEAL.—The 18th section of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92, after empowering a justice to *commit* any one offending against the provisions of that act, in default of payment of the fine imposed upon him, provides, that if the conviction shall take place before two justices, they may at once commit the offender instead of imposing a pecuniary penalty. By the 25th section of the same act "in all cases where the sum adjudged to be paid on any conviction shall exceed two pounds, and in all cases where imprisonment shall be adjudged," any person convicted may appeal to the quarter sessions. A question has arisen before the justices here, whether a person committed in default of payment of a fine under this act has the right to appeal against his conviction. It is contended on his behalf, that the words of the 25th section are general, and therefore include all cases where imprisonment is adjudged; whilst on the other hand, it is argued that those words only relate to persons who are imprisoned without any fine having been previously imposed. Else the words in the 25th section, giving the power to appeal where the fine exceeded £2, would be useless, as imprisonment is always adjudged where a fine is not paid. Your opinion will oblige.—A. B.

2088. *Answer.*—The right of appeal does not, in our opinion, apply to the case of a party committed for non-payment of a fine. The adjudication intended by the 25th section is that which fixes the defendant's punishment in the first instance, and not that which either provides in the first instance for the case of such adjudication proving fruitless, or which afterwards awards a different description of punishment, consequent on the former adjudication having proved inoperative.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2089. HIGHWAYS—DRIVERS—FURIOUS DRIVING—DOG CARTS.—By 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 50, s. 78, it is enacted, "that if the driver of any waggon, cart, or carriage of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage, or upon any horse or horses drawing the same, on any highway not having some other person on foot or on horseback to guide the same, such carriages and carts as are driven with reins, and are conducted by some person holding the reins of all the horses drawing the same, excepted ....., and subsequently Or if any person riding any horse or beast, or driving any sort of carriage, shall ride or drive the same furiously, so as to endanger the life or limb of any passenger." Every person so offending, &c., if not the owner, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding £5; and if the owner, any sum not exceeding £10. Your opinion is requested, 1. Whether or not the clause first recited is applicable to the drivers of waggons, carts, and carriages drawn by oxen, asses, or dogs? 2. Whether the subsequent clause would justify magistrates in convicting the driver of a cart drawn by a dog of furious driving?—A. M. C.

2090. *Answer.*—1. The section, as we consider, is applicable to these cases as well as those where the waggon, &c., is drawn by horses. The prohibition is against riding on carriages "of any kind," without reference to the description of animal by which it is drawn, whilst the exemption only applies to carriages drawn by horses. Whether therefore the carriage is drawn by oxen, asses, or dogs, the prohibition applies, whilst the exemption cannot be made available, inasmuch as it is confined to carriages drawn by a different description of animal, to wit, by horses. 2. If it can be shown that the life or limb of any passenger is endangered by such conduct, we consider that the driver may be convicted, whether he drives a dog or any other animal. He is driving a carriage of some "sort," and that appears sufficient without reference to the description of animal he is driving.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2091. SERVANTS—MISCONDUCT—FORM OF CONVICTION.—Allow me to direct your attention to the late case *ex parte Jesswood*

17 *J. P.* 773, and request your opinion, whether it will tend to bring these servant's cases as convictions under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, or not. You are aware *Archbold*, 2nd ed., *Jervis's Acts*, p. 136, has always considered they are so. It is important the question should be decided, for great inconvenience attends the case having to be dealt with by the same justice. A warrant was signed by the magistrate the other day, who had gone to London before the delinquent was apprehended a few days afterwards. I must confess I do not see the extent or bearing altogether of the late adjudication above referred to, and will thank you to explain it for the benefit of us country gentlemen. I enclose a form of conviction lately heard here. Pray inform me if it is a good one, and if the adjudications meet the requirements specified in the late case. The commitments used by me are also *Shaw's forms*, and run with the conviction.—G. T. W.

2092. *Answer.*—The case of *ex parte Jesswood* appears to us to strengthen the opinion that instruments of this nature are not convictions under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, as the court pass over the objection that the commitment neither set out the evidence, nor was in the form given by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, and *Wightman*, J., referred to *Lindsey* v. *Leigh*, 11 *Q. B.*, 460, as showing that the instrument was an order and not a conviction. Moreover, *Erle*, J., observed with respect to *Ex Hammond*, 9 *Q. B.* 92, (on which Mr. Archbold relies to show that there must have been a conviction or order, as the case might be, to warrant the commitment) that 'the decision in that case was never afterwards sanctioned by any other court;" so that a part at least of the reasoning on which his argument is founded appears to fail, whilst assuming even that there is an order in contemplation of law, it would seem that it is no more such an order as was intended by the statute than in the somewhat analogous case of the issue of a distress warrant for non-payment of poor-rate, which has been expressly provided for by a separate act (12 Vict. c. 14) The decision, however, in *ex parte Jesswood*, was founded on the fact that the offence alleged in the commitment was the not "*assigning*" a lawful excuse for absence, whereas the statutable offence consisted in the not "*having*" such an excuse. The form sent states that the defendant left the service "without any lawful excuse," and is therefore free from the objection in question.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2093. SEAMEN—DISCHARGE—WAGES—CAPTAIN.—A. B. is captain of a vessel, the crew of which sign articles and proceed on a coal voyage, but return in a day or two in consequence of the vessel being in a leaky state. The crew refuse to proceed to sea again in the vessel, and are taken before a magistrate, who discharges them on the ground of an informality in the articles. The owner discharges the captain a few days afterwards. The men sue and recover from the owner wages for services rendered up to the time of the discharge. Your opinion is requested—First. Is the captain liable to the owners for the wages paid to the seamen in consequence of the articles not being valid? Secondly. Does the owner not lose his right to sue for a breach of contract, he having broken his portion of it by discharging the captain? Thirdly. Can the captain sue the owner for wages for the time he was on board of the vessel up to his discharge; or ought he to sue for a wrongful dismissal?—A READER.

2094. *Answer.*—First. Unless there be anything in the captain's agreement with the owner which affects the case, we can see no ground for considering the captain liable to pay this sum. The wages were paid for the working of the ship, and not "in consequence of the articles not being valid." The owner therefore is not prejudiced by the payment (as he must have had to pay the wages if even the articles had been valid), and consequently can have no claim on the captain for the amount. Secondly. We could not answer the question without knowing what the contract is. But on general principles there is nothing to prevent the owner from enforcing his rights under the contract in respect of any breach committed before the captain's discharge. Thirdly. Assuming that the discharge was unlawful, the captain may adopt either of these remedies.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2095. STAMPS—RECEIPTS—BANKRUPT'S ESTATE.—I have lately had occasion to pay a bill of £48 to the provisional assignee under a bankruptcy due from our corporation. The provisional assignee sent me a

receipt evidently torn from a book without any stamp. On referring to the late stamp act, I do not perceive any exemptions in favour of the bankrupt's estates from the 1d. receipt stamp duty. May I request the favour of your opinion as to why a receipt stamp should not be given?—J. G. S.

2096. *Answer*—The stamp, as we presume, was omitted to be given, inasmuch as the receipt was considered as an instrument or writing relating solely to the estate or effects of a bankrupt, and therefore exempt from stamp duty by the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 138.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2097. POOR-RATE — RENTCHARGE — DEDUCTIONS.—A. is rector of the parish of C., the tithes of which have been commuted for £300 per annum. The following are the outgoings for the year 1853—Poor-rates, £30; Highway rates, £8; Land-tax, 12; Repair of Chancel, £2; Collecting tithes, £3—Total £55. Your opinion is requested, whether the outgoings as above cannot be legally claimed as deductions in assessing the rentcharge to the poor-rate, or in other words, whether the assessment should not, after deducting as above, be 245.—A SUBSCRIBER.

2098. *Answer*.—These are all deductions which, as we consider, the rector is entitled to make. In that case it was decided that tithe (and rentcharge stands on the same footing, see 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 71, s. 69) must be rated in like manner as other hereditaments, viz. at a sum equal to the rent at which it might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, first deducting the rates, taxes, and outgoings to which it is subject. Each item of deduction in the above list appears to be a legal one, and therefore assuming that they are all correct in amount, and that £245 is the sum at which the rentcharge might be expected to let from year to year subject to those charges, that is its proper rateable value.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2099. POOR-RATE — APPORTIONMENT — INCOMING TENANT.—A poor-rate is made on the 23rd of November, 1853, for the parish of S., and certain land therein rated upon C. M., or occupier, C. M. being the owner, and the land in fact unoccupied. J. S. in January, 1854, takes the land as tenant, and the tenancy is to commence from the 11th of October, 1853, from which date the rent runs. Is J. S. liable to the rate, or a proportion, made in November?—A. S.

2100. *Answer*.—J. S., as we consider, is liable to a proportion of the rate according to the time he has occupied the premises, that is to say, from last January. By the 17 Geo. 2, c. 38, s. 12, he is liable to pay that proportion where the premises are unoccupied at the time of the making of the rate, or where the person assessed has removed from them since the rate was made. Whether therefore the premises are treated as occupied or unoccupied when the rate was made, he is liable for his proportion, and that liability cannot be altered by the fact that the person actually assessed might have resisted payment of the rate on the ground that he was not in occupation when it was made.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2101. MILITIA — ABSENCE DURING TRAINING — PROCEEDINGS — TIME. — E. F., a regular enrolled volunteer in the militia, was apprehended on the 23rd ult., and charged on the 24th before G. H., a justice, under 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, s. 69, with being a deserter, he not having appeared to be exercised in May last, the time when the militia was laid up for drilling. The justice declined to inflict the penalty, conceiving that his jurisdiction was taken away by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11, six months having elapsed since the time E. F. was to be deemed a deserter, and no information having been laid. It was urged on the part of the adjutant that such statute did not apply to the case of a deserter. Did the justice act rightly?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2102. *Answer*.—The justice appears to us to have acted quite rightly. The exceptions from the operation of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, are contained in the 35th section, and as the present case is not within those exceptions, the usual limitation as to the six months must apply.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2103. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES — APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR — BOROUGHS. —A. B. was appointed inspector of weights and measures by the recorder of the borough for which he acts. A question arises as to the legality of the appointment. Your opinion is sought, who has the right of ap-

pointment should the recorder's appointment be null?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2104. *Answer.*—The right of appointment is in the recorder if the borough is a county of itself, and in the borough justices if the borough is not a county.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2105. SOLDIERS—ENLISTMENT—ATTESTATION OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—A. B. was enlisted in a regiment of the line in the town of Z., in the hundred and division of Y., and was afterwards brought before C. D., a justice for the county of X., residing in the town of W. in the hundred and division of V., nine miles from Z., all in the county of X., to be attested. The justice objected, on the ground that A. B. must be attested by a justice residing within the division of Y. A. B. was afterwards attested in the town of W. by E. F., a justice for the same county, residing in the town of Z., and acting for the division of Y., who is an officer in the local militia, a major. Is A. B. rightly attested; and was C. D.'s objection, relying on the words "before any justice of other magistrate residing in the vicinity of the place where such person shall have enlisted, or before any justice or other magistrate acting for the division, district, or place where such recruit shall have been enlisted, not being an officer in the army," (*vide* mutiny act, c. 9, s 53) a valid one?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2106. *Answer.*—We apprehend that A. B. is rightly attested inasmuch as he is attested by a justice acting for the division in which the enlistment took place. The meaning of the section seems to be that the attestation may be made before any justice residing in the vicinity of the place where the enlistment took place, whether he acts for the division or not, or before any justice acting for the division, whether he reside within the division or in the vicinity e place or not.—*Justice of the Peace*,

7. POOR-RATE—ASSESSMENT—UNTIVATED FARM.—C. D. at new Michaelas just past gave up the occupation of a small farm to his landlord L. M., who is a very aged person, and quite incapable of tivating it himself; in fact, he does not end to meddle with the farm in any way whatever. A poor-rate, however, for the parish in which such farm is situate must be made in a few days, and the overseer is anxious to know whether he can or not assess such farm to the rate, having been told that the landlord is liable to pay the rate, though there will be neither a tenant of such farm nor will it be occupied by the landlord at the time of making the rate; in fact, it will be in a dormant uncultivated state. Your opinion is therefore desired on the foregoing point for the overseer's guidance in making out the forthcoming rate, whether he is to assess it in the landlord's name, or describe it as unoccupied?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2108. *Answer.*—It will be seen from *R.* v. *Fayle*, 20 *J. P.* 264, that the farm must be assessed, unless perhaps it can be shown that the landlord is *bonâ fide* endeavouring to obtain a tenant, and only allows it to remain in its present condition because he does not profess to occupy it himself, and has hitherto been unable to find a tenant for it. In that case Lord *Campbell*, C.J., says, "It is quite clear that if a man who is in possession of the surface of the land which in the ordinary use of it might be made productive, chooses only to grow thistles upon it for the use of the donkeys in the parish, he is nevertheless rateable in respect of the profit which it might reasonably be supposed could be made of it." In *R.* v. *Fayle*, however, Lord *Campbell* was only dealing with a case where there was an admitted occupier. And, therefore, his remarks must not be treated as applying to a case where the landlord disowns all personal occupation, and is using reasonable exertions to find an occupier for the land.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2109. CORONERS — QUALIFICATION—ELECTORS.—You will much oblige by informing me what qualification of estate, if any, is required for a coroner, and what qualification of the electors? In *Jervis on Coroners* it is laid down that any freehold interest (whether legal or equitable) in lands within the county qualifies an elector.—E.

2110. *Answer.*—No precise amount of qualification by estate is required of a coroner, the statute 14 Ed. 3, st. 1, c. 8, merely enacting that no coroner shall be chosen unless he have land in fee sufficient in the same county whereof he may answer to all people. All, therefore, that is required

of him is, that he should have sufficient property to maintain the dignity of his office, and to answer any fine that may be put upon him for misbehaviour. With regard to the qualification of electors all that is required of them is that they shall be freeholders, but the value of the freehold is not material. By the 58 Geo. 3, c. 95, s. 2, a mortgagor and *cestui-que-trust* may vote, but not a mortgagee or trustee, unless he is in actual possession of the premises.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2111. CONVICTION—COSTS—DISTRESS—PENALTY.—Have justices power under 11 and 12 Vict. c. 43, to grant a warrant of distress upon the goods and chattels of a defendant to recover costs when a penalty is not imposed?—W.

2112. *Answer.*—The 18th section of 11 12 Vict. c. 43, provides that where there is no penalty to be recovered by the conviction, the costs shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the party's goods, and in default of distress, by imprisonment for a month with or without hard labour.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2113. GRAND JURY—DEPOSITIONS—RIGHT OF INSPECTION.—Have the grand jury at assizes or sessions an indisputable right to call for and have before them all depositions taken by order of the committing justice or justices in felonies and misdemeanours?—C. P.

2114. *Answer.*—The grand jury, as we apprehend, have no right at all to have the depositions laid before them. By the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, they are to be delivered to the proper officer of the court at which the trial is to take place, and are clearly under the control of "the judge, recorder, or justice, who is to preside in the court at the trial." With the judge's sanction, however, they may be read before the grand jury, and are equally evidence in that case, as on the trial before the common jury.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2115. SERVANTS—CONTRACT—UNDISCLOSED APPRENTICESHIP.—A., on the 1st of September last, hired himself to serve B. as a bottle-maker for one year, then next ensuing, being at the time, though this was unknown to B., duly bound an apprentice to C. A. immediately commenced working in the service of B., and whilst in it he was taken from his work under a warrant at the instance of C. for absconding from his service. Eventually A.'s deed of apprenticeship to C. was cancelled, and he then went and hired himself to D. as a bottle-maker. A few days since B. caused him to be apprehended under a warrant, and charged him with absenting himself from his service. At the hearing it was contended by B. that when the indenture of apprenticeship with C. was cancelled, it was the duty of A. to return to his service; and on the other hand it was contended that on the 1st of September last, when A. entered into the contract with B., he was, in consequence of being the servant of C., incapable of binding himself to commence working with B. then, and therefore that this agreement was void. Please to favour me with your opinion as to whether you consider B. can legally claim A. as his servant?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2116. *Answer.*—The agreement, as we consider, was so far void as to be inoperative against B. But as between A. and B. there can be nothing that we see to invalidate it, beyond the fact of its having been made by an infant. If then A. was an infant at the time when he made the contract with B., it may be a question whether under the circumstances he had not a right to avoid it on the ground of its not being beneficial to him. If he was not an infant at the time, he can, of course, take no objection to the contract on that ground, and in that case B., in our opinion, may legally claim him as his servant.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2117. SERVANTS—MISCONDUCT—AGRICULTURAL SERVANT—DOMESTIC SERVANT.—I shall feel obliged by your opinion and advice on the following short case:—A. B., who is occupier of twelve acres of land, engaged C. D. as a man servant for twelve months at certain wages and board and lodging. His duties were to look after a horse and carriage, milk the cows, feed the pigs, look after some half-a-dozen sheep, clean knives and forks, and boots and shoes, and when required work in the garden. C. D. entered upon his service, but some time afterwards on several occasions misconducted himself, and also absented himself from his service without leave of his master. Under the circumstances what remedy has A. B. against C. D.; and how

can he punish him for his unwarantable conduct?—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—

2118. *Answer.*—A. B.'s only remedy is to discharge the servant, unless he can satisfy the justices that C. D. is a servant in husbandry, which seems scarcely probable. They have no jurisdiction in the case of misconduct by domestic servants. In the case of servants in husbandry, however, they may imprison and abate current wages, or abate wages due, or discharge as they think fit. But A. B.'s position and C. D.'s occupation seem scarcely such as to warrant the assumption that C. D. is a servant in husbandry.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2119. MAGISTRATES' CLERKS—FEES—REFUSAL TO PAY—ATTORNEY.—An attorney-at-law appears before a bench of magistrates to conduct the preliminary hearing of an indictable case for a complaining party. The bench considered the evidence insufficient, and dismissed the case. The clerk to the magistrates, who is remunerated for his services according to a table of fees hung up in the court, demanded 6s. fees from the complainant. The said attorney impudently told his client, the complainant, in the presence of the magistrates, to pay nothing, and consequently he refused to pay the clerk of the court his fees. Is an attorney justified in boldly telling his client, in the presence of a court, not to pay the court's officer his fees, which he knew to be right? I believe that an attorney is not liable to pay fees for his client, but surely his liability would be created by advising the non-payment. In the case stated, was not the attorney guilty of a contempt of the court, and liable to punishment? Your opinion will oblige—K.

2120. *Answer.*—It may very likely be a proof of bad taste on the part of the attorney to have conducted himself in the manner detailed above, but his doing so would not, in our opinion, make him liable either to the payment of the fees or to punishment for contempt of court. The clerk's remedy is clear enough against the client, but he has none against the attorney.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2121. POOR-RATE—ASSESSMENT—NET ANNUAL VALUE.—A tenant rents a farm at an annual rental of £300, and pays the tithe and taxes thereon; but the landlord pays the tithe commutation rentcharge, £50 per annum, and repairs, and insures at an average annual amount of £30. The rent of £300 may be considered as a fair rent under the circumstances. In rating this farm to the poor-rate what should be the amount of the gross and what of the net annual value? Although this may appear a very simple question, yet it occasioned much discussion when brought before the petty session, and the justices were divided in their opinion.—H. T. A.

2122. *Answer.*—The gross estimated rental, as we consider, will be £250, and the net value £220, assuming that the £30 covers the cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command a rent of £250, the tenant paying the rentcharge. The gross estimated rental is that sum which a tenant from year to year would give for the premises, if he had to pay tenant's rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rentcharge. The net annual value is that sum, minus the costs of repairs, insurance, and other landlord's expenses. Assuming the £300 to be such a sum as a tenant from year to year would give for the farm, if the landlord paid the rentcharge, he would of course only give £250 for it, if he paid the rentcharge himself. The latter sum therefore represents the gross estimated rental. The net annual value is the amount which the landlord puts into his own pocket, after deducting usual landlord's expenses. In the present instance those are estimated at £30. The net annual value therefore is £220, that is to say, £250 minus £30.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2123. DISTRESS FOR RENT—FEE FARM RENT.—A. B. was owner of a farm and lands called C., out of which a "fee farm rent" of 5s. per annum was payable to D. E. The rent being small, it used to be allowed to run sometimes for five and six years without being paid. A. B. died in August, 1839, and left by his will this farm to his son W., who on the 26th of June, 1840, paid D. E. £1 10s., being six years rent due from his late father's representatives and himself up to Michaelmas, 1843, since which time nothing has been paid. The farm is in the holding of C. as tenant to W., who lives a considerable distance from D. E., who through his agent has

made frequent applications for the arrears now amounting £2 10s. for ten years up to Michaelmas last. Your opinion is requested as to what course should be pursued for the recovery of this sum.—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

2124. *Answer.*—The proper course is to distrain. But no more than six years' arrears can now be recovered, as that limitation is imposed by the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 27, s. 42.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2125. CHURCH-RATE — LIABILITY — RENTCHARGE.—I shall feel obliged by your giving an answer to the following question:—Is a tithe rentcharge liable to church-rate?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2126. *Answer.*—If the titheowner is liable to repair the chancel of the church, neither the tithe of the parish nor the rentcharge either is liable to the church-rate.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2127. BEERHOUSES—SALE OF TABLE BEER—LICENSE.—By statute 42 Geo. 3, c. 38, s. 18, it is enacted that "no person not being a common brewer shall retail beer at a higher price than 1½d. per quart, without entering into recognisance, and obtaining a license as a common alehouse keeper." Would you have the kindness to say if you know of any statute that would make it unlawful for a brickmaker and contractor, who employs a great number of labourers, to supply his work people during the summer with beer, not exceeding 1½d. per quart, and if he must not give notice to the excise? Can you refer me to any statute relating to such a matter? Your opinion will oblige—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

2128. *Answer.*—We know of no statute which in terms requires such a party to take out a license or to give notice to the excise; and the general impression is that he is not required to do so. The excise have the authority to enter his premises under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 61, s. 12, but it nowhere appears that he is bound to give them notice of his having opened them. It will be seen from Mr. Wood's evidence given before the select committee on the operation of the acts for the sale of beer (19th March, 1850, questions 387, 678, 679, pp. 44, 75), that the excise abstain from interfering with such houses, in consequence of an authority to that effect contained in a treasury order of the 9th November, 1830, issued on account of the doubt as to the legality of the sale of such beer without a license. The treasury decided the doubt in favour of the beer-seller, and since then it has been usual to require him to take out a license.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2129. SAVINGS' BANKS—PAYMENT OF DEPOSIT—DEED OF GIFT.—A., not being a trader or in debt, by deed gave and assigned all her real estate, and all her stocks, funds, and securities, and all other her personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to her sister B., absolutely, and in which is contained a power of attorney to sue for, recover, and give receipts for any such stocks, funds, securities, and premises. At the time of the execution of this deed, A. had certain monies deposited in the C. savings' bank, and the same continued in her name up to the time of her decease, which happened shortly after the making of the deed. Since A.'s death, application has been made by B. to the savings' bank trustees for the amount of the deposits, but they declined paying the same, contending that under 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, s. 40, they are precluded from doing so; but it is apprehended that section does not apply to the case of B., who claims under the deed, and not as "representative." Neither does it seem that the 45th section of the same act, providing for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, applies to it. Your opinion is requested whether or not the trustees would be justified in paying to B. the deposit referred to under the deed?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2130. *Answer.*—The trustees, in our opinion, will be quite justified in paying B. any deposit which may be covered by the terms of the deed. At the time of A.'s death the sums of money standing in her name in the bank books did not belong to her at all. They had, at that time, been assigned to B., and had passed under the deed to her. The case consequently does not fall within the 40th section. Neither can it come within the operation of the 45th section, as B. does not claim either as executor, administrator, next of kin, or creditor, but as assignee under a deed duly executed in A.'s lifetime, and vesting in her all A.'s right to any money then standing to

her credit at the bank.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2131. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES — STAMPING—YARD MEASURES.—The 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, provides that all weights and measures whatsoever (except as therein excepted), which shall be used for buying and selling, &c., shall be examined and compared by the inspector with one or more of the copies of the imperial standard weights and measures provided under authority of that act, who shall stamp the same; and every person who shall use any weight or measure other than those authorised by the act, or which has not been so stamped as aforesaid, or which shall be found light or otherwise unjust, shall, on conviction, forfeit not exceeding £5. Is the inspector to stamp the yard measure used by drapers and others, and how, if such measure and the aliquot parts thereof are designated (as in many cases they are) by brass nails on the counter? Are such last-mentioned measures legal, if they are correct; or how can the inspector deal with them?—A CONSTANT READER.

2132. *Answer.*—The inspector must stamp yard measures like any others, if he is provided with a copy of the imperial standard yard. If the shopkeeper uses his counter as a yard measure, the inspector must stamp it in the ordinary way. His duty is to examine and stamp all measures used for the sale of goods, and he cannot consider whether or not he injures the shopkeeper's counter in doing so. *Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2133. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—EARTHENWARE POTS—SEIZURE.—An inspector of weights and measures, in going round his district, at a number of public-houses finds earthenware pint pots, which he seizes for being short of measure. On entering the house he tells the parties to bring all pots and measures which they use, on which the pint pots are produced. He does not see them in use, neither are they used as measures, but simply as pots to drink out of; but the publicans acknowledge that they bring ale in them to their customers. Please say whether the inspector was justified in seizing earthenware pots; and whether the publicans are liable to a penalty for using pots being deficient in measure?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2134. *Answer.*—We consider that the inspector was justified in seizing the pots under such circumstances, and that the publicans are liable to the penalty under the 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 66, s. 28, for having unjust measures in their possession. The case is similar to that of *Washington* v. *Young*, 14 *J. P.* 591, the only difference being that there it was stated that the beer was sold in the mugs, whereas in the present instance it is said that the pots are merely used to drink out of. It is admitted, however, that they are used in the publicans' trade, and are represented as containing a certain quantity, which it appears they do not in reality contain. That, as we conceive, would be sufficient to justify their seizure under the 28th section, and the conviction which follows as a consequence of such seizure.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2135. EVIDENCE—COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES—HUSBAND AND WIFE.—A few days ago a question was raised at the bench with which I act as to the competency of a wife to give evidence for her husband in a matter then before us. I have an impression that some time back a change was made in the law as respects such evidence. Will you be kind enough to state what is the latest decision; or if the subject has been discussed in the *Justice of the Peace*, as I fancy it has, will you give a reference to the place?—J. P.

2136. *Answer.*— The latest provision on the subject is the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73, the first section of which enacts that the husbands and wives of parties to legal proceedings shall be competent and compellable to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties to the proceeding, with this exception, however, which is contained in the 2nd section, viz., that "in any *criminal* proceeding" this provision shall not render any husband or wife competent or compellable to give evidence against the other. This is an amendment of the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, respecting which an opinion from the home office will be found at 15 *J. P.* 843, which is equally applicable to the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2137. LOAN SOCIETIES—RECOVERY OF BALANCE—PAYMENT IN GOODS.—On the 31st March, 1854, A. procures a loan of £15 from a loan society. B., C., and D. become sureties. A. pays into the hands of the treasurer, £3 15s., and finding himself in-

solvent, on the 10th June, 1854, he hands over to the treasurer property to the amount of £20 in payment of the balance, (which is deposited in the premises of the loan society). Some time after (about a month), A. goes to Lancaster, and passes through the insolvent debtors' court, but does not procure his office copy. In the beginning of 1855, B. becomes insolvent, and passes through the county court at Oldham; but, understanding that the society is satisfied, he does not enter the sum in his schedule. Some time in January, 1855, the society serve C. with a notice from an attorney for the balance, of which C. takes no notice. On the 25th June, 1855, the treasurer to the loan society serves A., B., and C. with notices of demand, and on the 29th June, A., B., and C. are all served with summonses to appear before the magistrates. The property above referred to is still in the hands of the loan society (with the exception of a mahogany table which the treasurer sold for £1), and has been during the insolvency of A., who never accounted for it in his schedule. Can the loan society recover the balance from B. and C., and if so, what becomes of the property; or will it come under the clause of concealment of the insolvent's estate?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2138. *Answer.*—If the property was not merely handed over to the treasurer "in payment of the balance," but accepted by him on that condition, the loan society will not be able to recover the balance from B. and C. The probability, however, is that it was merely deposited with the treasurer by way of collateral security, and not as payment; otherwise the note would have been given up to A. If that be the real state of the affair, the society may recover the balance from B. and C. But in that case they ought to deliver over the property to B. and C. It was intended by A. to be applied to the payment of the note, and as they are the parties who actually pay it, any benefit which the society would otherwise have had from it would equitably enure to them, and, therefore, it should be delivered over to them. Whether they could hold it as against A.'s assignee may be doubtful. But as between themselves and the society they are equitably entitled to the possession of it, and, therefore, the society could not reasonably object to give it up to them.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1855.

2139. CHURCHWARDENS—DISSENTER—VOID ELECTION.—At the vestry legally holden in the Easter week, in the parish of B., to audit the accounts of the churchwardens of the past year, and to elect their successors, a dissenter was chosen, who refuses to take upon himself the office. The parish churchwarden died in the last year before the period of his services had arrived, without collecting the rate in his district. So it happens, that one part of the parish has paid the rate while to the other no application has been made for payment. Your opinion is requested—First. Whether the ecclesiastical court will compel the dissenter to serve the office? Secondly. If not, can the parish proceed to elect another, as the time fixed for that purpose is in the Easter week? Thirdly. If they cannot, will the whole duties of the office devolve on the other churchwarden? Fourthly. Can he collect the rate made in the last year; or must a new rate be granted, restricted to that district in which no rate was levied in the last year?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2140. *Answer.*—First. The ecclesiastical court will not compel a dissenter to serve the office, where the tenets, doctrines, and habits of his sect are recognised to be such as to make it impossible for the court to consider that he can conscientiously discharge the duties of the office. Upon this principle Dr. Phillimore, in *Adey* v. *Theobald,* 1 *Curt.* 447, refused to compel a quaker to serve the office, at the same time stating, that he must not be understood to say that all dissenters are exempted. Any dissenter, however, may serve the office by deputy, approved of by the vestry. Secondly and thirdly. If the first election is void, the parish may elect another churchwarden, notwithstanding the fact that Easter week is passed, the 90th canon being in that respect merely directory. Fourthly. The acting churchwarden, as we apprehend, may collect the rate. He is appointed for the whole parish, and consequently may act for the whole of it, notwithstanding the fact, that for convenience or otherwise his predecessor did not interfere in that part where the rate is uncollected. It was decided in *R.* v. *Fenton,* 1 *Q. B.* 480, *S. C.*

nom. R. v. *Justices of Lancashire*, 5 *J. P.* 609, that a complaint by one churchwarden is good in respect of the rate assessed on the district for which he acts, and it appears from that case that the complaint would have been equally good if made by either of the churchwardens.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2141. DEFAMATION—REMEDY—SPECIAL DAMAGE.—A. has defamed B., a spinster, by attributing to her fornication. B. is engaged to C., but owing to the imputation, C. says he will not marry her; at the same time C. says he does not really believe the accusation, and indeed no one else believes it. The most C. will swear is that it might cause unpleasantness hereafter to hear the slanders repeated by others, without A. being punished. Since the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court has been abolished, what remedy has B. against A.; and what damage (if any) should be proved?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2142. *Answer.*—The remedy is by an action on the case. *Knight* v. *Gibbs*, 1 *A. & E.* 43, is precisely in point. It was there decided not to be necessary that the person whose act constitutes the special damage, should have believed the defamatory charge, provided that he acted in consequence of the words having been spoken.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2143. MALICIOUS INJURIES—TEARING DOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.—A. having from time to time posted advertisements on the walls of a town, sees B. deliberately and wilfully tear down several of them, repeatedly, and at other times sees B. obliterate them, by posting other papers over the former. The wilfulness and bad feeling of the act can be easily proved; but it is feared that A. can scarcely be considered to possess such a property in the bills destroyed as to sustain any proceeding against B., and a difficulty may arise to the amount of damage. Can any proceeding be taken with a probability of success under the petty trespass act, or otherwise before a magistrate?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

2144. *Answer.*—We doubt whether a conviction would be supported under such circumstances, unless the bills were posted on some place over which A. had lawful control. By posting them in places over which he had no control, A. would be considered to have abandoned all property in them. They consequently no longer remained private property, but became articles, for injuring which neither their original owner nor any one else would be entitled to receive any compensation.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2145. LARCENY—BANK NOTE—RIGHTS OF HOLDER.—A.'s house was robbed, and three £5 country bank notes stolen. The next day the thief went to the shop of S. and S., about three miles off, and asked for change for a £5 note, which was given to him, but he did not buy anything. This note turned out to be one of those stolen. At the time S. and S. cashed the note, they had received no notice of the robbery. S. and S. paid it away in the ordinary course of trade to J. S., who afterwards paid it in like manner to Mrs. C. J. S. and Mrs. C. were also ignorant of the robbery, not having had any notice or intimation of it. The thief was tried and convicted, having pleaded guilty. Before the trial a policeman went to Mrs. C. and asked for the note for the purpose of identification, on the part of the prosecution, which she at first refused to give him, but on his promising either to return the note to her or its value she handed it over to him. The thief having pleaded guilty of the robbery the note was not produced in court. The policeman has since returned the note to Mrs. C. A. now threatens Mrs. C. with an action unless she either gives up the note to him or the value. The court made no order respecting it. The bankers have had notice from A. not to cash the note, should it be presented to them for payment. Your opinion is requested. First. Whether the bankers who issued the note are bound to pay Mrs. C. cash for it (which is payable to bearer on demand,) on her presenting the same? Secondly. Can A. recover the note or its value from Mrs. C., and if so, by what means? Thirdly. If he can, who must bear the loss? Whether Mrs. C. can recover from J. S. and J. S. from S and S. who were the original receivers of the note?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2146. *Answer.*—First. The banker is bound to pay the note to Mrs. C. as the *bonâ fide* holder of it. It is a negotiable instrument which passes by delivery, and may therefore be sued on by the holder for

the time being, unless it can be shown that he was a party to the fraud by which the former holder was dispossessed of it. Secondly and thirdly. A. cannot recover the note or its value from Mrs. C. The point was decided in *Miller* v. *Race*, 1 *Burr.* 452, where it was held that property in a bank note passes like that in cash, by delivery; and that a party taking it, *bonâ fide* and for value, is entitled to retain it as against a former owner from whom it has been stolen. In that case the holder of the note applied to the bank for payment, and for that purpose delivered the note to the defendant who was a clerk in the bank. He refused either to pay the note or to re-deliver it to the plaintiff, and it was held that the plaintiff had a sufficient property in the note to entitle him to recover in the action, although the defendant held the note by the direction of the party from whom it had been stolen, and under an indemnity from him.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2147. County Courts—Action—Detention of Change.—B., a painter, agrees with G. to paint and paper his house, the latter to find paper only. B., at the request of G., obtains some patterns from H., and G. selects therefrom what pleases him, and requests B.'s son to get a certain number of pieces which comes to, say 10s., giving him a sovereign for that purpose. B.'s son returns with the paper but no change, the tradesman (H.) having refused to give any in consequence of B. being indebted to him. G. then called upon H. for the balance, but he refused to give same, and said G. must deduct it out of B.'s account. This G. refuses to do. G. then applied for a summons at the county court, but the clerk declined to grant it, as he did not know how the action should be brought. Will you oblige by saying how G. should proceed? What witnesses he should have to support his case, and if you think he can successfully sue H. in the county court?—G.

2148. *Answer.*—G. should proceed by an action in the county court for money had and received to his use. The money was obtained by fraud so far as G. is concerned, and therefore may be recovered back in this form of action. The only witnesses will be G. himself and B.'s son.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2149. Pawnbrokers—Forfeiture of Pledge — Sale — Advertisement in Newspapers.—A. B., on the 18th Feb., 1853, pledged his gold watch (worth £35) for £3, and on the 6th October, 1854, he calls at the pawnbroker's to redeem the same, but was informed the watch was sold September 26, 1854, for £4 2s. 6d. by auction. A. B. was quite aware the watch would be deemed forfeited at the expiration of the year, but relied on the 17th section of 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 99, which expressly states that there shall be notice of sale, &c., inserted two several days in some public newspaper, two days at least before the first day of sale; and there are three public newspapers in M., and this is the place of business of the pawnbroker, and there has not been any notice of sale inserted in any of these papers of such sale; therefore, under the circumstances, please advise what legal proceedings can be taken in the matter, and will the pawnbroker or auctioneer be the proper person to proceed against? If you can conveniently manage (as the twelve months from the sale will expire shortly, section 27), to give an answer in your next number you will oblige—A Subscriber.

2150. *Answer.*—The auctioneer is the party to proceed against if any offence has been committed, as the statute requires him to cause the advertisement to be inserted in the newspaper. All, however, that he is required to do is to insert the advertisement "in some public newspaper," without tieing him down to a newspaper which circulates in the neighbourhood. It would, therefore, be sufficient to insert the advertisement in any London newspaper. If that has been done, no offence will have been committed. If we are not mistaken, there is a newspaper called the *Pawnbroker's Gazette*, or some such name, which is expressly appropriated to matters of this kind. The remedy, if any, is by indictment.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2151. Stamps—Unstamped Receipts—Penalty.—A is a clerk to B. A. receives an account for B. amounting to £2 and upwards, and omits putting a receipt stamp thereon. Is A. or B. liable to the penalty?—W. T.

2152. *Answer.*—A. is liable to the penalty, and B. too, unless he can show

that he provided A. with the necessary stamp, and that A. consequently acted contrary to his duty in giving an unstamped receipt. The penalty is recoverable under the 35 Geo. 3, c. 56, s. 8, which enacts that "all and every person or persons who shall write or sign, or cause to be written or signed," any receipt upon unstamped paper, shall forfeit as there mentioned. A. being the party who actually signed the receipt, is liable in any case. But B. is only liable in case it can be shown that he caused the receipt to be written upon unstamped paper. To render him liable to the penalty there must consequently be evidence that A. gave the unstamped receipt with B.'s knowledge and concurrence, and no tin violation of his instructions, although acting in the character of a servant.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2153. BIGAMY—MARRIAGE IN FALSE NAME—INDICTMENT AGAINST WOMAN.—An application has been made to a magistrate to grant a warrant against a woman under the following circumstances:—The woman whom I will call A., has a husband living, and has cohabited with him until within the last six weeks. It has just been ascertained by her husband, that a week ago she was married in a false name of B., to a man in the false name of C., his real name being D. The marriage took place after publication of banns. It appears that both parties were aware that they were to be published in the false names. As this marriage, assuming the parties to have been single, would, I apprehend, have been invalid, can it be considered to be a valid marriage for the purpose of indicting the parties for bigamy? If you can refer to a case, I shall be obliged. The issuing of the warrant awaits your opinion.—A SUBSCRIBER.

2154. *Answer.*—Assuming it can be shown that A. was a party to the banns being published in the false names, and that she was aware of being therein described by the name of B. instead of her real name, we consider that she is liable to be indicted for bigamy. There is no case, so far as we can discover, in which the woman has been indicted; but there are several cases in which the woman has been convicted under similar circumstances. In *R.* v. *Penson*, 5 *C. & P.* 412, *Gurney*, B., held that the objection as to the marriage being invalid only applied to the first marriage, and that "the parties could not be allowed to evade the punishment for the offence by contracting an invalid marriage." In *Palmer's case*, before *Bayley*, J., at Durham, 1827, cited in *Rosc. Cr. Ev.* p. 314, 3rd ed., both parties were married in false names, and it was unanimously resolved, on a reference to the judges, that the prisoner had been rightly convicted. But the principle is the same whether the woman or the man be indicted, and the woman is equally liable to indictment with the man, provided it can be shown that the banns were published in false names by his contrivance or with her consent.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2155. APPRENTICES—MASTER'S RIGHTS—WORKING HOURS—SUNDAY.—A. B. is an in-door apprentice to C. D., a founder, for the term of seven years. C. D. compels the said A. B. to work from 6 P.M. till 8 A.M., and often later. First. Can the said C. D. compel the said A. B. to work fourteen hours and meal times; the out-door apprentices do not work at meal times? Secondly. Can the said C. D. compel the said A. B. to work overtime without remuneration? Thirdly. Can C. D. compel A. B. to do foundry work and house work on Sunday mornings? In your opinion is the said A. B. justified in summoning the said C. D. for working him the said hours; also in your opinion do apprentices to founders come under the factory act—ten hours a day?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2156. *Answer.*—First. According to this statement C. D. requires A. B. to work from six o'clock in the evening to eight o'clock on the following morning. That appears to us to be clearly illegal, and such as A. B. cannot be compelled to submit to. And, under any circumstances, whether the work begins in the evening or in the morning, fourteen hours and meal times appears to us to be so unreasonable that the apprentice could not be compelled to submit to it. Secondly. Unless there is anything in the indenture of apprenticeship to the contrary the whole of the apprentice's time belongs to the master, subject, however, to his employing him only for a reasonable time during the day. The apprentice, therefore, must work overtime as well as during the regular business hours, subject only to the

qualification as to his not being employed for an unreasonable time. Thirdly. C. D. cannot compel A. B. to do foundry work on Sunday, nor house work either, unless it be such as is properly contemplated by the indenture. Justices have no power to interfere where more than £25 was paid as a premium on the binding. Subject to that qualification we think A. B. would be justified in summoning C. D. The case is not governed by the factory acts.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2157. Dogs—Damage—Owner's Liability.—Is a farmer, whose dog accompanies his servant to plough in a field adjoining a public highway, and runs out of the field, barks at a vehicle drawn by a young and apparently ill-broken horse, passing along such highway, and causes the horse to kick, and ultimately to break one of the shafts of the vehicle, liable for the amount of damage occasioned thereby?—A Subscriber.

2158. *Answer.*—The farmer, as we think, cannot be liable for damages committed under such circumstances. It formed, we presume, no part of the servant's duty to take the dog with him when he went to plough, neither did the farmer order him to do so. The farmer, therefore, cannot be responsible for the consequences of an act which was neither connected with the ordinary ploughing of his land, nor authorised nor sanctioned by himself personally.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2159. Building Societies—Deeds—Parties—Solicitor's Charges.—About five years ago a society was formed, called the F. H. building society, and trustees appointed, &c. J. N. was a member from the commencement. In 1854, he gave notice for the deeds to be prepared, and they were signed by the trustees of the society, but there were about £40 to complete the purchase not paid up to the society. Soon after J. N. made a deed of assignment, for the benefit of his creditors, and the two trustees, under the deed of assignment, offered the land for sale. G. P. bought the land, and got a transfer by the sanction of J. N., and the trustees under the deed of assignment. G. P. paid up some fines, and about £7 in arrears belonging to J. N., and continued paying his weekly contributions up to the present time. G. P. gave orders for the deeds to be prepared, and to pay up the remainder of the money and to complete the purchase. The solicitor to the society has agreed to prepare each deed for the sum of 30s., with the exception of stamp and parchment. Will you please inform me if the deeds must be made out between the trustees of the society and G. P.; or should they be made out between J. N. and G. P.? You will also please to inform me if the solicitor can legally charge the cost of the deeds made in the name of J. N. before the deed of assignment, together with the cost of those ordered by G. P?—A Subscriber.

2160. *Answer.*—We scarcely know what "deeds" are meant, and may, therefore, very likely mistake the purport of the question. If the mortgage deed is intended, that ought to be made between the trustees and G. P. and not between J. N. and G. P. The statement is too loose to enable us to ascertain, with anything like precision, what charges the solicitor may legally make on G. P. But unless there is some arrangement which authorises such a course, he clearly cannot charge G. P. for work done on J. N.'s orders, and from which G. P. has received no benefit whatever.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2161. Landlord and Tenant—Notice to Quit—Liability to pay Rent.—A tenant gives notice at Midsummer to quit at Michaelmas-day, previously to which he removes from his cottage and garden all his goods and cropping. The key of the door having been lost a few days before quarter-day, a relative is requested to get a new key to the lock, and having done so, the key is sent enclosed in an envelope by this person to the landlord on Michaelmas-day. Is the latter person liable to pay the rent?—A Subscriber.

2162. *Answer.*—The person who sent the key by the tenant's request is not in any manner liable to pay the rent in consequence of having sent the key. He merely acted in the manner as the tenant's agent for a definite purpose, but neither undertook nor incurred any responsibility by simply doing an act of good nature on account of a friend.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2163. Relief—Maintenance—Husband and Wife.—Can a man who marries

a second wife (his first being dead) turn the said second wife away. At the same time he has four or five cottages, and in an indirect manner pretends to assign over such property to his deceased wife's children. The second wife being old, becomes a pauper; then what course have we to compel him to prove the legality of such assigning over the property, in case of our being determined to send the woman to the workhouse? In the event of his not being able to maintain her, can or can we not compel him to enter the workhouse along with her also?—T. D.

2164. *Answer.*—A man can no more turn away his second than his first wife. The only way of making him prove that he has assigned over his property is to summon him before the justices under the 5 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 3, for neglecting to maintain his wife. He can then show, by way of defence, if the fact be so, that he is unable to maintain her, because he has assigned over all his property to his deceased wife's children. He cannot, however, be compelled to enter the workhouse along with his wife merely because he is unable to maintain her.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2165. LARCENY — EMBEZZLEMENT — FALSE PRETENCES.—The clerks in my employer's office often go to other towns on business. On their return they apply to the cashier for their expenses, and generally state them to amount to a greater sum than actually expended. As for example, A. goes to the town of B. and returns on the same day. His actual payments for expenses are:—Railway fares, 7s.; Dinner, &c., 3s.; Total 10s. But he asks the cashier for 13s. 6d., which he obtains, without giving any particulars of his expenses. The extra 3s. 6d. he says is for wine, &c., which he says he might have had, if he had chosen, but he prefers the money; this, of course, is done without the knowledge or consent of the employer. Is it honest; or does it amount to larceny or embezzlement?—A SUBSCRIBER'S CLERK.

2166. *Answer.*—This is clearly not honest. But still it does not amount to larceny or embezzlement. It is not larceny, because master's property in the money passed by the delivery to the clerk. Neither is it embezzlement, because embezzlement can only be committed on property which a servant receives by virtue of his employment, and on his master's account, and which he fraudulently appropriates, instead of paying it over to his master. These facts, however, as we apprehend, would support an indictment for obtaining money under false pretences, provided a jury should be of opinion that the conduct of the clerk amounted to a representation that he had actually expended the whole 13s. 6d., and that the cashier paid him the full sum on the faith of that representation.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2167. RELIEF—RELATIONS—DAUGHTER SUPPORTING MOTHER.—Is a daughter, a widow, obliged (if able) to support her mother, also a widow and a pauper?—T. T. W.

2168. *Answer.*—If the mother is unable to work the daughter must support her. The case comes within the operation of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 7.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2169. LANDLORD AND TENANT—HIGHWAY AND COUNTY ROAD RATES—LANDLORD'S LIABILITY.—Is the landlord bound to refund these rates, or either of them, to the tenants, or a portion thereof; or when not paid by the tenants, is the landlord bound to pay them, or either of them, for the tenants?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2170. *Answer.*—Highway and county road rates are a charge on the tenant in respect of his occupation of the land, and consequently are not payable by the landlord, either wholly or in part. It will be seen from the form of rate given in the highway act (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 50, s. 29), that the owners of the property are not even mentioned in it, and consequently cannot be liable to pay the rate in case of the tenant's default.—*Justice of the Peace*, 185

2171. POOR-RATE — RECOVERY—SEVERAL RATES.—The overseers of the parish of A. have issued the following notice to the ratepayers:—"That after the granting of a second rate and upon it being signed by the justices it becomes as one rate in law, and an order to the collector from the auditor makes it an imperative duty on him to receive the rates in one payment and not otherwise." Three questions arise, what law or rules (if any) authorise such an order from the auditor? Secondly. Supposing a party to owe three or four

rates, can these several rates be proceeded to be recovered as one rate, because they may have been put into one gross total in the last (or one) rate-book; or must they not legally be recovered and stated in the complaint, summons, and distress warrant as for so much money due under the rate of such a date, and so on, for as many rates as a person may owe, and not as amalgamated in one rate which the 12 Vict. c. 14, does not appear to contemplate; and if so, must not all the rate-books be produced before the justices as heretofore in proof thereof? Thirdly. Assuming that they may be so amalgamated, with the production of the last rate-book containing three or more rates (as suggested by such notice), in the one and last rate be sufficient of itself without the production of the several former rate-books?—PUISNE.

2172. *Answer.*—First. The auditor has no power to interfere with the collection of the rate, and clearly has no authority to make any such order as is attributed to him by the notice in question. Secondly and Thirdly. Although the arrears due under the former rates may be all included in the last rate, that does not, as we consider, make them a part of that rate so as to dispense with the production of the former rates on the hearing. They must be sought to be recovered in the mode suggested, and not by treating them as a single rate. In any case all the rate-books must be produced, if it be only to show that the arrears are correctly entered in the new rate.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2173. RENTCHARGE—AWARD—CONCLUSIVENESS.—In the parish of C. there are various landowners, some owning the tithes arising out of their lands, others not. In 1844 the tithes were commuted in due course of law, and a rentcharge of £8 or thereabouts was ordered to be paid by A. to the rector, in lieu of the tithes issuing out of his lands. At that time A. was not aware he was the owner of the tithes in question, and accordingly made no objection to the award; and has since paid the rentcharge regularly. A. now finds that the tithes belong to him, and not to the rector. Will you inform me how far A. is bound by the award made on commutation; and also for what number of years the tithes must have been paid to preclude A. setting up a want of title in the rector?—DUBITANS.

2174. *Answer.*—If A. can show a good title to the tithes in respect of which the rentcharge has been awarded to the rector, then the 71st section of the act for commutation of tithes would give him a like title to the rentcharge. Nothing less than twenty years' uninterrupted possession on the part of the rector would entitle him to distrain.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2175. WATCHING AND LIGHTING—RATE—SMALL TENEMENTS.—The late decision that the owners are liable for the rate under the watching and lighting act seems to have taken several by surprise. About six weeks ago a rate was made under the old principle, and I should be obliged by your advice as to the course to pursue in recovering the rate. Both landlord and tenant are assessed in the rate, but inasmuch as the landlord compounds with the parish for the poor and highway-rate, what can be done when the landlords are not rated by virtue of the composition upon the lower scale under the small tenement rating act?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2176. *Answer.*—All that can be done in such a case is to proceed against the owners for such an amount as is proportioned to their composition to the poor and highway-rates. The fact that they are actually rated to a larger amount than that to which they are legally liable, will not, in our opinion, relieve them from the necessity of paying that amount to which they are really liable, and they must therefore pay to that extent, although they may not be liable to the remainder. The tenants, of course, are altogether exempt, though assessed in the rate.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2177. SETTLEMENT—PAYMENT OF RATES—EVIDENCE.—T. rented a house in the parish of S. from February term, 1852, for one year and three quarters, at £12 per annum rent. Occupied part of the house, and sublet to other parties to the amount of £3 each. They all went in at the same door. T. paid the landlord only £6, and last November term the owner distrained T.'s furniture for the remainder. The house was rated in T.'s name, and the rates paid by T. Is the above case as stated sufficient to confer on T. a settlement by payment of

rates. See *Rex. v. Great Wakering:* the court in that case held that to gain a settlement by payment of rates the party must occupy a tenement in his own right at a rent of £10 a year at the least. Your opinion will oblige—A CONSTANT READER.

2178. *Answer.*—This appears to us sufficient to confer a settlement by payment of rates. It was decided in *R. v. Stoke Damorel*, 6 *A. & E.* 308, that the party need not occupy the whole house himself, and that he might gain the settlement although he underlet a part. That is quite a different case from *R. v. Great Wakering*, where the objection was that the pauper was only a joint tenant with another person, and not that he underlet a part of the premises.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2179. VAGRANTS—BEGGARS—PRIVATE HOUSE.—By 5 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 3, every person wandering abroad or placing himself or herself in any public place, street, highway, court, or passage, to beg, &c., shall be deemed an idle person, &c. Your opinion is requested, whether this is to be interpreted, as if written, every person wandering abroad, to beg, &c., or as if written, every person wandering abroad in any public place, street, highway, court, or passage, to beg, &c. In other words, whether a person begging at a private house, remote from a highway, has committed an offence against the vagrant act, and whether a magistrate would be quite safe in committing such person?—A SUBSCRIBING MAGISTRATE.

2180. *Answer.*—We should read the clause as if written every person "wandering abroad to beg," &c. The other construction makes the word "abroad" useless, as any one who wanders abroad in any public place, &c., must necessarily wander "abroad." We therefore consider that a conviction for begging at a private house remote from a highway would be good, provided of course there were nothing to show that the party was there by right.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2181. LUNATICS — MAINTENANCE — WIFE — HUSBAND'S CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—A man and his wife and family are residing in the township of A. in the union. The wife becomes insane, consequently is sent to the asylum chargeable to the township of A. In a short time the man with his children removes into another township. Does the cost of the lunatic still fall upon the township of A.? If not, give me your opinion what should be done in such a case.—A SUBSCRIBER.

2182. *Answer.*—The cost will continue to fall on the township of A. until an order adjudicating the lunatic's settlement and maintenance is obtained, under the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 97. The existing chargeability arises from the fact, that A. is the parish from which the lunatic was sent for confinement, and cannot therefore be affected by the circumstance of her husband's having since changed his residence from that township to another.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2183. REGISTRATION—LIST OF VOTERS—PARISH.—A. B. wishes for a correct list of the voters now on the "register of electors" for the parish of C. To whom is he to apply for it—to the overseers of the poor of the parish of C., or to the clerk of the peace for the county?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2184. *Answer.*—The application must be made to the clerk of the peace, who by the 6 Vict. c. 18, s. 49, is bound to keep printed copies of the register, and to sell them at a price there named.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2185. POOR-RATE — VALUATION — SINGLE OVERSEER.—Where two overseers of the poor are appointed in a township within a union, can one of those overseers or any one rated inhabitant cause a valuation to be made for the purpose of making a poor-rate, that is to say, appoint a practical valuer and pay such valuer from the poor-rates. If such can be done, will this value stand any longer than one year. I may observe, the overseer that wishes to have this valuation will be out of office in March next. Such valuation is wanted to commence for the succeeding parochial year. If this can be enforced by either of the parties above-named, be kind enough to advise in which way this business can be managed. Has the board of guardians to be applied to for their recommendation to the poor-law board for their sanction, &c., or how otherwise attended to?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2186. *Answer.*—The overseers, collectively or individually, have no authority to employ a valuer, at the cost of the poor-

rates, to make a valuation of the rateable property in the parish for poor-rate purposes. If the majority of them are of opinion that the existing valuation is unequal, and that a valid poor-rate cannot be made without a new valuation of the whole parish, their proper course is to make a representation on the subject to the poor-law board, and that board would then doubtless issue an order under the authority of the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96, s. 3, directing the guardians of the union to appoint a competent person to make a new valuation of the parish. If a valuation of part only of the rateable property in the parish be all that is required, the major part of the overseers may apply to the guardians under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 7, to cause the same to be made. The overseers in making the rates are not bound by the valuation, but may alter it in any instance in which it may appear to them to be obviously wrong. They must, however, be prepared to uphold any such alteration if the rate in consequence of it be appealed against.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2187. CORPORATIONS (MUNICIPAL) — COUNCILLORS — QUALIFICATION — POOR-RATE.— Will you be kind enough to look at the 28th section of the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, and then favour me with an answer to this question:—Is a person who occupies a house within a borough divided into two wards, worth £15 a-year, and which in the column of the poor-rate headed "gross estimated rental," is set down at £15, but in the column headed "rateable value," at £11 5s., thereby qualified to be a councillor for such borough?—K.

2188. *Answer.*—This is not a sufficient qualification. A party is rated to the poor-rate, not upon the "gross estimated rental" of the property, but on the "net annual value" of the premises, and as the 28th section of the municipal corporations act requires that he shall be rated upon the "annual value" of not less than fifteen pounds, it is clear that that condition is not complied with, where, as in the present instance, the "gross estimated rental" is assessed at that sum, whilst the "net annual value" is only estimated at £11 5s. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2189. CORPORATIONS (MUNICIPAL) — WATCH-RATE—POOR-RATE.—The borough of N. is partly within and partly without the parish of W. Adjoining the parish of W. is the old borough of N., which is a separate parish for parochial purposes. There is a police-rate for this old borough, and another for the new borough adjoining, and in the latter the rate is collected separate from the poor-rate, but in the former it has been the practice to take it out of the poor-rate. Please to say whether the overseers of the old borough could make a separate rate for police purposes. See 12 & 13 Vict. c. 65, and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101.—K.

2190. *Answer.*—There is no reason, so far as we can gather from this statement, why the overseers of the old borough should not make a separate rate for police purposes, provided the town council order them to do so under the 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 81, s. 1. Under that section the council may order the churchwardens, &c., of any parish within the borough either to pay their proportion of the watch-rate out of the poor-rate, or to make a separate rate for the purpose. But their order must specify which mode is to be adopted, or it would seem that the parish officers will neither be bound to obey the order, nor be justified in levying a separate rate to enable them to do so.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2191. TITHES—RENTCHARGE—TIME OF PAYMENT.—The tithes of the parish of A. were commuted ten years ago, and the tithe commissioners did award as follows:—"That the annual sum of £307 16s. by a way of rentcharge, subject to the provisions of the act for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, shall from the first of October next preceding the confirmation of the apportionment of the said rentcharge, be paid to the rector of the said parish, for the time being, instead of all the tithes arising from the land of the said parish except the glebe." The rector of the said parish of A. insists on the said rentcharge being paid half-yearly, that is on the first of April and the first of October. The occupiers of the several farms within the said parish contend that the rentcharge is only payable once a year, that is on the first of October. Please to say when the rentcharge is payable.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

2192. *Answer.*—The act of commutation of tithes provides that the rentcharge shall be payable half-yearly. The tithe owner

can distrain in case the rentcharge shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for the space of twenty-one days next after any half yearly day of payment, and can recover all arrears which shall have accrued due for the two years next previously to the time of putting in the distress by this process.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2193. Poor-rate—Rentcharge — Assessment.—In 1834 A. B., the owner of estates in C., purchased two-thirds of the corn and grain tithes, &c., thereon, the remaining third belonging to the vicar. Most of these estates were let on leases for lives and otherwise, some of which have since fallen in. In 1840 a commutation took place, under which apportionments were made of the rentcharge upon the several estates. A. B. is since dead, and his trustees have let most of the estates tithe free, and as to the only lease for lives now in being, they have entered in an agreement with the lessee for an exchange of some land comprised in the lease for the tithe chargeable upon the remaining part. By these means the apportionment directly received is reduced down from £30 to £5. Will you state your opinion whether the poor-rate should be on the former or latter amount?—A Subscriber.

2194. *Answer.*—The assessment, as we consider, should be on the £30, and not on the £5, inasmuch as the right to receive the difference between the two sums is not extinguished, but suspended, during the currency of the leases. Although the owner of the rentcharge may not receive the £25 in the character of tithe owner, he receives an increased rent to that amount in his character of landlord. He cannot, as we apprehend, by means of a temporary arrangement which is made for the convenience of himself and the tenant, relieve himself of an obligation which is imposed upon him by act of parliament in respect of the total amount of rentcharge, which, but for his own voluntary act, would be payable to him in his character of owner of the rentcharge, rather than in that of landlord.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

5. Local Improvement Act—Distress Warrant—Delay in Signing.—In June last, A. was summoned for non payment of a paving-rate. In her absence an order was made for (I suppose immediate) payment. I shall be obliged by your informing me—First. Whether a distress warrant can now issue, or has too long a time elapsed? (See 17 *J. P.* 123, poor-rate.) Secondly. Whether the proceedings can now be abandoned and a fresh summons issued? And by referring me to any enactment or authorities on the case.—An Articled Clerk.

2196. *Answer.*—Unless the local improvement act provides to the contrary, we apprehend that the warrant may issue notwithstanding the lapse of time, although it would certainly be a harsh proceeding to enforce it without allowing A. an opportunity of paying the amount before the execution is put into the house. According to the principle acted upon in *ex parte Harrison*, 16 *J. P.* 323, it would seem that if the original application was made in due time, the whole proceeding will be regular, notwithstanding any lapse of time between that date and the issue of process consequent on that application.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2197. Lunatics (Criminal) — Changing Asylum—Settlement Parish.—A pauper criminal lunatic, committed to an asylum by a warrant from the secretary of state, is afterwards discovered to be settled in another county than that to which the pauper belongs; and an order of maintenance is obtained against the settlement parish. The parish to which the pauper belongs is anxious to remove him to the asylum in their own county. Can you advise as to the right means of obtaining an order for the removal of the pauper?—A Subscriber.

2198. *Answer.*—There is no way of accomplishing this, so far as we are aware, as the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 54, s. 1, expressly provides that the lunatic shall remain in the asylum in which he has been placed until it shall be duly certified to one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state that he has become of sound mind. The lunatic asylums act does not apply to the case, and therefore the jurisdiction of the commissioners in lunacy does not extend to it.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2199. Game—Reservation—Rabbits and Woodcocks.—G. holds the deputation of a manor for shooting, the lord having

reserved the right upon letting his farms. Your opinion is requested, whether the tenants can give permission to their friends to ferret rabbits, or shoot snipes or woodcocks?—A SUBSCRIBER OF NINE YEARS.

2200. *Answer.*—Unless the reservation made by the landlord covers rabbits, snipes, and woodcocks, as well as game, the tenants may no doubt give this permission, though it will not save their friends from an information for trespass under the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 32, s. 30. This will be seen by reference to the section which provides in substance that where the landlord has the right of killing the game, the leave and licence of the occupier shall be no defence to a person prosecuted under that section by the landlord, for a trespass in pursuit of game, or *woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, or cronies.—Justice of the Peace,* 1854.

2201. CONSTABLES (SUPERINTENDENT) —PRIVILEGES — RAILWAYS. — Will you have the kindness to state your opinion on the following subject:—Are superintending constables appointed under the provisions of the statute 13 Vict. c. 20, entitled to travel upon railways according to the provision of the statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12? If so, who is the proper party to sign the route? Also upon refusal of railway authorities to convey, under what statute can they be proceeded against?—T. C.

2202. *Answer.*—Superintending constables are not, as we think, entitled to the benefits of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12, which, as we conceive, are only applicable to the police when moving in a body, and not to a single member of it. There is no summary way of proceeding against the company in the case of refusal. The remedy would be either by indictment for contravening the statute, or by *mandamus* from the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding them to carry the police according to its provisions.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1854.

2203. BRIDLE-WAY — CHURCH-WAY — REPAIR.—In the township of S. there is an ancient bridle-road through a farm. Lately a church or chapel of ease has been built, to which is attached a burial-ground), about the middle of the bridle-road between two highways. The burial-ground will be of no use without an approach thereto for hearses, &c., the whole length of the bridle-road on which the occupier of the farm has always for his own convenience maintained an occupation cart road. He is now desirous of having the bridle-road made into a public highway and maintained at the township's expense. The township of S. is only one of several townships in the parish of E., and the inhabitants of all the townships in the parish may bury in the new burial-ground if they think proper, and therefore it will be a hardship on S. solely to keep the road to the new church. Assuming that the bridle-road ought to be kept in repair as a church-way for the use of funerals, ought it to be done at the expense of S., or the whole of the townships in the parish of E., and paid out of the church-rates of that parish? And can the bridal-road be legally made into a highway and dedicated to the public generally, and to be kept up at the expense of S., or how should it be done?—A. B.

2204. *Answer.*—The bridle-road, as we apprehend, can only be made into a highway, which the township will be liable to repair, in the event of the requirements of the 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 50, s. 23, being complied with. Assuming, however, that those conditions have been satisfied, we see no way of compelling the other townships in the parish of E. to contribute towards the expense of keeping the road in repair. There is no authority for charging it on the church-rate; and so far as the highway rate is concerned, that is only applicable to the repair of roads within the township by which it is raised. Unless therefore the new church has been built under an act of parliament which authorises the making of a road, and throws the expense of maintaining it on the whole district, we see no other way of proceeding than under the highway act, and that of course will throw the whole burthen of repair on the township of S.—*Justice of the Peace,* 1854.

2205. TAXES (ASSESSED) — RETURN — WIDOW.—A. Z. is assessed for horses and servants, and dies in December last, leaving his widow sole executrix. She keeps on a smaller establishment during the remainder of the year. Is she to make her return on the 5th April next upon her own reduced establishment, or upon the larger one of the

deceased, or is she bound to make a return for both?—*A. G.*

2206. *Answer.*—The return should be made according to the widow's reduced establishment, and not upon the larger one of the deceased. By the 43 Geo. 2, c. 161, s. 54, the widow, in her character of executrix, must pay the assessment made on her late husband, but there is nothing either in that or any other section of the act which makes her liable to the same assessment in her own right as that which she pays as her husband's representative.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2207. HIGHWAYS (TURNPIKE)—TOLL—EXEMPTION.—In 18 *J. P.* 90, you have given it as your opinion to a case stated by "P." that "straw" under the circumstances stated is not exempt from toll, whereas you gave it as your opinion that "straw" under similar circumstances was exempt from toll. I beg, therefore, to ask by which opinion you abide?—K.

2208. *Answer.*—We abide by both opinions, as the only difference between them consists in the fact that whereas in the former cases, as stated at 3 *J. P.* 150, the recipient of the straw was "strictly accountable to C. D. (the owner of it) for the whole of the dung so made, the property in the straw always remaining in C. D.;" in the latter he did not appear to be so. Of course, if the property in the straw remains in the original owner, it cannot possibly have been "disposed of." But if, as we understand from the statement at 18 *J. P.* 90, the property in the straw passed to the gentleman in whose stable it was to be used; then it would have been clearly "disposed of" within the meaning of the statute, and the two opinions would be consistent with each other.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2209. GAME—NIGHT POACHING—CONVICTION—EVIDENCE.—A party of one or more are surprised by a keeper in certain closed woods, he having been attracted to the spot by reports of air-guns. The men going different directions, he pursues and apprehends one, who when taken is in possession of neither game or arms. The keeper returning to the spot which they occupied when surprised, there finds two pheasants recently killed with ball, and a bludgeon. Is this sufficient to prove intent, or is it necessary that the possession of arms or other instruments be distinctly sworn to as carried by some of the party, under the night act, the time being 2 A.M.? An answer to this will much oblige—A SUFFOLK MAGISTRATE.

2210. *Answer.*—This is sufficient to prove either the intent to kill game or the fact that game was killed. The man was proved to have been on the ground where the pheasants and bludgeon were afterwards found, and to have been acting in concert with those who escaped. It is immaterial, however, whether he personally killed the pheasants or held the bludgeon. If, therefore, there is sufficient ground for inferring that any of these parties were on the land for the purpose of taking or destroying game (about which we apprehend there can be no doubt), there is sufficient evidence to prove that the prisoner had that intent, and is consequently liable to conviction—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2211. HIGHWAYS (TURNPIKE)—TOLL—EVASION—EVIDENCE.—A. rents a farm, and his landlord agrees to build some outhouses; but A. is to carry the materials for same, the sand being from three to four miles distant from two to three miles turnpike-road. A. employed B., who takes the sand from the side of the river and lands it on the highway, where it remains for some days. A. then employed C., who takes the sand over the highway, and also over a portion of the turnpike-road, but before he comes to the toll-gate he also unloads, and leaves the sand by the side of the turnpike-road. A., on different days afterwards, sends his cart by his servant, and carries the sand home, paying toll for his horse and cart only. A. carries three loads a day, but if the sand had not been so brought by C., A., in the time, would not be able to have carried but two loads. Your opinion is desired whether the above is an evasion of the 3 Geo. 4, c. 126, ss. 20 and 41, or either of them, and if so, which of the parties must be summoned?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2212. *Answer.*—This is not sufficient, in our opinion, to warrant a conviction under either of the sections quoted. The former of the two applies to overweight only, and therefore does not include a case like the present, where the supposed evasion does not take place for the purpose of avoiding payment of toll for overweight, but to avoid

it altogether. The latter only applies when there has been some artifice practised with regard to the horse or cart in respect of which the toll is claimed. But as that clearly not the case in the present instance with regard to either of the carts or horses in question, we see no way of interfering, although the arrangement in point of fact enables the farmer to avoid payment of a portion of the toll which he must otherwise have paid.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2213. UNION CHARGES — DESTITUTE FOUNDLINGS — EVIDENCE. — Section 1 of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, charges to the common fund the relief given to any destitute wayfarer, wanderer, or foundling, and section 2 of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, states that the term destitute foundling shall extend to any destitute child under the age of twelve years, who shall be deserted by both parents, or by its surviving parent, and who shall not be in the care or custody of some relative, guardian, or friend, and whose settlement shall not be known. In the union-house of S. there are several children under the age of twelve, whose surviving parent have deserted them in the following manner:—The child, after the death of one of its parents, would be left with some person, and the father would agree to pay a certain sum for its maintenance; he would pay for a short time, then leave the parish, his whereabouts could not be ascertained, and the person in whose care the child was left by its surviving parent takes it to the relieving officer, who sends it to the union-house. The settlement of such child is not known, but the relieving officer by his knowledge can prove that the father of such child has been charged. The guardians of the parish of W. contend that the relief given to such children ought to be charged to the common fund and not to the parish of W., while the other guardians contend that because the child was left in the care of a person, and paid for by the parent for a short time, they are not destitute foundlings, though the parent cannot now be found. Your opinion is requested as to whether children of the above description come under section 2 of the act referred to or not?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2214. *Answer.* — We consider that children of this description are within the meaning of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 1, inasmuch as though formerly in the care or custody of a friend, such children are no longer so when brought to the relieving officer, and the discontinuance of the payment by the parent shows his intention to desert them from the time of such discontinuance. The desertion must be reckoned from the time of the parent's leaving the child in a state of destitution by discontinuing the payment, and not from that when he first left it in charge of a friend. The fact, therefore, that the child was at one time in the care of a friend, and that the parent during that time paid for its maintenance, does not affect the question, as the liability of the union does not attach until a later period of the child's life.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2215. FORGERY—EVIDENCE—PREVIOUS CONVICTION.—A man has been committed to the assizes on two charges of forgery, and upon inquiry it has since been discovered that the prisoner was convicted of misdemeanor three years ago, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Can the conviction for misdemeanor be given in evidence at his trial for the forgery?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2216. *Answer.*—The conviction for misdemeanor will be no evidence on the trial for forgery. Should a conviction, however, be obtained, the judge would probably take the previous conviction for misdemeanor into consideration in passing sentence.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2217. OVERSEERS — EMPLOYMENT OF ATTORNEY — EXPENSE OF JOURNIES — SETTLEMENT CASES.—Have overseers or assistant-overseers of the poor, any authority without the consent in vestry of the parishioners (and an entry made in the vestry-book of the same) to employ an attorney or solicitor in cases of settlement, and charge the same into their accounts? Secondly, can the overseers or assistant-overseers charge for journies taken by them in cases of settlement, without having the sanction of vestry to take such journies? If not, what is the ratepayers' remedy; is it to appeal to the auditor, at the audit of their accounts?—J. P.

2218. *Answer.*—These are expenses which as we consider, may, if reasonably incurred, be lawfully charged in the overseers' accounts, though the vestry have not

been consulted on the subject. Parish officers, as we think, are invested with a certain amount of discretion in these matters, and are not compelled to consult a vestry on every occasion on which a question as to settlement may arise. In *R.* v. *Essex*, 4 *T. R.* 595, both Lord *Kenyon*, C. J., and *Ashurst*, J., instance the expense of litigating settlement cases as a lawful charge on the poor-rate, without suggesting a doubt as to that expense being illegal unless it was authorised by the vestry: and in *R.* v. *Street*, 16 *J. P.* 359, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that the omission to consult the vestry afforded no valid reason for disallowing the expense of litigating an appeal against a poor-rate, no want of discretion or good faith being alleged against the overseers. If they are unreasonably incurred, the auditor may probably be justified in disallowing them, but the mere fact of their not being authorised by the vestry, in our opinion, furnishes no ground for disallowance.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2219. False Pretences—Evidence—Personation.—In the parish of H., a person having the appearance and manners of a gentleman, went to three hotels on three successive days, representing himself to be at one house a captain of a ship, and at another the surgeon of a ship, and at the same time having the buttons of a naval officer on his coat, and thereby falsely and fraudulently obtained dinners, wines, &c., a bed and breakfast in the morning, and then absconded without paying for the same. That he was afterwards apprehended and searched, but no money whatever was found upon him. He has since confessed, and it can be proved that he is not the person he represented himself to be. The innkeepers are desirous of prosecuting him if an indictment will lie, and he is remanded until Monday. Your opinion will oblige.—An Old Subscriber.

2220. *Answer.*—If the innkeepers were induced to supply the prisoner with the dinners, &c, by his representations and their belief that he was a naval officer, and not from his merely having the appearance and manners of a gentleman, we consider that the indictment will lie. In *R.* v. *Barnard*, 7 *C. & P.* 784, where a person at Oxford, who was not a member of the university, went to a shop for the purpose of fraud wearing a commoner's gown and cap, and obtained goods, it was held that the indictment would lie, although nothing passed in words. Here, both the verbal statements of the prisoner, and his dress concurred to induce the belief that he was a naval officer, and the case is consequently even stronger than that of *R.* v. *Barnard*, provided it can be shown that the credit was induced by these false representations only, and not merely given to the prisoner in the ordinary way as a man of gentlemanly appearance, and therefore presumably able to pay for what he ordered.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1854.

2221. Surety of the Peace—Evidence—Husband and Wife.—Will you be good enough to refer to the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83, ss. 2, 3, and then favour me with your answer to this question. C. and W. are neighbours. W.'s employment calls him from home during the day, and in his absence C. is continually in the habit of threatening W.'s wife, and from his threats and conduct towards her, she is compelled to keep her house-door locked, or she believes if C. could get in he would do her some bodily injury. On Saturday last he went to the window and threatened to murder her. She has now taken out a summons against C. for sureties of the peace. Are C. and his wife competent and allowable to give evidence, as, if so, they will no doubt both deny that C. ever threatened W.'s wife, and if they should, might not the justices bind over C. upon W.'s wife swearing that she is still in fear of C.?—T.

2222. *Answer.*—We are disposed to think that C. and his wife are competent witnesses in such a case, as it seems not to be within the meaning of the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, and 16 & 17 Vict. c, 83, ss. 2, 3. But it must be remembered, that neither of them can give evidence to disprove the facts of violence stated by W.'s wife, as in applications for sureties of the peace, such statements must be taken to be true till negatived through the medium of an appropriate prosecution.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2223. Weights and Measures—Conviction — *Nulla bona*—Commitment.—A. B. was convicted, and a penalty and costs imposed, for having in his possession an incorrect weighing machine. In default of

payment a warrant of distress was issued, to which there was a return of *nulla bona*. On the adjudication no term of imprisonment was named in default of a sufficient distress. In what way can the omission now be remedied and the offender committed?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2224. *Answer.*—The omission may be remedied by applying for a warrant of commitment under the 11 and 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 21. The conviction is perfectly good notwithstanding this omission.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2225. BURIAL ACTS—BURIAL GROUND—HIGHWAY.—A burial board has been duly constituted, and they are about agreeing with A. for the purchase of ten acres to form a burial-ground, but the only conditions upon which they can get an approach to this land, is that the board shall give to B. (the owner of adjoining land) a certain sum of money. He will allow them to take an area of twelve yards wide and fence it out, and make it into a public road, provided they continue it through the burial-ground, and out on the other side, across other property, on to a turnpike-road. The difficulty is this. Can the burial board purchase a piece of land and then form part of it into a public-road of ten yards wide, because it is apprehended that the road once made a public one, the board cannot afterwards have controul over it, and, therefore, they have no power to enter into such an agreement? An answer will oblige. I may state that where it is contemplated taking this road through the burial-ground, there already exists a public footpath, but only of a few feet wide. Will this affect the question?—H. and W.

2226. *Answer.*—The board, as we conceive, have no authority to purchase land which is to be applied to any other purpose than such as is directly connected with its user as a burial-ground. No doubt roads are or may be required within the burial-ground, and may, therefore, be lawfully provided; but not public roads. We apprehend, therefore, that the board can have no power to buy land for the mere purpose of appropriating it to a public highway, and we greatly doubt their authority even to buy land which has a highway already running through it. They are only authorised to buy "for the purpose of forming a burial-ground," and consequently have no authority to buy for the purpose of forming a highway, or of allowing the land to be used as a highway.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2227. METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT—ELECTED VESTRY—POWERS—POOR-RATE.—In parish A. from the 43 Eliz. the poor-rate has been made and recovered under that act, in reality, by the churchwardens and overseers, but a public vestry of the inhabitants has invariably been called, at which the amount of the rate has been determined, and the minutes entered in the minute-book of the vestry. Now, it has been laid down by *Theobald* in his *Treatise on the Poor-Law*, p. 102, that "The power of making the poor's-rate is vested solely in the churchwardens and overseers, or the major part of them; the concurrence of the inhabitants, therefore, is not necessary;" and at 13 *J. P.* 499, the same law is asserted. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 112, s. 3, all the duties, powers, and privileges which might have been performed by open vestry, are transferred to the elected vestry. But if the open vestry never had the duty, power, and privilege of making the poor's-rate, of course, those powers, &c. cannot be transferred, and, therefore, it is argued that the churchwardens and overseers can make the poor-rate from time to time, independent of any vestry whatever. Your opinion will oblige.—QUÆSITUS.

2228. *Answer.* The open vestry, in our opinion, never had any power whatever in connection with the making of the poor-rate. The churchwardens and the overseers, if they thought fit, might, of course, ask the opinion of the vestry, either as to the amount of the rate, or otherwise, just as they might ask the opinion of any one else. But they were no more bound by the one than the other opinion, and the vestry had no more right to insist either upon giving it or having it acted upon, than a stranger would have had. The elected vestry, therefore, can have no greater right. All that they can require is that if the churchwardens and overseers think fit to take the opinion of the vestry at all, they shall take that of the elected vestry, and not of a vestry consisting of a meeting of the inhabitants at

large. But the churchwardens and overseers may clearly dispense with taking any such opinion at all, and may make the poor-rate from time to time, independently of any vestry whatever.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2229. GAME—RIGHT OF PROPERTY—TENANT—KILLING HARES.—A tenant farmer, for a term, granted since 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 32, without any reservation of game to lessor, is injured by hares and rabbits from adjoining game preserves. The lessor gives a verbal leave to owner of these preserves to sport over tenant's farm, from which the right of sporting, &c., is inferred by owner of preserves on farm in question. A part of the farm is freehold and part of it copyhold. First. Is not the game incident to farm, and the property of the tenant? Secondly. Has not the tenant a right to kill all kinds of game on farm, with game certificate, and without such certificate to hunt, course, shoot, or snare hares and rabbits? Thirdly. Can the farmer kill hares and rabbits the year round? They do not appear in category of game, 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 32, s. 3. Fourthly. Does the tenant of farm, under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 29, require to be registered, or only his licences? Fifthly. Can any verbal leave to owner of preserves, by lessor of farm, prior to lease to tenant, give the right to sport on farm leased? Sixthly. Can lord of manor, in respect of copyhold part of farm, claim any right to game thereon, in absence of express reservation thereof?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2230. *Answer.*—First. The game is clearly the property of the tenant, and passes with the land in default of reservation by the landlord. Secondly. The tenant may kill all kinds of game, and may hunt, course, shoot, and snare hares and rabbits. If, however, he kills game, excepting hares, without a certificate, he will be liable to a penalty, although the game is his own. But he requires no certificate for killing hares or rabbits. Thirdly. The farmer may kill hares and rabbits all the year round, provided as regards hares, that he does not do so on Sunday or Christmas-day. The other prohibitions in 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 32, s. 3, only apply to birds of game, and do not extend to hares and rabbits. Fourthly. The tenant need not be registered under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 29, but only the person whom he authorises to kill hares. Fifthly. Verbal leave by the owner can be of no avail in opposition to a subsequent lease. A verbal licence is always revocable, and the lease would be evidence of such revocation. Sixthly. The rights of the lord only extend to the wastes of the manor. He cannot sport in any other part of the manor, whether it belongs to a freeholder or copyholder, without being subject to an action of trespass.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2231. REMOVAL — IRREMOVABILITY — WIDOW—HUSBAND'S CONTRUCTIVE RESIDENCE.—A. B. residing with his wife and family in the parish of G. being ill becomes an in-patient of a public hospital situate in the parish of K. About a month after he went into the hospital, his wife and family left G. and went to reside with her father in the parish of C. A. B. died in the hospital at K. a few weeks after his family removed to C. and never himself resided in that parish. His widow and children have now become chargeable to C. Are they removable to A. B.'s place of settlement, or must C. relieve them for twelve months to come?—D. L. W.

2232. *Answer.*—The widow and children, as we think, cannot be removed for twelve months, unless there is anything to show that they either did not remove to C. or did not live with the wife's father, with A. B.'s consent. If they lived there with A. B.'s consent, and still more if they lived there at his expense, the woman must be considerd as "residing with her husband at the time of his death," not in the sense of residing in the same house with him, but of residing under such circumstances as showed that the cohabitation as man and wife continued, although their residence together was temporarily interrupted by the necessity for the husband's going into the hospital.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1855.

2233. BURIAL—EXPENSES—VAGRANT.—If a vagrant travelling through the parish of N. drowns herself in the said parish, should the expenses of her burial be charged to the parish of N., or to the common fund of the union?—W. W. H.

2234. *Answer.*—The expense of the vagrant's burial must be charged to the common fund of the union, under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 1.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2235. COUNTY COURTS—SCALE OF COSTS—APPLICATION.—Does the new scale of county court fees just issued, apply to debts under £5 as well as to debts above that amount?—W. B.

2236. *Answer.*—The new scale of costs and charges only applies to actions "where the debt or damage claimed exceeds £20" (see 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 33), and consequently does not extend to actions for debts under £5.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2237. STATISTICS OF THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.—There were sold of *The Times* on Nov. 19, 1852, containing an account of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, 73,000 copies: these were worked off at the rate of from 10,000 to 12,000 an hour. *The Times* of Jan. 10, 1806, with an account of the funeral of Lord Nelson, is a small paper compared with *The Times* of the present day. Its size is nineteen inches by thirteen: having about eighty advertisements, and occupying, with wood cuts of the coffin and funeral car, a space of fifteen inches by nine. Nearly fifty years have elapsed since then, and now the same paper frequently publishes a double supplement, which, with the paper itself, contains the large number of about 1,700 advertisements. 54,000 copies of *The Times* were sold when the Royal Exchange was opened by the Queen; 44,500 at the close of Rush's trial. In 1828, the circulation of *The Times* was under 7,000 a-day; now its average circulation is about 42,000 a-day, or 12,000,000 annually. The gross proceeds of *The Times*, in 1828, was about £45,000 a-year; and, from an article which appeared twelve months ago in its columns, it now enjoys a gross income equal to that of a flourishing German principality.

2238. WE BELIEVE we are correct when we assert, that there were sold of the *Illustrated London News*, with a narrative of the Duke's funeral (a double number), 400,000 copies. One newsman is said to have taken 1,000 quires double number, or 2,000 quires single number; making 27,000 double papers, or 54,000 single papers (twenty-seven papers being the number to a quire), and for which he must have paid £1,075. It is a remarkable fact, that Manchester, with a population of 400,000, has but three newspapers; Liverpool, with 367,000, eleven; Glasgow, with 390,000, sixteen; Dublin, with but 200,000, no less than twenty-two. The largest paper ever known was published some years ago by Brother Jonathan, and called the *Boston Notion*. The head letters stand two inches high; the sheet measures five feet ten inches by four feet one inch; being about twenty-four square feet; it is a double sheet, with ten columns in each page; making in all eighty columns, containing 1,000,000 letters, and sold for 3½d. In the good old times, one of the earliest provincial newspapers in the southern part of the kingdom was printed by a man named Mogridge, who used to insert the intelligence from Yorkshire under the head "Foreign News."

2239. THE LARGEST number of advertisements in one paper with a double supplement was in June last, 2,250.

2240. THE QUANTITY of paper used for the *Times* with a single supplement is 126 reams, each ream weighing 92 lbs., or 7 tons weight of paper, with a double supplement, 168 reams.

2241. DURING THE WEEK of the Duke's funeral, there were issued by the Stamp Office to the newspaper press more than 2,000,000 of stamps.—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

2242. NAMBY-PAMBY belongs to a tolerably numerous class of words in our language, all formed on the same rhyming principle. They are all familiar, and some of them childish, which last circumstance probably suggested to Pope the invention of the word *namby-pamby*, in order to designate the infantine style which Ambrose Philips had introduced. Many of them, however, are used by old and approved writers; and the principle upon which they are formed must be of great antiquity in our language. The following is a collection of words which are all formed in this manner:

2243. BOW-BOW.—A word formed in imitation of a dog's bark. Compare the French *aboyer*.

2244. CHIT-CHAT.—Formed by reduplication from *chat*. A word (says Johnson) used in ludicrous conversation. It occurs in the *Spectator* and *Tatler*.

2245.—FIDDLE-FADDLE.—Formed in a similar manner from *to fiddle*, in its sense of *to trifle*. It occurs in the *Spectator*.

2246. FLIM-FLAM.—An old word, of which examples are cited from Beaumont and Fletcher, and Swift. It is formed from *flam*, which Johnson calls "a cant word of no certain etymology." *Flam*, for a lie, a cheat, is, however, used by South, Barrow, and Warburton, and therefore at one time obtained an admission into dignified style. See Nares' *Glossary* in v.

2247. HAB OR NAB.—That is, according to Nares, have or have not; subsequently abridged into *hab, nab*. *Hob or nob* is explained by him to mean "Will you have a glass of wine or not?" *Hob nob* is applied by Shakspeare to another alternative, viz., give or take (Twelfth Night, Act III. Sc. 4). See Nares in v. *Hubbe or Nabbe*.

2248. HANDY-DANDY.—"A play in which children change hands and places." (Johnson.) Formed from hand. The word is used by Shakspeare.

2249. HARUM-SCARUM.—"A low but frequent expression applied to flighty persons; persons always in a hurry" (Todd). Various conjectures are offered respecting its origin; the most probable seems to be, that it is derived from *scare*. The Anglo-Saxon word *hearmsceare* means punishment (see Grimm, *Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*, p. 681); but although the similarity of sound is remarkable, it is difficult to understand how *harum-scarum* can be connected with it.

2250. HELTER-SKELTER. — Used by Shakspeare. Several derivations for this word are suggested, but none probable.

2251. HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY.—"A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as *higglers* carry a huddle of provisions together" (Johnson). It seems more probable that the word is formed from *pig*; and that it alludes to the confused and indiscriminate manner in which pigs lie together. In other instances (as *chit-chat, flim-flam, pit-a-pit, shilly-shally, slip-slop*, and perhaps *harum scarum*), the word which forms the basis of the rhyming reduplication stands second, and not first.

2252. HOCUS-POCUS.—The words *ocus locus* appear, from a passage cited in Todd, to have been used anciently by Italian conjurers. The fanciful idea of Tillotson, that *hocus-pocus* is a corruption of the *hoc est corpus*, is well-known. Compare Richardson *in v.*

2253. HODDY - DODDY. — This ancient word has various meanings (see Richardson *in v.*) As used by Ben Jonson and Swift, it is expressive of contempt. In Holland's translation of Pliny it signifies a snail. There is likewise a nursery rhyme or riddle:

"Hoddy-doddy,
All legs and no body."

2254. HODGE-PODGE appears to be a corruption of *Hotch-pot*.)

2255. HOITY - TOITY. — Thoughtless, giddy. Formed from the old word *to hoit*, to dance or leap, to indulge in riotous mirth. See Nares in *Hoit* and *Hoyt*.

2256. HUBBLE - BUBBLE.—A familiar word, formed from *bubble*. Not in the dictionaries.

2257. HUBBUB.—Used by Spenser, and other good writers. Richardson derives it from *hoop* or *whoop*, a shout or yell. It seems rather a word formed in imitation of the confused inarticulate noise produced by the mixture of numerous voices, like *murmur* in Latin.

2258. HUGGER - MUGGER. — Used by Spenser, Shakspeare, and other old writers. The etymology is uncertain. Compare Jamieson in *Hudge-mudge*. The latter part of the word seems to be allied with *smuggle*, and the former part to be the reduplication. The original and proper sense of *Hugger-mugger* is secretly. See Nares *in v.*, who derives it from *to hugger*, to lurk about; but query whether such a word can be shown to have existed?

2259. HUMPTY-DUMPTY.—Formed from *hump*. This word occurs in the nursery rhyme:

"HUMPTY-DUMPTY sat on a wall,
HUMPTY-DUMPTY had a great fall," &c.

2260. HURDY - GURDY.—The origin of this word, which is quoted from no writer earlier than Foote, has not been explained. See Todd *in v.*

2261. HURLY-BURLY.—This old word occurs in the well-known verses in the opening scene of *Macbeth*—

"When the HURLY-BURLY's done,
When the battle's lost and won"—

where see the notes of the commentators for other instances of it. There are rival etymologies for this word, but all uncertain. The French has *hurlu-burlu*. Nares in *Hurly*.

2262. HURRY-SCURRY. — This word, formed from *hurry*, is used by Gray in his *Long Story*.

2263. NICK-NACK.—A small ornament. Not in the dictionaries.

2264. PIT-PAT, OR PIT-A-PAT.—A word formed from *pat*, and particularly applied to the pulsations of the heart, when accelerated by emotion. Used by Ben Jonson and Dryden. Congreve writes it *a-pit-pat*.

2265. RIFF-RAFF.—The refuse of anything, "Il ne lui lairra rif ny raf." Cotgrave in *Rif*, where *rif* is said to mean nothing.

2266. ROLLY-POOLY.—"A sort of game" (Johnson). It is now used as the name of a pudding rolled with sweetmeat.

2267. ROWDY-DOWDY, AND RUB-A-DUB. —Words formed in imitation of the beat of a drum.

2268. SHILLY SHALLY.—Used by Congreve, and formerly written "shill I, shall I."

2269. SLIP-SLOP.—"Bad liquor. A low word, formed by reduplication of *slop*" (Johnson). Now generally applied to errors in pronunciation, arising from ignorance and carelessness, like those of Mrs. Malaprop in *The Rivals*.

2270. TIP-TOP.—Formed from *top*, like *slip-slop* from *slop*.

2271. TIRRA-LIRRA.—Used by Shakspeare:—

> "The lark that tirra lirra chants."
> Winter's Tale, Act IV. Sc. 2.

The preceding collection is intended merely to illustrate the principle upon which this class of words are formed, and does not aim at completeness. Some of your correspondents will, doubtless, if they are disposed, be able to supply other examples of the same mode of formation.—L.—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

2272. PRONUNCIATION OF "HUMBLE." —I venture to trespass on your pages, in the hope of helping to settle the right pronunciation of *humble*. In the controversy respecting it, the derivation of the word should not be overlooked, as it is a most important point; for I consider that the improper use of the *h* has arisen from people not knowing from whence the word was taken. Now, as I am of opinion that it will go far to prove that the *h* should be silent in *humble*, by giving a list of the radical words in the English language in which that letter is silent, and their derivations, I beg to do so: promising that they are derived from the Celtic language, in which the *h* is not used in the same manner that is in other languages:—*Heir*, from *oigeir*, i. e. the young man who succeeds to a property: the word is pronounced *air*. *Hŏnest*, from *oinnicteac*, i. e. just, liberal, generous, kind. *Honour*, from *onoir*, i. e. praise, respect, worship. *Hour*, from *uair*, pronounced *voir*, i. e. time present, a period of time, any time. *Humble*, from *ugal*, i. e. lowly, obedient, submissive. *Humour*, the derivation of this word is obscure, but in the sense of *mirth* it may be derived from *uaim-mir*, i. e. loud mirth, gaiety. The compounds formed from these words have the *h* silent; and every other word beginning with that letter should have it fully sounded.—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

2273. WORM IN BOOKS.—In reply to ALETHES I beg to acquaint him that I have tried various means for destroying the worm in old books and MSS., and the most effectual has been the chips of Russia leather; indeed, in but one instance have I known them fail.—NEWBURIENSIS.—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

2274. DAYS OF MY YOUTH.—The following lines are understood to have been written by the late Mr. St. George Tucker, of Virginia, U.S. Any information in support of this opinion, or, if it be unfounded, in disproof of it, is requested by T.

Days of my youth! ye have glided away;
Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted and gray;
Eyes of my youth! your keen sight is no more:
Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrow'd all o'er;
Strength of my youth! all your vigour is gone;
Thoughts of my youth! all your visions have flown!

Days of my youth! I wish not your recall;
Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall;
Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have seen;
Cheeks of my youth! bathed in tears have you been;
Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me astray;
Strength of my youth! why lament your decay!

Days of my age! ye will shortly be past;
Pains of my age! yet awhile can ye last;
Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight;
Eyes of my age! be religion your light;
Thoughts of my age, dread not the cold sod;
Hopes of my age! be ye fixed on your God!
—*Notes and Queries*, 1853.

2275.—Weather Rules.

English.

In April, Dame's-flood is worth a king's good.
Winter thunder, a summer's wonder
March dust is worth a king's ransom.
A cold May and a windy, makes a fat barn and finds.

2276.—Spanish.

April and May, the keys of the year.
A cold April, much bread and little wine.
A year of snow, a year of plenty.
A red morning, wind or rain.
The moon with a circle brings water in her beak.
Bearded frost, forerunner of snow.
Neither give credit to a clear winter nor cloudy spring.
Clouds above, water below.
When the moon is in the wane do not sow anything.
A red sun has water in his eye.
Red clouds in the east, rain the next day.
An eastern wind carrieth water in his hand.
A March sun sticks like a lock of wool.
When there is a spring in winter, and a winter in spring, the year is never good.
When it rains in August, it rains wine or honey.
The circle of the moon never filled a pond, but the circle of the sun wets a shepherd.

2277.—Italian.

Like a March sun, which heats but doth not melt.
Dearth under water, bread under snow.
Young and old must go warm at Martlemas.
When the cock drinks in summer, it will rain a little after.
As Mars hasteneth all the rumours see it.
In August, neither ask for olives, chesnuts, nor acorns.
January commits the fault, and May bears the blame.
A year of snow, a year of plenty.

2278.—French.

When it thunders in March, we may cry Alas!
A dry year never beggars the master.
An evening red, and a morning grey, makes a pilgrim sing.
January or February do fill or empty the granary.
A dry March, a snowy February, a moist April, and a dry May, presage a good year.
To St. Valentine the spring is a neighbour.
At St. Martin's winter is in his way.
A cold January, a feverish February, a dusty March, a weeping April, a windy May, presage a good year and gay.

Notes and Queries, 1853.

2279. The Spirit Licence is granted the premises as well as the man, that is to say, the man cannot sell on other premises, nor can the sale be carried on at the premises by a different man.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

280. Kitchen Garden Boarders.—Hard bricks on edge make a good, durable, and cheap edging. All live edgings are apt to die off, harbour slugs, and are expensive. Wood is ugly and costly. Some of the edgings of artificial stone, such as Minton's, and that made by Adamson, of Turnham-green, stand very well, but cost more than brick. The best of all, if you can get it, is the coarse tile edging made of fire-brick clay at Stourbridge.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2281. The payments under a bastardy order run not from the birth of the child but the day of the complaint to the magistrate and applying for a summons. A child six years old may be affiliated if the father contributed to its maintenance before it was one year old.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2282. Pears.—The periods at which these arrive at maturity vary in different seasons, and in different situations, so that the exact order in which the varieties named in your list will follow in succession is uncertain, but will be nearly as follows:—Lotise Bonne (of Jersey), Marie Louise, Beurré de Capiaumont, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Brown Beurré, Althorp Crassane, Beurré Diel, Hacon's Incomparable, Napoleon, Crassane, Beurré d'Aremberg, Winter Nelis, Glou Morceau, Chaumontel, Old Colmar or d'Auch, Passe Colmar, Knight's Monarch, Ne Plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, Beurré Rance. The Beurré Diel, Chaumontel, and Ne Plus Meuris will become more melting in a temperature of 55 deg. or 60 deg. than in one of 45—50 deg. It is not too late to root-prune. It is to be presumed you have tried the effects of judicious summer pruning.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2283. The Churchyard is the rector's or vicar's freehold, and he has a right to dispose of the herbage thereof, either by severing it or feeding it off with cattle.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2284. Pumpkins.—The French peasants eat them boiled like turnips, or mashed, or, which is more common, as the foundation for soup. For this purpose your people had better be told to peel and boil a piece of the gourd till it can be easily mashed down; then to add onions or other vegetables, some milk, pepper, salt, and a little sugar if they can afford it, and boil the whole till well done. Of course it would be better to substitute good bone broth for milk, if they can obtain it. Sliced and baked with apples pumpkins make a nice pie. When a pumpkin is begun it should

be kept as dry as possible, so that it may not get mouldy; it will then be cut and come again for weeks.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2285. RHODODENDRONS.—The best substitute for peat is a mixture of loam, silver sand, leaf mould, and cowdung, the two latter thoroughly rotted down; about equal parts of each. But we fear you will have no success with these plants upon calcareous soil.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2286. A PERSON not an attorney is at liberty to prepare a lease for himself or for another person; but he is not entitled to charge for his time, skill, and trouble in doing so, under a penalty of £50, attorneys and certificated conveyancers alone being entitled to charge for the preparation of deeds. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2287. SMOKE.—Nothing resists better than sycamores, hazel, planes, and elms; the fir tribe, oaks, and ashes do best of all. We are unable to answer the inquiry about beachmast.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2288. SIR ROBERT WILSON was returned for Southwark in 1818 and again in 1820. In the next year he was dismissed the army, and a subscription of £9,000 was raised for him.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2289. TRANSPLANTING.—We presume that the plants you speak of are in pots. That being so they may be removed at any time you please, but they should not be planted out finally till the dry north-east winds of spring are over. If they have to be taken out of the ground before travelling to a great distance we should, in our own case, wait till the end of August or beginning of September; then lift them carefully into baskets, well water their roots, wrap the whole in mats or cloth, so as to hinder evaporation, and plant them as soon as they arrive in holes previously made ready. That is what we should do in our own case. But if you dislike the expense, or afraid of the risk, then the sooner you remove them the better, provided your place is screened from north-east winds. In all operations of this kind there is some risk. You will find the details of transplanting fully explained in the *Theory and Practice of Horticulture* (Longmans, 1855), page 451, &c.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2290. ST. JAMES'S-PARK and the Green-park were lighted with gas on Christmas Eve, 1821.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2291. Pears.—The Eyewood, Winter Nellis, Thompson's, Knight's, Monarch, Glou Morceau, and Ne plus Meuris will ripen in the blank between December and February, a period which your present stock is not calculated to supply. Your Chaumontel will doubtless be improved by removal from a N.E. to S.E. aspect; but it ought to do well in your climate as a pyramid, a mode of training which suits this Pear remarkably well. Your St. Germain had better be grafted with the Winter Nelis.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2292. THE MORTGAGORS are at liberty to pay off the money at any time on giving six months' notice of their intention, or on payment of six months' interest in lieu of notice.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2293. ICE HOUSES.—They do not require ventilation; quite the contrary. Ventilation ruins them.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2294. RED SPIDER.—Sulphur and water applied with a syringe the moment the spider makes its appearance will probably be found to rid your gooseberry trees of this pest. The best means of keeping it from gaining a footing at all, however, is to wash the trees with lime and sulphur in winter when the leaves are off them.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2295. WIRE.—Copper is best but dear; galvanised iron does very well, but in either case you must tie your wood in securely. There is much difference of opinion among gardeners as to the use of wire. We prefer shreds and nails as being warmer.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2296. STOCKBROKERS charge 2s. 6d. per £100 stock for purchasing Three per Cents. 1s. 3d. for £50; and 1s. for purchases of not exceeding £25 stock. As to Long Annuities there is some diversity, but the ordinary charge is 6d. for every £1 annuity. Exchequer bonds are charged 1s. per bill. A broker has no fee below 1s.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2297. ALMONDS.—Keep the seedlings where they are, away from frost and from heat, as long as you can. By-and-bye care-

fully prick them out in rich light soil, under a hand glass, shaded until they have securely established themselves.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2298. MALTA was besieged for two years before it surrendered.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2299. GARDEN WALKS.—When the frost is gone and the weather dry cover your walks with a concrete made with hot gas tar, lime, and sea gravel. Spread it very neatly and evenly, keeping it higher in the middle than at the sides, afterwards sift over it plenty of fine gravel, and roll it well with a heavy roller so as to force the sand into the still soft concrete.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2300. THE NEW LONG ANNUITIES have got up to about their equivalent value with Three per Cents. Stock. With 29 years to run every pound annuity of the New Long Annuities, or clear annual rent of a leasehold house would return the principal with 3 per cent. interest if purchased at a price not exceeding £19 2s. 6d. for such £1 annuity or £1 rent. If the purchase could be effected at £17 5s. per £1 annuity the interest obtained would be 4 per cent. But the present price lies between the two given points. Now Consols must fall to £85 12s. 6d. to return £3 10s; but, then, at the end of 29 years the buyer would still have the capital, whereas the buyer of the New Long Annuity would have no capital. The latter stock is therefore not to be considered as a bargain; but it is a favourite stock as giving the greatest annual return for money. It gives £2 a year more for every £92 10s. than Consols. It therefore suits persons who have expectances, or reversions, or no children to care for.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2301. GRAFTING OAKS.—There is no need of inarching these trees. Graft with two years old wood, as if you were grafting apples, and at the same season; clay carefully, and earth up. If the stocks are standard high then you can inarch them.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2302. IT IS commonly believed that title deeds are safer in the office of a solicitor than in the hands of the owner. But sometimes deeds are left with a bank which has a fire-proof room and which receives sealed boxes.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2303. APPLE TREES.—They ought not to be manured at all. If soil is naturally good, not over heavy, and well drained, they do perfectly well; and they will not thrive in any other. If for any cause unknown to us they must have manure, then it should not be such as contains much nitrogen. A gardener would use an old exhausted cucumber bed. There are no experiments, that we know of, as to the use of saline substances for the apple tree. If used at all it should be in March, before the trees begin to form their new roots.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2304. WE HAVE never eulogised the Penny Savings' Bank. We were asked who was the founder of the penny banks, and we answered the question; but Marco will find we have not represented penny banks as guarded in the same way as regular savings, banks. Penny banks are under no obligation to furnish accounts or submit to the control of Government. No obligation to give security.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2305. BERBERIS ASIATICA.—It grows fast and makes a very strong fence; but it is apt to lose leaves near the bottom and so become naked and unsightly, on which account it should not be pruned. If, however, unpruned, it will require at least 6 feet of breadth in which to grow.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2306. A PERSON paying £100 into a bankers by way of deposit (that is, without leave to draw cheques payable on sight), would get 3, 4, or 5 per cent. according to the bank rate of interest, the other banks being 1 per cent. under the Bank of England. If you open a drawing account you would be allowed only 2 per cent. on the smallest balance in the banker's hands in the course of the half-year. The Bank of England allows no interest to its deposit or drawing customers.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2307. INSECTS.—Your rose snags have been bored into by a very minute black caterpillar of some little moth (Tortrix sp.) which has spun there for itself a white silken bag, within which it has slept through the winter, and from which it will shortly make its escape and burrow into the young buds; so that you must cut off and burn all the ends of the twigs which

show the little aperture of the burrow.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2308. The Ruins of the great fire of London covered 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge, 89 churches, including the cathedral, were burnt down, and 13,200 houses.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2309. Pea-leaf Soup.—We have understood that some common garden pea was used. Experiment would show which is the best. Try Knight's marrow or some large sort. It is obvious that the peas must be grown with *free* access to air as well as light. The point is to get into the young pea plants the peculiar flavour of the seed. Of course the peas when in the hands of the cook must be reduced to pulp, like spinach, and passed through a tammy before being used for flavouring. Probably sugar was added to bring out the flavour. We are not at liberty to mention names; but a visitor at the house in question assured us the other day that he had often tasted this soup, and found it excellent.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2310. It was in 1733 that the sheriffs of London applied to parliament for leave to fill up the Fleet ditch, and to erect a market thereon, but the market was not erected until 1737.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2311. Pine Cones.—Place them on their point, and drive a stout iron pin or nail downwards from the base to the point, passing through the axis. If his is skilfully done the scales will be forced asunder without injury to the seeds. Sow the seeds now in a cool cucumber bed, in pure loam, and as soon as they are fairly up remove them to any airy place where there is no artificial heat. We doubt whether stone pines will thrive so far north as Windermere, unless in some very sheltered nook.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2312.—Arab horses do not lie down, but sleep standing and rocking.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2313. Roses.—Cuttings of hybrid perpetual and hybrid china strike freely and make good plants. They may be taken at any time when ripe and planted in a border with a north aspect, or if shaded in any other situation. When rooted they may be potted, introduced into heat in the winter or early spring, and they will soon produce flowers.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2314. Grimaldi's farewell benefit on Friday, June 27, 1828. He died May 31, 1837.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2315. Vinery.—If you plant your vines under the rafter with the roots next the front wall all the interior will be available for something or other. E. g. rhubarb, asparagus, and sekale—forcing strawberries, French beans, winter protection, &c. We should plant the roots inside the house, opposite arches through the wall into the front border. The roots will then penetrate in all directions, some inside, some outside. Since your houses are very small a border six feet wide would do, though 12 feet are much better. Let it slope well to the south, be dry, well made, and not trodden upon. Say a foot or 18 inches above the ground level, and 2½ feet deep altogether. You will observe that we propose no border inside the house. The ordinary soil, if good, is quite enough.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2316. Woodlice in Mushroom Houses.—Trap them with dry bean stalks, or plants with similar hollow stems, into which they creep, and may be caught and destroyed. Or you might try the effect of watering round the sides of the bed with boiling water, but take care that as little of it as possible is poured on the bed or it will kill the mushrooms.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2317. Miss Farren played Lady Teazle on April 8th, 1797. This was her last performance prior to marrying the Earl of Derby.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2318. Trees in Parks.—It is not a bad plan to lay large stones several yards in diameter on the ground round the stems of young forest trees planted in a park. It keeps off the cattle, and it does not keep air and moisture from the roots. The best protection for young single trees is no doubt a good fence of tall laths or poles formed into a circle or triangle. Or if you have plenty of wattles, then a close circular fence made like hurdles. The subsoil of your field should be ascertained. Partial draining is of little use.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2319. The Storming of Acre took

place in November, 1840.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2320. WASH FOR WALLS.—That used at Heckfield consists of the following materials:—1½ bushels of gray lime, 1½ bushels of Roman cement, 6lbs. of copperas, 6lbs. of soft-soap, 6lbs. of sulphur, and as much yellow ochre as will bring the whole to the colour desired. The copperas is used as much to destroy moss as insects; gray lime is much the best. Any bricklayer will know how to apply and mix this composition.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2321. BILLIARDS.—Rule 1. When coloured balls are used, the players must play progressively as the colours are placed on the pool marking-board, the top colour being white, next red, yellow, green, brown, blue, black, pink, orange. It will be seen by this that yellow cannot play upon white, but must always play upon red, therefore there is no necessity to remove the red ball. Rule 13. When a ball or balls touch the striker's ball, or are in a line between it and the ball he has to play at, so that it will prevent him hitting any part of the object ball he pleases, they must be taken up until the stroke is played, and after the balls have ceased running they must be replaced.—*Era*, 1856.

2322. ANTS.—They are pests in glass-houses, and you had better get rid of them. If you burn sulphur you will kill your plants. If you mix it with white-wash and paint with it your flues and pipes you will do no harm but will drive away the red spider, if it is troublesome.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2323. THE idea of a national bank has always been scouted by honest politicians. The necessity of getting the cash from the pockets of the people tends greatly to keep the ministers in the path of economy. If they could manufacture paper money there would be no end of profusion, and the public not feeling the pressure would be indifferent. With the power of making paper money the Government would be more reckless in going to war, and more pertinacious in persisting in it. The experiment of Government issuing paper money has repeatedly been tried, and in every case with the same result, that of cheating the holders of the paper, issuing it at one value and receiving it at a lower value, and finally not at all. The effect of issuing paper money in profusion is to drive gold out of circulation, and as soon as the gold has disappeared, the national paper becomes inconvertible. When it cannot be exchanged for gold there is an end of the humbug. The Bank of England issues notes only when security to the same amount have been produced and deposited in the issue department. Our Government issues a species of paper money called Exchequer Bills, but will not take them on payment of taxes. It will take nothing but gold or Bank of England notes which can be exchanged for gold immediately.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2324. GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM. — Sow the seeds directly, with little or no covering, in pans or pots, well drained and filled with a mixture of light sandy loam and peat in equal parts, and keep the soil rather dry after sowing for a few days; then water freely. Place the pans or pots in a warm frame or pit, until the young plants are fairly up, afterwards place them in a cooler and more exposed situation, in a pit or greenhouse; but not in a drying situation. When the plants are large enough, pot them singly in small pots, giving a liberal supply of water afterwards, at all times; in no case whatever must the young plants be allowed to get dry at the roots, from the time they first vegetate until they have been planted out.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2325. THE LAW does not regulate the strength of beer which shall be sold at 33s. a barrel, or any other price. The tables in the new Act have reference only to the drawback that shall be allowed on exportation, according to the strength.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2326. EVERGREENS. — Common laurels are *best* pruned in April. They *may* be pruned at almost any time, especially in the warm parts of England. Fruit trees may be pruned at any time during winter. A week or two more or less can make no difference in the operation of layering laurels. —*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2327. A MARRIED WOMAN cannot even with the consent of her husband buy Three per Cents. in her own name. If she did it clandestinely by calling herself a widow or a spinster, she would be allowed to take the

dividend, but in case of her illness or death the fraud would come to light A married woman can invest money in her husband's name and he can give her a power of attorney to sell the stock or take the dividend, and this will save him the inconvenience of leaving his business and coming to town — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

2328 INSECTS —Your pots of Verbenas are infested by the larvæ of a small lepidopterous insect, possibly Tinea maculosa (of which figures were given in our journal a week or two ago), which have doubtless gnawed off the plants the roots under which should be repotted in clean soil, the earth having been carefully shaken from the roots and burnt —*Gardeners' Chronicle* 1856

2329 If a person's income is £106 and he pays £6 10s premium on a life policy this does not work in exemption from the income tax as being under £100 but he will be charged 11d in the pound on £99 10s only What he pays for life insurance is not subject to income tax —*Weekly Dispatch* 1856

2330 MOSS —Watery or lawn water with gas water The moss will die and the grass flourish If you cannot do this use a good top dressing of guano mixed with one third of sulphate of ammonia *Garden's Chronicle* 1856

2331 A MAN who has £500 and wishes to get as much interest as he can with perfect safety and with the facility of getting £100 or £200 with short notice for business purposes should buy Exchequer Bills for if he buys Consols he might want money during the six weeks when the transfer books are shut to calculate the dividends and prepare the books and pay away the greater part of the amount If his capital is only £200 or £300 and he wants to obtain only £25 or £50 suddenly then he may purchase half in Consols and half in Reduced Stock As the books of the one stock are always open while those of the other are shut, the holder is always able to sell at short notice —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

2332 ARUM MACULATUM —The corms (roots) are acrid and poisonous Nevertheless if ground or rasped in water, when the leaves are down, a fecula resembling arrowroot may be obtained from them But the operation blisters the fingers and inflames the eyes of the workpeople And now that real arrowroot is so cheap, the extraction of this sort does not pay If you wish to try the experiment you must be careful to wash the fecula in two or three waters —*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856

2333 A PRESENTATION for the admission of a boy into the Bluecoat School to be fed, clothed, and educated for seven years, is equivalent to a gift of £150 and, therefore, it is not easily attainable There are about 400 governors who each present a boy in turn about once in two years The list may be purchased at the counting house at the school, for 2s 6d —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

2331 FERNERY —Soil dump, usually peat loam and sand, but varying according to the species Aspect shady and well sheltered from the wind You should consult for details Moore's Handbook of British Ferns —*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856

2335 THE LATE Sir Robert Peel was, in his latter days a Liberal Conservative, that is he advocated the retention of constitutional form but he wished to adapt them to the altered position of the age — *Weekly Dispatch* 1856

2336 MOSS ON FRUIT TREES —Scrape the moss off by all means and burn it You need not meddle with the twigs, but confine the operation to the trunk and main branches which you cannot easily hurt A trowel is a good instrument, as it is handy to use and takes off all loose bark well Having thus cleared the trees from moss, apply the following composition, viz, a peck of fresh cow dung half a peck of quicklime, half a pound of flower of sulphur, some wood ashes, and a quarter of a pound of lamp black Mix the whole together with as much urine and soap suds in a boiling state as will form the ingredients into a thick paint, and lay it on with a brush — *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2337 VARIOUS causes can be assigned for cracked heels One of those causes is the highly excited state of the body, when the superabundant humours, flowing into the legs, must have a medium of escape The perspiration lodging in the heels, without being carefully cleansed, will also produce them "Cracks" will often break out in the heels of hunters and other horses,

used for ordinary work, from the hair being cut away.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2338. TRANSPLANTING SEEDLING HOLLIES.—It is perfectly true that a correspondent signing himself ‡ has stated that "the best time for transplanting seedling hollies is the spring, when there is no danger of them suffering from severe frost." But that is not our opinion. Hollies may be transplanted either in spring, midsummer, or September. But risk attends the two first, and therefore we prefer the last.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2339. THE FUNDING system commenced in England shortly after the revolution of 1688, but the sums were at first borrowed for short periods, and partially repaid. The first transaction which assumed the character of a permanent loan was when, at the establishment of the Bank of England, in 1693, its capital, then amounting to £1,200,000, was advanced to the Government.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2340. CONCRETE.—We conceive that well rammed chalk will answer every purpose. Put a two feet border to it. If you value the pear tree you would perhaps find its renovation worth attempting. We should gradually open a trench some ten feet from the trunk, lift the fibrous roots up carefully, and bring them up to within six inches of the surface, immediately refilling the trench with good loam, having a little well rotted stable litter, such as an old cucumber bed, well mixed with it. The best way would be to do half the work in September following. It is now too late in the season for such a job.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2341. WHAT HORSE ran four miles in less than seven minutes? Childers ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35$_{6}$ miles an hour, carrying 9st 2lb. Your second query you will find substantially answered by perusing our reply to "R. Armstrong."—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2342. GUANO-WATER.—It makes a very good manure for strawberries. Put a handful of guano into a gallon of water; stir it up well two or three times at intervals of two or three hours; when clear decant, and it is then fit for use. The residue may be added to the compost heap.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2343. ECLIPSE ran a four-mile race in eight minutes, carrying 12st, and requiring neither whip nor spur, beating with ease every horse against which he was ever matched; he died in 1789, aged 25 years. The only original portrait, we are informed, of this famous horse is to be seen in the subscription room at Tattersall's.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2344. PAMPAS GRASS.—It does very well in any situation where the soil is damp without being either dry or wet. It is reported to grow on the banks of the river Uruguay, but it will not bear our hard winters if the roots are covered with water. We should try it on any tolerably high river bank.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2345. IF THE old gentleman has been in the habit of running scores at the public-house he is legally liable to pay the debt contracted by his housekeeper, although he may have given her the money to pay for the goods supplied. The Tipping Act may be pleaded to each of the charges as are for spirits supplied under the value of 20s at one time, but the score for beer, &c, may be enforced.—*Weekly Dispatch* 1856.

2346. PIG MANURE.—This is very strong, rank stuff, and is not fit for garden purposes until it has been well rotted down and mixed with earth, or leaves, or some kind of dead animal matter.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2347. HENRY PERRY ran the fastest mile in America, at New Orleans. Regina made a mile in the same time—1 min. 42½ secs.—*Era*, 1856.

2348. VINES.—You can graft the Barbarossa grape upon any sort as strong and as hardy as itself; whether the stock be black or white is immaterial.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2349. THE DISTANCE between Westminster and Hungerford bridges is three furlongs.—*Era*, 1856.

2350. WHITE WALKS.—They may be made of pounded spar, pounded oyster shells, or silver sand. Of the first excellent walks are made in Derbyshire.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2351. TOM SPRING died at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, Aug. 20, 1851.—*Era*, 1856.

2352. If an omnibus proprietor is paid on Monday morning for a seat in his omnibus at a particular hour every morning during the week, he is bound to keep the place for you, and if he fails to do so your remedy is to send to the nearest place for a glass-coach to carry you and present the bill to the omnibus proprietor, and sue him in the County Court. An omnibus is a stage-coach, and the old law as to stage-coaches applies to them. That old law was, that if you booked your places at the inn, and a seat was not kept, you were at liberty to hire a post-chaise at the coach-master's expense. The difference between metropolitan stage-carriages, and stages going beyond the outer circle of the metropolis is, that besides being subject to the Stage coach Acts, the metropolitan stage is subject to some additional regulations. If a conductor loses your luggage or punches your head, the passenger still resorts to the long-stage law for redress. Among the regulations applying to the short-stages is one, that if there is room the conductor is not to refuse to carry a person to whom there is no reasonable objection. Now this does not mean, merely, that he may not refuse to carry a drunken man, a sweep, or a greasy butcher. He has a reasonable objection to carrying any person if by doing so it will subject him to an action, and this is what filling up a reserved seat may do. The law will compel no man to do that which will subject him to an action.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2353. The Brown Weevil (Otiorhynchus sulcatus).—Examine the trees about 10 o'clock at night, and if the beetles are seen at work they may be easily caught by laying a newspaper upon the branches, which should be shaken briskly, when the weevils will fall. A toad or two in your peach-house would do good service.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2354. The wife has no power or authority to dispose of her husband's goods without his consent expressed or implied, and if she do so, they, or the value thereof, may be recovered back from the purchaser in an action by the husband.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2355. Moss on Orchard Trees.—What you call moss is lichen. Drain your land 4 feet deep, and then, but not before, give the land a little manure, and your enemy will disappear. The trees will clean themselves; but if you have not patience to wait for the natural operation you must scrape the bark with the edge of an old hoe, or or some such tool.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2356. An action for breach of promise may be maintained, although the party guilty thereof remains single, provided the breach can be otherwise proved, either by actual refusal, or implied by the conduct of the party.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2357. The Carob Tree.—We are not aware that this can be purchased wholesale in London. Sometimes Fortnum & Mason have it for sale in small quantities. It is good horse food, but it is too dear, and gives the animals an unpleasant smell. It will not bear this climate; if raised from seed it must be treated like a greenhouse plant.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2358. As yearly tenant you have no right or power to do the repairs required and to deduct the amount thereof from your rent. If the landlord refuse to do the repairs or consent to your doing them and deducting the amount from the rent, your remedy is to give notice to quit.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2359. Wire Baskets.—Fill the centres of your two baskets with fuschias, Tom Thumb geraniums, and plants of similar character, and round the sides plant ivy-leaved geraniums and nasturtiums, to hang down and hide the baskets.—*Gardeners Chronicle*, 1856.

2360. When a person is bound over to keep the peace for a stated time, the person so bound is not required to sign anything. The magistrate signs the parchment averring that the defendant has verbally acknowledged himself to be bound to keep the peace, &c.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2361. Guano Water. — Guano water suitable for "most common plants" may be made as follows:—Put a handful of guano into a gallon of water; stir it well two or three times at intervals of two or three hours; when clear decant, and it is then fit for use. The residue may be added to the compost heap.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2362. The Reform Bill was read for the second time in the House of Commons,

July 6, 1831, by a majority of 115, the numbers being for the second reading, 367; against, 252.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2363. The beetles you have sent are the destructive weevil Otiorhynchus sulcatus. The best plan is to lay a table-cloth under the trees infested, and shake them well two or three hours after dusk, using a lamp, which alarms the insects, and (with the shaking) causes them to fall, when they may be destroyed with hot water.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2364. The law regulates the amount of broker's charges where the levy is for not exceeding £20, but for higher amounts he may charge what he likes.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2365. Soot Fungus.—We presume that your plum trees are not sufficiently ventilated. The best thing to do is to syringe with water, and then dust with flowers of sulphur as soon as it makes its appearance.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2366. In order to enable you to recover the money lent to your sister from her husband, it will be necessary, in addition to the facts stated, to show that the loan to her was made with his knowledge and consent, or that the money reached his hands. This, we apprehend, you will have no difficulty in doing, on examination of your sister on the trial.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2367. Water.—The plants are ruined by the lime which the water contains. No doubt it is excessively hard. It is contrary to all rule and experience to employ hard water for syringing. Everybody provides, or should provide, a tank for rain-water, which should be scrupulously reserved for syringing, or even for watering plants under glass.—*Gardeners Chronicle*, 1856.

2368. A Troublesome Tree.—You may "get quit of a forest tree which shades your garden very much without cutting it down," if you poison the ground in which it grows with corrosive sublimate dissolved in water. But although the tree is of no use, yet your landlord does not allow you to cut it down, we venture to doubt whether it can be quite right to poison it.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2369. Anemones.—There is no reason why they should be grown in pots. Treat them exactly as if they were in the open ground; when the leaves are down turn the pots, earth, roots, and all into a dry shed, where they may remain till the season of growth returns.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2370. The Cottesmore country is in Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England.—*The Field*, 1855.

2371. Asparagus Kale.—This is the same as Jerusalem or Buda Kale, and requires exactly the same treatment as ordinary winter greens. It may, however, be blanched as you would do seakale by turning a pot over it, and covering it with tree leaves, over which a little rough dung may be put to keep them from blowing about. When cut and dressed in a blanched state it is said to be excellent. Seed of it may be obtained of any of the great London seedsmen, and the sooner it is procured and sown now the better.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2372. Hens Eating Eggs.—If the fowls are not of a valuable sort, those which eat the eggs had better be killed. If they are, they must be watched with the greatest care for a length of time, and prevented indulging the unnatural taste. Great care must be taken that they have access to lime, gravel, and other things which fowls require. Give them nest eggs, which they cannot peck, and in time they *may* be broken of the habit; but it will require much time and trouble.—*The Field*, 1855.

2373. Orange Trees.—In all probability they have overflowered themselves, and may require a season's rest to recruit their strength. In order to assist them in this respect repot them now into fresh soil, carefully rubbing off as much of the old balls as possible, so as to enable them to be replaced in pots of the same size as those they came out of. Drain well, and when potted give a good watering to settle the soil. When they have got established in their pots water them occasionally with weak liquid manure water, and otherwise encourage them as much as possible to make their wood early, so that it may get well ripened before winter. By a little kindly treatment of this kind they will doubtless recover their health, and flower with you next year.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2374. Harriers to be good, like all other hounds, should be kept to hare-hunt-

ing. To make a pack run well together, you must draft from head to tail, and get rid of those who are faster than the rest.—*The Field*, 1855.

2375. RUST IN GRAPES.—Handling, rubbing with the head, currents of cold air, bad atmosphere, are all causes of this, which is an affection of the skin produced by injury when very young and tender.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2376. FAUNTLEROY, the banker, was hanged at the Old Bailey on the 30th of November, 1824, for forging orders for the transfer of stock.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2377. INSECTS.—Your peas are attacked by the small lined pea weevil (Sitona lineata) which annually does some mischief in the manner you mention. Repeated dusting the plants with soot or unslacked powered lime would be serviceable. Your larch wood is suffering from a most unusual visitation of the caterpillars of a little moth (Porrectaria laricella) which have now done all the mischief they can for this season, and are going into the chrysalis state. As they pass this state among the injured sprigs, the latter should be picked off and burnt. The insects on the twigs sent are females of a large species of Cocus. They will shortly deposit their eggs, and the tree will be swarming with young if not carefully destroyed. They are so plain and large that they may be best killed with a squeeze by the nail. The insects which roll themselves up in a spiral coil are not wire-worms. They are snake millepedes (julus pulcher), very destructive in ill-kept ground, and may be caught in great numbers by burying slices of potatoe stuck on a stick, which should be examined every two or three hours. The smaller flat species is Cryptops hortensis, and the larger ones Geophilus subterraneus.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2378. QUORNDON HALL was purchased as a hunting seat by Mr. Hugo Meynell in 1750. The kennels are within half a mile of Barrow station.—*The Field*, 1855.

2379. MANURE.—3 cwt. of guano per acre, and an equal quantity of common salt, mixed with a cart-load of black turf ashes, is a good dressing for mangel wurzel; and 2 cwt. of guano, 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda sown broadcast in wet weather will do for grass land.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2380. COURSING.—The steward have always the power of altering the days in case of frost; but they have not the power of altering the week, unless by the consent of all parties concerned. - *The Field*, 1855.

2381. ROUGH PLATE GLASS.—Plants will burn under any kind of glass unless there is an abundant ventilation. From what you say we conclude that you either do not or cannot give air enough. Remember that the better the glazing and the larger the squares the greater the necessity for keeping air in active motion.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2382. SOME hounds will hunt best when fed late, and others when fed early.—*The Field*, 1855.

2383. VINES.—The rootlets are of no consequence; they are produced because the border is too cold in comparison with the interior of the house. Nature makes an effort, in producing them, to obtain from the warm damp atmosphere the food which the cold soil cannot furnish. Bones are a good manure. East is a bad aspect for the borders of a vinery; for the interior it does not so much matter.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2384. ALICE HAWTHORN won the Chester Cup in 1842, and was second to Red Deer in 1841. She was trained by Hesseltine.—*The Field*, 1855.

2385. MOSS ON FRUIT TREES.—Having cleared the trees from moss apply the following composition, viz., a peck of fresh cow-dung, half a peck of quicklime, half a pound of flower of sulphur, some wood-ashes, and a quarter of a pound of lamp-black. Mix the whole together with as much urine and soap-suds in a boiling state as will form the ingredients into a thick paint; and lay it on with a brush.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2386. WHEN TWO PACKS of foxhounds run together, and they kill the fox, the pack that found him is entitled to the head.—*The Field*, 1855.

2387. PHYSALIS EDULIS.—We never heard of the least difficulty in growing this. Raise it in heat like a tender annual; get it forward under a glass, and as soon as frosts are quite gone turn it out at the foot of a south or west wall.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2388. THE FACT of the hare running so fast may be attributed to her being on

strange land. How generally speaking are well in a fog.—*The Field* 1855

2389 Roses.—Manure rose trees after Christmas with good rotten cow dung, or the remains of an old cucumber bed. If you can add burnt clay and half charred wood so much the better.—*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1856

2390 Coursing.—The tickets are put into a hat or a basin, and the two first brought out have to run against each other and so on until the last brace are drawn out.—*The Field* 1855

2391 Bits.—We should imagine the easiest mode of applying chloroform would be by putting a few well wetted with it to an india rubber ball fitted with a tube which could be inserted into the body which is to be entered. Then by squeezing and expanding the ball a few times the chloroform would be driven into the interior, and might be introduced by an ordinary apparatus.—*Gardener's Chronicle* 1856

2392 The Flying Dutchman was sold to a company in 1850 for £6,000.—*The Field* 1855

2393 Onion Maggot.—This is one of the most troublesome pests a gardener has to contend with and unless means are speedily taken to check it proves it will in a short time destroy the crop. We know of no certain remedy against it which is known to many but good results have followed the watering with infusion of tobacco in the proportion of half a pound to a gallon of water.—*Gardener's Chronicle* 1856

2394 Blenkhorn's "Harmonia Hortensis" was published in 1760.—*The Field* 1855

2395 Herbarium.—Dry your plants by pressing them firmly between sheets of paper, and frequently shifting them, in order that they may not become mouldy. When dried wash them with a weak solution of corrosive sublimate in spirit of wine. After washing fasten them with good carpenters' pins, two or three specimens to each half sheet of paper. On the paper the name, locality, &c. of the specimens. Then collect all the specimens of each genus within a whole sheet of the same size but stiffer, and mark the genus name on the left hand lower corner. Keep the sheets in any convenient cabinet. All this is explained in Professor Lindley's "Elements of Botany."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856

2396 Van Amburgh's.—Is to be a coronation for the Derby and all the fashionable world and Lord Shrewsbury's stud of hunters.—*The Field* 1855

2397 Diseases.—Which trees are affected with a very curious disease they first become whitened by a minute fungus belonging to the genus Hendersonia with very beautiful spores then establishes itself upon them gummy commences and the upper part of the decays. Do not be liberal with any liquid manure. It seems for the most part impossible to bring mildew from trees once in the early summer shall have fixed plants without having the foundation of future mischief. When your trees were full of fruit the excessive demand of the fruit must prevent immediate evil but now that you have had a crop the twigs are over nourished many days causes.—*Gardeners' Chronicle* 1856

2398 Men who are hired and employed in the herring fishery are only bound to go out five days a week. All days in a month are not part of the five days.—*The Field* 1855

2399 Law Points of Removal of Trees.—Your right to the wood depends on the terms of the lease. If there is no special agreement to the contrary the trees shrubs, and vegetables planted by a nurseryman cannot be gardened with away to sale in the ordinary course of his business, and he is entitled by him, but if he does not remove them he cannot make the landlord pay for them, unless there is some special custom to that effect prevailing in the part of the country where the nursery or market garden is situate. On all such matters how ever you had better be advised by your solicitor.—*Gardeners' Chronicle* 1856

2400 Irish and Scotch wood and Lawn before winning the St Leger.—*The Field*, 1855

2401 Diseases.—The light on your peach leaves arises from minute fungus belonging to the genus Ascomyces. You only hope is from the use of sulphur. Some grapes are affected with the common rust which arises from slight external injury or from abrupt changes from drought to moisture. The affection on the leaves of the vine, which is always, we believe, con-

nected with some defect in the roots. We conceive that it is an attempt of nature to remedy those defects. Sulphur can be of no use in either case.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2102. PRINCE ALBERT shoots with three quarters of an ounce of shot, and two drams of powder; his partridge guns are 16 bore.—*The Field*, 1855.

2103. VINE MILDEW.—Sulphur is a sure remedy for this disease, provided it is applied the moment the mildew appears. First wet the leaves and parts affected so as to make the sulphur stick, and then dust it thickly over them. You possibly fail from applying it in a dry state and from its not adhering to the vines.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2104. THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE course is one mile, one furlong, and eight yards, very straight, flat at the start, succeeded by two furlongs of a steady rise, and an elevation of thirty-two feet at the last five furlongs.—*The Field*, 1855.

2105. VEGETABLE.—It is the spawn of a fungus called Penicillium glaucum.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2106. IN APPROACHING widgeon or wild ducks at night you must on no account go down wind, as they would both wind you and hear you to a certainty; and, as a matter of course, be off before you come within shot of them.—*The Field*, 1855.

2107. PHALÆNOPSIS.—It is generally grown on a block of wood in preference to a basket. The Horticultural Society's plant to which you allude was grown on a block.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2108. IT IS but seldom that the use of a noseband will prevent a horse from pulling when with hounds; the best way of curing him from sticking his head in his chest is to ride him with a plain snaffle, and to convince him that you are not without spurs. We are not all addicted to punishing bridles. The price of a common noseband and breastplate depends upon the saddler; the prices vary considerably.—*The Field*, 1855.

2109. INSECTS.—The insects which you have sent up, and which were found gnawing the bark of young oak trees, are two species of weevil, Hylobius abietis, long notorious for barking fir trees, and Otiorhynchus vastator, an omnivorous species. The stems should be examined about midnight with a lanthorn, and the insects caught and destroyed, or they may be prevented ascending the stems by wrapping a bit of rag round the base of each daubed over with birdlime. The insects which are killing your quickset hedges are a large species of Coccus, which must either be picked off by hand or the shoots washed with hot water or gas-tar water.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2110. POISON from the Oaks in Cotherstone's year.—*The Field*, 1855.

2111. CLIMBERS.—You will find some difficulty in covering north walls with evergreen climbers having good foliage and flowers. We would advise you to train over it ivy or common laurels, and to intermix flowering plants with them, such as Pyracantha, Clematis Fammula, Lonicera flexuosa, China, and other roses.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2112. THE fact of throwing down the cards gave up the game, no matter what conversation took place *afterwards*.—*The Field*, 1855.

2113. CURRANTS.—They may be cleared of greenfly by dipping the branches infested with it in tobacco-water, and then giving the bushes a good washing with clean water applied with force from a garden engine. The operation must be repeated until no insects can be discovered. One pound of good tobacco to eight gallons of water will answer the purpose.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2114. WHEN COBWEBS hang on the bushes, there is seldom much scent; during a white frost it lies high.—*The Field*, 1855.

2115. INSECTS.—The brown beetle, which attacks the grafts of your plums, pears, and apples, we suppose must be the Galeated weevil, Otiorhynchus sulcatus. We know no other remedy than that of laying a sheet under the trees during the day, and then visiting them some hours after dusk, when on shaking the trees the weevils will fall on the sheets, where they may be easily seen, and must be destroyed. The insect on your China rose is a full grown female Coccus. If you do not examine your trees carefully at once they will be swarming very soon with young active larvæ; the insects are so large and easy to be seen that it only requires attention to get rid of them. Your mangel wurzel is attacked by great numbers of two very different kinds of wire-

worms (or larvæ of Elateridæ). Your ground appears to be very foul, and should be turned up and well harrowed, in order to expose the wire-worms to the rooks or ducks. You may also catch them in vast numbers by means of slices of potatoe sunk in the ground as a decoy. The grub which is injuring your strawberry plants is the larva of weevil, most probably that of Otiorhynchus vestator. Watering the plants well with lime or tobacco water may probably be found useful, but the best plan is carefully to examine every root which appears to be in a suffering state, and to pick out the grubs. The flies you have sent, which are so common at this season in gardens (where they are quite harmless in the winged state), are the Bibio hortulanus. They have no connection with the smaller black fly you allude to.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2116. Mr Yarrell, in his "History of British Fishes," describes two kinds of charr, and considers them as altogether distinct species—the Northern Charr and the Welsh Charr.—*The Field*, 1855.

2117. Deodar Seed.—Sow it in shallow pans filled with yellow loam, and place them on a very gentle bottom heat until the plants begin to peep through the soil. Then remove them to a cold frame, giving them air gradually at first, but afterwards freely on all favourable occasions. When large enough they may be planted out into the open border.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2118. Frank Butler has ridden the winners of Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger.—*The Field*, 1855.

2119. Walks.—Excellent walks may be made by mixing well washed gravel, lime, and hot gas-tar in such proportions as will form a black mortar. If laid on four inches thick it will last a very long time, always be dry, and no weeds will grow on it. If thicker, and on a layer of chalk or gravel, so much the better.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2120. The wry-neck colt was first called Capercaizie, and afterwards Stilton.—*The Field*, 1855.

2121. Ginger.—It must have a rich soil, well drained, and plenty of heat and moisture while growing; therefore your conservatory will not suit it; it only does well in a hotbed, pine pit, or warm stove. As it ripens, gradually withhold water, till at last you give none at all. After the crop is gathered, the oldest tubers may be wintered in dry sand for planting again.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2122. Mr. Horace A. Ford is the best archer in England.—*The Field*, 1855.

2123. Mushrooms.—The French cook "flaps" thus. They wipe them dry, cut out the stalk, and steep them for an hour in a mixture of oil, salt, pepper, and a little chopped garlic. They are then put on the gridiron the stalk-side downwards, after which they are turned, and the gills are wetted with some maitre d'hotel or similar sauce. When cooked take them off very gently so as not to let the juice run out, and serve with a little of the mixture in which they were steeped and the squeeze of a lemon.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2124. Archery.—Miss Chetwynd took the fourth prize at Shrewsbury. She scored at 60 yards 11 hits, and at 50 yards 5 ditto.—*The Field*, 1855.

2125. Insects.—Your turnips are attacked by the blacks or nigger caterpillars, which are the larvæ of a yellow-bodied saw-fly (Athalia Centifoliæ). One of the best remedies is to turn a lot of young ducks into the field. They will soon clear the leaves of this pest. The blotches on your pear leaves are caused by the slimy grubs of the pear and plum, which are the larvæ of a black-winged saw-fly (Selandria Æthrops). Powder the leaves with lime or syringe them with lime-water. The insects on your pear leaves are the Psylla Pyri, a species allied to the aphides both in structure and habits. Tobacco water, or a solution of lime, soap, and soot will destroy the insects.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2126. In casting your line, do it always before you, and in such a manner that the fly may fall first on the water, and as little of your line with it as possible; but if the wind is high, you will then be forced to drown a good part of it, that you may keep the fly on the water, and endeavour, as much as you can, to have the wind at your back, and the sun in your face.—*The Field*, 1855.

2127. Vines.—If liquid manure is wanted for them, make it by putting two double handfuls of guano into a pail of water; stir it a few times in 48 hours; then

let it stand still till it is clear, when it may be used, one pailful to each vine. The sediment will be good manure for turning in to the kitchen garden.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2128. ANNANDALE ran second to Merry Monarch in the Derby of 1845.—*The Field*, 1855.

2129. COOLING DRINKS.—The following from our volume for 1852, p. 409, may possibly answer your purpose. A 6d. pamphlet, published by D. Francis, contains receipts for 30 cooling summer drinks, and a similar one for 30 winter drinks. One of the most simple, wholesome, and delicious drinks is as follows. Cream of tartar 1 oz., ½ lb. of lump sugar, or less of moist, half the rind of a lemon cut thin, 1 gallon of boiling water poured on it; when cold it is fit to drink. Corked and bottled it will keep three days. Any flavouring can be added.

2130. LEMONADE.—1 oz. of citric acid, 1 lb. of loaf sugar, ½ pint of water; boil till clear, and when cold add a few drops of essence of lemon. Put one tablespoonful in a tumbler of cold water; a little sherry will improve it. 1st. Gooseberry wine is a grateful and pleasant drink in the shape of a half a tumbler-full filled up with cold spring water. 2d. Pour seven quarts of boiling water on 2 ozs. of cream of tartar; juice and pairings of two lemons; stir it and cover close. When cold sweeten to the taste, and a gill (quartern) of rum. Bottle in quart bottles. This will keep the year round. To make this into an effervescing draught put a little carbonate of soda into the glass, then pour the above on it. 3d. The following is cheap, cooling, and not to be despised. To 10 quarts of water put a bottle of stout or porter; 1 lb. of brown sugar; a spoonful of powdered ginger (if approved). Mix all together, and after standing a few hours bottle in quart bottles; in two or three days it will be fit for use. This is a good substitute for table beer, which soon turns sour.

2131. IMPERIAL.—To 1 oz. of cream of tartar add the juice and rind of three lemons, and six quarts of boiling water; let it stand till cold. This may be made in a larger quantity, and set to work with a little barm (yeast), when it will keep for a length of time.

2132. BEER CUP.—Infuse a handful of Balm leaves (or Borage), and add a large wine glassful of the liquor to one pint of beer, two glassfuls of sherry, and three pints of spring water iced; sweeten to taste.

2133. SHERRY COBBLER.—Two large glassfuls of sherry, poured upon a slice of lemon and sugar, the tumbler filled up with pounded ice. This compound must be imbibed through a straw, when its soothing effects will be found to exceed expectation. In Soyer's "Modern Housewife" there are several receipts.

2134. COOL CUP.—A drink made of cider, water, ice, sugar, and sliced lemon, is said to be very good.

2135. CARDINAL, made of sliced pine apple (West Indian will do for home use), sifted sugar in layers, hock, and ice, and allowed to stand for some hours, is excellent—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2136. SAUCEBOX was beaten by Rataplan for the Croxteth Stakes and Queen's Plate; Benhams by Rotherham for the Eglinton Biennial—both at Liverpool.—*The Field*, 1855.

2137. AMERICAN BLIGHT.—Prune hard in when the leaf falls; then paint all over down as far below ground as you can get, with the following mixture, viz.:—Half a peck of quick lime, half a pound of flowers of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound of lamp black, mixed with boiling water till of the consistency of paint. Before applying it, however, take care to scrape off all loose bark and burn it.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2138. THE distemper is generally preceded by a husky cough. At this, the first stage of the complaint, an emetic should be given, either warm salt and water or emetic tartar.—*The Field*, 1855.

2139. GRAPES.—There is no difficulty whatever in having fresh ripe grapes at table every day in the year. All that is wanted is houses enough and skill.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856.

2140. SAUCEBOX, the winner of the Great St. Leger, was bred at Oswaldkirk Stud Farm, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, and his dam, Priscilla Tomboy, having died the day after his foaling, the colt was brought up by hand. He was subsequently sold by the breeder (the late Mr. Henry Stebbing, of Hambledon) for £200, and when two years old was purchased at the hammer for 155 guineas. Prior to his recent success

on Doncaster course, he had run nine races this year, at all acknowledged distances and carrying various weights his tenth, and of course his greatest victory, was that of being placed first for the St Leger of 1855.—*The Field* 1855

2111 WOODLICE—A trap or two kept in your frames will help to turn their numbers against themselves, for many of them may be killed by pouring boiling water along the sides of the pots inside if that can be conveniently done. A trap may also be formed by placing two tiles or boards over each other between which they crawl at morning up pea sticks to conceal themselves. Tile will soon cabbage leaves form good traps and so also dry hollow turnips or mangel.—*Gardeners' Chronicle* 1855

2114 If you wish to know what ground bait fishes like best the first you take open his stomach and here you will find what he feeds last, and bait accordingly.—*The Field* 1855

2113 LUCERNE—The first time this was cultivated, introduced to the Kew Gardens, Kew in 1788. It is figured in the "Botanical Magazine" vol 3 p 97, where it is stated that Messrs Lee of Hammersmith were the first London nurserymen who had it for sale.—*Gardeners' Chronicle* 1856

2114 NORTH-EAST is a cold wind, the south is the best, and the next best point to that is the west, and the coldest blow in the hottest months is the best time to fish.—*The Field* 1855

2115 CAMELLIAS—Cold and imperfect drainage cause the bud to shrivel and drop off, and over abundance of water over head will produce the same effect. Another reason why camellias drop their buds is leaving too many on the plant. Some varieties produce twice as many as they have strength to expand, the consequence of which is if they are not picked off at an early period they will drop off and those that remain will often be deformed and small. If therefore you want good blooms you must not permit too many buds to remain on a plant.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856

2116 Mr FLEMING informs us that sea water locks in Scotland, particularly those in the west coast of it, abound in great variety of excellent fish, thus offering a fine opportunity to those who are fond of angling in the spirit, should they visit Scotland themselves in that wild and picturesque part of the United Kingdom. There would be quite as many sorts of fishing, either by rods line or nets with the exception of trawling or spearing for salmon all of them to be found within a mile of the shore the exclusive right to these fish being secured by Act of Parliament to the landed proprietors contiguous to which shores they may be found within the above named distance but other fish may be taken in any way.—*The Field* 1855

2117 MR VIDLER lately succeeded Mr Allcramm of Cuckfield Vicarage. The late Mr Vidler is likewise succeeded by his son.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

2118 GENISTA the Spanish broom, was brought into cultivation in 1656, in Spain. Dr Tuthill says it was extensively naturalized and died of fatigue and having carried dispatches for a Spanish general in existence of forty days in an incredibly short space of time.—*The Field* 1855

2119 MR TOLLEMACHE has cut his locks Wells from 1821 to 1851.—*The Field* 1855

2120 In the West of England it is commonly called "Pots."—*The Field* 1855

2121 GRAFTING—Pears will not take on apples, nor *vice versa*. We do not remember any case where A will take on P through B will not take on A but there probably are such instances. Laburnum Cytisus purpureus will take on Cytisus laburnum but never had it Laburnum taken on purpureus if it did take it, would hardly live over the year. You will find all that is known respecting these matters in the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, &c. &c.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1856

2122 ANTS are not very destructive yet they sometimes do considerable injury to beds of seedlings, by making hillocks among them, and they also infest ripe fruits. Boiling water or spirits of turpentine, poured on their hillock, disperses them, and traps in wide mouthed bottles, half filled with sweetened water or syrup, be hung among the branches of trees when the fruit is at-

turning maturity, ants, wasps, flies, and beetles of all sorts that prey greedily after sweets, will be attracted into them. A gentleman who was very careful of his orden, states that he had pursued the above method of trapping insects with results that perfectly astonished him. A very good way of trapping and killing ant is, to besmear the inside of flowerpots with molasses, and turn them on their mouths near the hillock, the insects will soon assemble inside on the molasses, when they are easily destroyed with a handful of burning straw. —*The Field*, 1855.

2153. Sir Georgi Gipps was governor of New South Wales in 1840 but he had left the colonies in 1848.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

2154. On the French coast, duck-shooting from huts is so extensively resorted to by the peasants, and with so much success, that not only are the towns in the immediate vicinity of the operations supplied with wild fowl during the season, but even Paris is indebted to this prolific source for its constant and abundant supply.—*The Field*, 1855.

2155. Chifney won his last Derby on Sailor in 1820.—*The Field*, 1855.

2156. Cobweb, the dam of Bay Middleton, was by Phantom out of Filagree, by Soothsayer.—*The Field*, 1855.

2157. Mr. Dashwood, of Cockley Cley Hall, Norfolk, beat all England at coursing, cocking, and growing grapes, more than half a century ago.—*The Field*, 1855.

2158. When fishes rise at the fly very often and yet never take it, you may conclude that it is not what they like; therefore, change it at once.—*The Field*, 1855.

2159. It is impossible for them to be too fine when you fish for roach and dace. Floats made of Muscovy duck quills are the best for slow waters; but, for strong streams, sound cork, without flaws or holes bored through, into which is put a quill of fit proportion, is preferable.—*The Field*, 1855.

2160. We do not think that the constant using of cartridges at all improves barrels.—*The Field*, 1855.

2161. Goldsmbury ran second to Cotherstone for the Derby; and for the St. Leger, Cotherstone ran second to Nutwith. —*The Field*, 1855.

2162. The eel's haunts are chiefly among weeds, under roots and stumps of trees, holes, and clefts in the earth, both in the banks and at bottom, and in the plain mud, where they lie with their heads out watching for prey. They also lie about flood-gates, weirs and bridges, and old mills, and, in the still waters that are foul and muddy; the smallest eels are to be met with in all sorts of rivers and soils. —*The Field*, 1855.

2163. The St. Leger received its name in 1778, and was established in 1776.—*The Field*, 1855.

2164. According to the general rules of racing, jockeys must ride their horses to the usual place of weighing, and he that dismounts before, or wants weight, is disqualified, unless he be disabled by accident, in which case he may be led or carried to the scale. If a jockey fall from his horse, and the horse be rode in from the place where the rider fell, by a person of sufficient weight, he may take his place the same as if the rider had not fallen. At Newmarket jockeys are required to weigh before as well as after the race. —*The Field*, 1855.

2165. Animal food is as necessary to keep dogs in full health and strength as oats are to keep horses in condition. Read "Horses and Hounds," by Scrutator.—*The Field*, 1855.

2166. Whenever you fish for roach or dace at ground, without you use a ground-bait the attempt is almost useless.—*The Field*, 1855.

2167. The minnow is a most killing bait for large trout and perch. —*The Field*, 1855.

2168. Ratiplan won eight Queen's plates last year. He won altogether eighteen races, and lost eleven.—*The Field*, 1855.

2169. Artillery is by Touchstone, out of Jeannette, by Birdcatcher, out of Perdita—West Langton is by Melbourne, out of Picnic by Glaucus, out of Estelle.—*The Field*, 1855.

2170. There are so many receipts for dressing shooting-boots that we scarcely know which to recommend. The one published by Mr. Christopher Idle, in his "Hints on Shooting," is as good as any for keeping out the water. He recommends—"One pint of boiled linseed oil, half a pound

of mutton suet, six ounces of clean bees'-wax, and four ounces of rosin, to be melted over the fire and well mixed. This, while warm, not so hot as may burn the leather, to be rubbed well in with the hand, the boots being perfectly clean and dry; the leather is thus left soft and pliable.—*The Field*, 1855.

2171. THE CARP is one of the naturalised fish in England, having been introduced here by Leonard Maschal about the year 1511, to whom the English are also indebted for that excellent apple, the pippin. In fact,

"Turkies, carps, hops, pickles, and beer,
Came all into England in one year."

—*The Field*, 1855.

2172. YOU WILL find the best fishing in rivers somewhat disturbed with rain, or on a cloudy day, when the waters are moved with a gentle breeze.—*The Field*, 1855

2173. IN ALL nominations of horses which have not started before the time of naming, the sire, dam, and grandam must be mentioned, if known, unless the dam has a name which is to be found in the stud book or calendar, in which case the name of the sire and dam will be sufficient.—*The Field*, 1855.

2174. HUNTING—DOGS.—The food, in such cases, should be rigidly regulated, and no solid flesh allowed. If he is very weak and old, beef tea or gravy may be added to the rice or biscuit. The exercise must not be stinted, neither should you confine him too much in-doors.—*The Field*, 1855.

2175 THE BEST months for angling for grayling are September, October, and November. The large kinds of this fish are partial to deep water, into which there is a gentle stream running. The smaller ones, which frequent shallows and streams, may be readily taken with the fly, but those in deep pools are easier caught by the worm or maggot.—*The Field*, 1855.

2176. THE GREY MULLET takes a fly well. Trout flies, or those for salmon trout, answer. They are so taken in Ireland, and some of the Devon rivers.—*The Field*, 1855.

2177. A HORSE is supposed to have arrived at maturity at five years old, although he continues to grow until seven. A filly is not "furnished" any sooner than a colt (as is the case in dogs), nor a colt sooner than a filly. There are many instances of each having bred at two years old.—*The Field*, 1855.

2178. YOUR STABLE is too warm, and consequently your horses are more liable to "catch cold" than if they were in one better ventilated. More than half the stables are built too low, and not sufficiently well ventilated. The sudden exposure from heat to cold brings on colds, coughs, chills, followed, in many instances, by farcy and glanders.—*The Field*, 1855.

2179. "COLHERSTONE" won the Derby, but lost the St. Leger, which was won by Nutwith.—*The Field*, 1855.

2180. PHEASANTS' EGGS are not allowed to be sold.—*The Field*, 1855.

2181. NEWMINSTER won the St. Leger in 1851—time 3m. 19s.—*The Field*, 1855.

2182. ACCORDING to the general rules of racing, "If one horse jostle against another such horse (unless he be two clear lengths before the horse whose track he crosses), and every horse belonging to the same owner, or in which he may have a share, running in the same race, will be disqualified for winning, whether such jostle or cross was caused by accident or foul riding. Complaints must be made at the time the jockey is weighed.—*The Field*, 1855

2183. ARCHERY.—Begin your practice at 10 yards distance if you like, gradually doubling it until at 50 and 60 yards. Those endowed with patience and perseverance are sure to be successful.—*The Field*, 1855.

2184. "SCRUTATOR" gives a capital recipe for the red mange. He says: "When dogs are affected by the red mange I commence with bleeding, and a dose of calomel afterwards; then give a teaspoonful of Ethiop's mineral every other night for a week, or a teaspoonful of powdered nitre, one of sulphur, and one of cream of tartar, mixed together in lard. Dress with the following ointment:—Two parts of rape oil, one of spirits of turpentine, a small quantity of soft-soap dissolved with the turpentine, and a sufficient quantity of sulphur to make it as thick as cream.—*The Field*, 1855.

2185. THE GREAT QUESTION was, whether parrs or young salmon became smolts at one or two years old. The young fish hatched in the spring of 1854 were carefully examined by several scientific gentlemen at the pond of Stormontfield, Perth,

and pronounced by them unanimously *not* to be in the smolt state, and that they would *not* be in that state for another year —that is, till Spring, 1856; thus establishing that the parr or young salmon must remain *two years* in the fresh water before their migration to the sea.—*The Field*, 1855.

2186. CHOOSE A BOW quite equal to your own height, or a trifle above it. You will require longer arrows than those usually sold to ladies. As to the power of a new bow, let it be rather above than below what your strength is at first equal to. A little use will bring it under due controul.—*The Field*, 1855.

2187. ARCHERY.—In 1799, a match was shot at Branhope-park, Yorkshire, at five score yards, between Miss Littledale, Mr. Gilpin, and Mr. Wyborough, in which the lady was victorious. During three hours' shooting, Miss L. hit the gold four times, and her three last hits were all in the gold. —*The Field*, 1855.

2188. HORSES' PLATES or shoes are not allowed in the weight.—*The Field*, 1855.

2189. SMALL COVERS should not be hunted until after the large ones have been well rattled.—*The Field*, 1855.

2190. L. R.'s receipt for dressing trolling lines, recently published in *The Field*, is a valuable one. He says: "I never depend on last year's line or last year's gimp, and when the season is half over, I take my line off the winch and turn it, using the fresh part of it for the remainder of the season. I believe I have the honour of having invented the method of waterproofing trolling lines; I betray no secrets, therefore, when I mention that it is a very simple and easy process, and consists merely in rubbing into them a mixture of equal parts of copal varnish and boiled linseed oil, and hanging them out in the air to dry. The line should be new when it is done, and even then it is little better than a choice of evils; for the varnish and oil in twenty-four hours damage the line almost as much as water will in three months' hard wear. The chief advantage consists in the quickness with which it passes through the rings; a water-proofed line enables you to cast the bait to a much greater distance. When the varnish and oil are almost dry, the line should be well rubbed with a coarse cloth, and should not be wound upon the reel until the stickiness is gone.—*The Field*, 1855.

2191. FISH certainly do sleep, and "steep their senses in forgetfulness." Their hours of rest vary in some measure according to their age and wants.—*The Field*, 1856.

2192. IN THE Derbyshire streams, all trout caught under ten inches in length are returned—at least they should be so. This is an excellent regulation.—*The Field*, 1855.

2193. SOME years since statistics of the rivers in Scotland were collected and published by a gentleman in Edinburgh, but we do not know his name. Perhaps some of our readers can favour you with the name of the publisher. The following extract will show you the value of his work: —In 1811 the rent of the Tweed was £20,000; from 1816 to 1820, the rent was £12,000; in 1823 the rent was £10,000, and it is now £5,000; in 1804 the number of boxes of salmon sent from Berwick was 13,000; in 1816 11,000; in 1820 8,000; but it has never since much exceeded 5000; while in 1816 (and it is certainly no higher now), it had sunk to 3,000. On the Tay, above Perth Bridge, in 1792, they killed 11,300 salmon; in 1795 they killed 10 400; and up to the year 1800 they never had fewer in one year than 5,000; their take now is about 1,500. In 1796 the rent for the lower fishings of the Neiss was £1,095 which now only brings £90. In some cases, as that of the rivers debouching along the Ayrshire coast, between the years 1817 and 1845 the decrease stated by experienced and trust-worthy persons is seven-eighths. The produce and rents of the sea-shore fishings, as well as of rivers, have, during these two or three years, been falling rapidly; and not a few have been abandoned altogether, as no longer profitable. Take, for instance, the north and west coast of Sutherland. Bag-nets were first introduced there about twenty years ago. For the first half of the period that has since elapsed they prospered splendidly; during the latter half they have fallen away to worthlessness. In 1839 they produced upwards of 16,000 salmon. In 1850, although the number of nets on the same coast had been doubled, they produced only 1,300 fish

and these 1300 fish that would produce of ten salmon ova a full number as other breeding streams *The Field* 1855

2191 Hackle Dyes Fish certainly have an objection in common with man and it is probable that by which they may be conscious of certain states of atmosphere of which we have no distinct perception But this is a conjecture and with the true object of this inquiry we believe we have sufficient facts to determine — *The Field* 1855

2192 ABOUT THE MUCH STRONGER CHALYBEATE SPRING THAN MARCH — *Field* 1855

2193 THE METEORITE SHOWER has been witnessed three times by the Editor and at short intervals The last occurred nearly two years ago and from it we have obtained the best specimens We need not add our opinion as to its value You can try the Indian meal for a short time and if they do not work clear give them the oatmeal directly without *The Field* 1855

2194 THE GENERALITY of sportsmen annually find the left hand first — *The Field* 1855

2195 WHERE THE SPOT where the deer was gralled has not been found in the first attempt hounds will usually be found — *The Field* 1855

2500 PROFESSIONALS NEEDLESS to say in the Willow they have up to Wednesday with extra — *The Field* 1855

2501 BY DIPPING A SHOT MEDICATED gun will carry closer you will however find by shooting at a target that the shots will strike it very irregularly Hard shooting guns generally carry wide — *The Field* 1855

2502 THE GROWTH of the salmon is very rapid The smolt which weighs between two or three ounces becomes a grilse of 6lbs in the months The salmon consumes an enormous quantity of food whilst at sea, and will digest it during an interval of very short period — *The Field*, 1855

2503 MR ASHTON SMITH may justly be termed 'the father of the chase' He has just completed upwards of seventy five years of age, and we believe he dines nearly every day of his life in his scarlet coat as a true old English gentleman' should do Mr Smith is now working the Hampshire country with as good an establishment as any master in the kingdom He held the Queen from 1810 to 1817 when the Old Squire took them, — *The Field*, 1855

2504 THE BERKELEY HOUNDS hunt part of Warwickshire as well as Gloucestershire We believe they have the kennels at Berkeley Cheltenham and Badsey They are very fast but we cannot tell you how many foxes they killed in the season We know they killed on the day in the season commencing 1854 and ending 1855 to a round — *The Field* 1855

2505 YOU will find Nock's sights good for snipe shooting Fully raise at long distances you must not be deceived by, 'wait until they have left the ground' &c Fire as soon as you can well hold on — *The Field* 1855

2506 RATS — Let your holes and runs out of doors where they can be got at be cleared of all rubbish stones or bricks and if they have to be trapped as they will not will be found a number in a bunch so that a much more may be prevented in a few hours as could be in a whole summer after they come abroad If you wish to save pulling them you may turn them to account by giving to your pigs We never knew pig to touch one of them — *The Field* 1855

2507 WHEN HOUNDS throw their tongue without being called it is a sign that a fox has been recently passed over by sheep or cattle If hounds go beyond the mark they are said to be 'overrun' — *The Field* 1855

2508 THE HABITAT OF THE GREY PLOVER (Squatarola cinerea) undergoes a similar change to that of the golden plover (Charadrius pluvialis) The grey plover a long black feathers under its wings, which the golden plover has not It feeds on worms, insects, small shell fish, and various kinds of berries in autumn The grey birds visit our island during their southward migration in autumn and upon their return northwards in spring A few small flocks sometimes remain in this country during the winter and are to be

f un l i ... (zy bays and the mouths of ... ing the coast Then night is ... with great celerity ... that ... —The Field, 1855

25 ... to carry both birds ... when in pursuit of snipes ... you find them well —The Field, 185

TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR LAWS —In answer ... correspondent suggests ... superior ... Libice ... Colhus de Lat, ... several of the family ... —Notes and Queries, 1855

2511 Your difficulty in not being able to get within shot of the wood pigeons— ... in our locality — is not at all strange considering the manner in which you seem to have gone to work ... before sunset ... trees in which they roost ... as they generally fly ... ample time for a double shot —The Field, 1855

2512 WHEN hounds are trying at fault it is better that the huntsman alone should speak to them —The Field, 1855

2513 WE have lately stated that we are informed, upon undoubted authority, that the Emperor Nicholas has been ... We certainly have not seen his certificate but we fully rely on the information —The Field, 1855

2514 PAULINE GARCIA, sister of Malibran, made her debut in Paris at the Theatre d'Odeon, in 1839, when eighteen years of age Her brother, Manuel Garcia, has written one of the best standard works on the art of singing he was master to Jenny Lind —Lady's News, 1855

2515 ASPARAGUS has been said to be a cure for hydrophobia — According to what I observed in three similar cases, which I had before administered asparagus in the madness The patients were women All three had been bitten by dogs certainly mad The two first in the Island of Candia, had been perfectly cured by the sole use of asparagus but in both cases the symptoms of hydrophobia were ... and my conscience would not allow me to withhold the employment of the asparagus longer than the period of the ... of the ... bitten ... I conclude all which I have said with my advice that everyone ... better to apply should try the asparagus against the madness before ... soon after the appearance of the hydrophobia ... in the manner I have just described that is, by administering to the sick ... sprout of common asparagus (asparagus officinalis) in the largest quantity it is possible for them to consume — Signed ... June 3rd ... CHARLES ... Inspector of the Royal ... —The Field, 1855

2516 IN ... the ... of a male ... minutes at twenty ... of a female ... eighteen ... she may choose a guardian ... twenty-one ... 2 The ... anathema or curse with ... is practised in Roman Catholic countries to this day The auto ... in Spain the last was in 1787 when twenty victims suffered —Lady's News, 1855

2517 THE ... OF BLACKMOCK ... —The Field, 1855

2518 IN THE FEUDAL LAW ... declaration of ... and hence the custom of ... or giving notice before marriage 2 The Royal Marriage Act was passed in consequence of the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester, the king's brother to Lady Waldegrave, and that of the Duke of Cumberland with the ... of Colonel Horton, and daughter of Lord Irnham —Lady's News, 1855

2519 BEE'S WING in 1842 was the last mare that won the St Leger —The Field, 1855.

2520. The Nepaulese prince arrived in England, May 25, 1850, landing at Southampton. 2. The escutcheon of Hanover was discontinued upon the death of William IV., when the crowns of Hanover and England were separated.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2521. Virago's sole appearance, as a two-year-old, was for the Astley House stakes, Shrewsbury Autumn, where she ran fifth.—*The Field*, 1854.

2522. The memorable political panic was on Nov. 9, 1830, there was consequently no Lord Mayor's show. 2. The Marquis Wellesley was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dec., 1821, and continued in office until 1828. He again accepted office in 1833.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2523 The only horse who has had the honour of beating West Australian is Speed the Plough.—*The Field*, 1851.

2524. The place of conference among printers is by them called a chapel, because the first work printed in England was executed in a chapel in Westminster Abbey. —*Lady's News*, 1853.

2525. The Duke of Wellington draws 7½ inches more at Cronstadt than when anchored at Portsmouth. The draught is *not* the same in fresh and salt water.—*The Field*, 1851.

2526. Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because Fox, the founder, admonished him and those present with him to tremble at the word of the Lord They call themselves "Friends."—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2527. Mathematician was the winner of the Ebor Handicap in 1847.—*The Field*, 1851.

2528. The Duc de Nemours was born in 1814; the Prince de Joinville, in 1818; the Duc d'Aumale, 1814; the Duc de Montpensier, 1824.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2529. Derwish never encountered Andover as a two-year-old. They met for the first time in the Derby.—*The Field*, 1854.

2530. The Belles Lettres, or Polite Literature, commenced with us in the reign of Elizabeth, and flourished in that of Anne. 2. It is called the Septuagint, because the first translation from the Hebrew into the Greek was made by 72 translators, in 72 days, at Alexandria, 277 B.C. The 72 were shut up in 36 cells, and each pair translated the whole, and on subsequent comparison it was found that the 36 copies did not vary by a word or a letter. The Jewish Sanhedrim consisted of 70 or 72 members, and hence the number.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2531. Inheritor won the Liverpool Cup in 1834, and again in 1837.—*The Field*, 1854.

2532. The President of St. John's College, Oxford, is not necessarily a merchant tailor; but of the 21 who have held that office, since the first foundation of the school, by Sir Thomas White, president of that college, eleven have been educated at Merchant Taylors' School. —*Lady's News*, 1853.

2533. The Cæsarewich is a free handicap, and entails no forfeit without an acceptance.—*The Field*, 1854.

2534. The Duke of St. Alban's will be of age in 1861. The Marquis of Bath was of age in 1852.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2535. Seventeen thousand pounds is the sum to be paid to Madame Grisi and Signor Mario for six months' engagment in the United States. They will sing three nights a week. Half the sum has been paid in advance.—*The Field*, 1854.

2536. The term of training at the Whiteland's Institution for governesses is two years; the age of admission from 17 to 25; cost of training, £20 per annum.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2537. The important alteration in the law of debtor and creditor will take place on the 24th October, next month. By the Common Law Procedure Act (17 & 18 Vict. c. 125) it is provided that every creditor who has obtained a judgment in any of the superior courts may apply to the court or a judge for a rule or order that the judgment debtor should be orally examined as to any and what debts are owing to him before a master of the court or such other person as the court or judge shall appoint, and the court or judge may make such rule or order for the examination of such judgment debtors, and for the production of any books or documents, and the examination shall be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an oral examination of an opposite party before a master. A judge may order an attachment of the debts, which order of attachment is to bind the debts. The third party owing the money is called the garnishee, and proceedings may be

adopted to levy the amount due from the garnishee to the judgment debtor. A judge may allow the judgment creditor to sue, and the garnishee is to be discharged as against the judgment debtor to the amount paid or levied, although such proceedings may be set aside or the judgment reversed. —*The Field*, 1851.

2538. THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY is in Gray's-inn-road. Single women and widows are here trained for infant schools by the payment of £12 10s. per annum, if they obtain the Government certificate; £17 10s. if unsuccessful. A superior class of young women are also trained for nursery governesses in schools or families.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2539. THE "CESARELWITCH" and "Cambridgeshire" date their commencement from the same year—1839.—*The Field*, 1851.

2540. SHERIDAN is said to have written the best comedy (the "School for Scandal"), the best opera (the "Duenna"), and the best after-piece (the "Critic"), in the English language.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2541. THE CESARewITCH was won three consecutive years by mares—Legerdemain, Glauca, and Miss Taft.—*The Field*, 1851.

2542. THE MOST SPLENDOUS CANAL in the world is one in China, which passes over 2,000 miles, and was commenced in the tenth century.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2543. THE TOTAL YIELD OF COTTON in America during the season 1853-54 was about 2,930,000 bales, being a decrease over those of the two preceding years of, say about 332,882 bales less than it was in 1852-3, and 85,029 bales less than in 1851-2.—*The Field*, 1851.

2544. CORYPHEUS was the name given to the principal of those who composed the chorus in the ancient tragedy and is now a general name for a chief, or principal, of any company.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2545. THE BATTLE OF BOIS-LE-DUC was fought September 14; Wellington died September 14; Raglan landed in the Crimea September 14. On the same date, the Turks a few years since, signed a treaty with Russia.—*The Field*, 1854.

2546. THE rank of Commander-in-Chief has frequently been vacant, and sometimes for years consecutively, in the British army. —*Lady's News*, 1853.

2547. MICHAEL NEY enlisted in the Hussars in 1787, at eighteen years of age, and in nine years rose from the ranks to a brigadier-general. In 1804 he was created a marshal, and was denominated by the army "the bravest of the brave."—*The Field*, 1854.

2548. THE IDES, in the Roman calendar, meant the 13th day of each month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, in which months it was the 15th.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2549. IT IS quite true that an English lady was on the hills of Sebastopol during the attack. She is the wife of an infantry paymaster.—*The Field*, 1854.

2550. GLAMOUR is a word literally signifying "dog," and is commonly applied by the Turks to designate the adherents to all religions except that of Mahomet, but most particularly the Christian.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2551. LA BELLE carried 6st 5lb for the Cesarewitch. Rifleman and Lord of the Isles have not run together. Both colts are by Touchstone.—*The Field*, 1854.

2552. PORCELLAIN is so called from the Portuguese word "porcellana," a cup or vessel. Japan china is considered the best. With the Chinese potters the preparation of the clay is constantly in operation, and usually remains for twenty years in the pits before being used. The longer it remains the greater is its value.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2553. THE STUARTS were all Masons; James II. was W.G.M. during his reign.—*The Field*, 1854.

2554 THE Vulgate is a very ancient translation of the Bible, which was translated from the Greek of the Septuagint. It is the only one acknowledged by the Romish Church to be authentic.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2555. BARKER rode Knight of St. George for the Worcestershire Plate.—*The Field*, 1854.

2556. THE Cathedral of Cologne was designed in 1284 by Archbishop Englenburg of Berg, and was begun by Archbishop Conrad, of Hochstedten, called the Solomon of his age. It is the figure of a cross, 400 feet in length and 180 in breath. Of the two towers, which was intended to be 500 feet in height, one is raised only half its elevation

and the other not more than twenty-one feet. Considerable progress is now making in completing various parts of the building under the direction of the Prussian Government. It contains the tomb of the Magi, which is richly adorned with precious stones.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2557. POULTRY BREEDING is carried on with spirit in the United States. We give the average price of choice fowls there as a guide for your speculation: Brahma fowls from 5 to 10 dollars per pair; those hatched in 1853 from 10 and 15 dollars the pair. Sumatra pheasant, or Ebon games, about the same price. White Shanghaes, 5 to 10 dollars per pair. Hong Kong fowls, 15 dollars per pair. Bremen geese, if fine, 10 dollars per pair.—*The Field*, 1854.

2558. MARRIAGES contracted by lunatics are void. 2. The act for the emancipation of slaves throughout the British colonies was passed in 1833. By its operation slavery terminated in the British possessions in August, 1834, and 770,280 slaves became free. 3. The owners received compensation by the grant from Parliament, of twenty millions sterling.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2559 THE SALMON never breeds in lochs, pools, or lakes, but in fords and shallows. It breeds and remains in fresh water the first year of its existence, and after then it passes at least two-thirds of its time in fresh water; therefore it is, to all intents and purposes, a fresh water fish.—*The Field*, 1854.

2560. BONAPARTE died in 1821; his son, ex-king of Rome, in 1832; the latter was born in 1811.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2561. A MATE in the royal navy holds rank between a midshipman and a lieutenant. He is not, as in the merchant service, next to a "captain;" and the "captain" therein is strictly but a "master," captain being confined to her Majesty's service.—*The Field*, 1854.

2562. THE celebrated toast, "The Liberty of the Press—it is like the air we breathe, if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern at a Whig dinner in 1795.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2563. A SNOW resembles a brig nearer than a schooner, she carries a small mast immediately abaft the mainmast, on which the gaff is set, instead of on the mainmast itself.—*The Field*, 1854.

2564. BALTIC EXPEDITION: This was also called the Copenhagen Expedition, &c. There were two: in the first, under Lord Nelson and Admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801. In the second, under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gun-boats surrendered to the British, July 26, 1807.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2565. WE have repea
the right bank of a river
is that which is on the right hand w
your back is turned to the source of the river; therefore Gravesend is on the right bank of the Thames, and Tilbury Fort on the left.—*The Field*, 1854.

2566. BESIDES our present Queen there have been, since the Conquest, four queens who have reigned in their own right, not counting the Empress Maud or Lady Jane Grey. 2. James II. married Anne, daughter of Lord Clarendon, but she died before he came to the throne in 1671. He then married Mary of Modena, who retired with him to France, and survived his death seventeen years.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2567. THE MANUFACTURE and sale of gunpowder is regulated by several statutes. Ours is supposed to be composed of 76 parts of nitre, 9 sulphur, 15 charcoal; but what the Russian powder is made of we cannot say.—*The Field*, 1854.

2568. ON THE CONTINENT, in Catholic states, they baptise bells, as we do ships, but it is with religious solemnity. The great bell of Notre Dame, in Paris, was baptised by the name of the Duc d'Angoulême, in 1816. 2. The diameter of St. Paul's bell, is ten feet, and its thickness ten inches. The hour is struck upon this bell, the quarter upon smaller ones beneath. It is never tolled except on the death of a member of the royal family, or that of the Bishop of London.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2569. THE total number of officers and crew on board the Prince, when she foundered in the Black Sea, is believed to have been between 130 to 140.—*The Field*, 1854.

2570. THE FIRST BOOK printed with a date is the Latin Psalter of 1457, of which there is a splendid copy in the Royal library at Windsor.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2571. A HORSE walking over or receiving forfeit, except for a match, is deemed a winner.—*The Field*, 1854.

2572. THERE HAVE been no total eclipses of the sun in Britain since those of 1715 and 1724, nor will there be one visible here during the present century. The first total eclipse will happen on the 3rd of February, 1916. The last total eclipse of the sun, visible in Europe, happened on July 18, 1842. *Lady's News*, 1853.

2573. "A HORSE having splents, and not lame, is he sound or not?"—Sound.—*The Field*, 1854.

2571. CALOTYPE, is from the Greek word Beautiful, and is an improvement in photography, invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, from whom it is also called Talbotype.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2575. WE have heard of rearing horses being "cured" by knocking them down, and also pulling them backwards; but we cannot recommend either of such violent expedients. See that he is mildly bitted.—*The Field*, 1854.

2576. THE OYSTER BEDS from which the principal supply of the London market is procured, are those of Whitstable, Rochester, Milton, Colchester, Burnham, Feversham, and Queenborough; all artificial beds, furnishing natives. 2. When the spawn of the oyster are first shed, they rise in a very small bubble, like oil or glue, to the top of the water, float on the surface, and are moved to and fro, till, by the air and sun, they are brought to maturity, and the shell formed, when they sink by their natural gravity, and always remain at the place where they fall.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2577. DURING snowy weather nothing is so good as soft soap as an application to horses' feet to prevent their balling.—*The Field*, 1854.

2578. THE WEDDING-RING of Queen Victoria was quite plain. When the Prince put it on her finger a signal was given by Lord Uxbridge for the cannon to fire a royal salute, and the bells of London and Westminster rang a peal.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2579. YOUR dog is afflicted with maw-worms. Get half an ounce of Indian pink (*Spigelia, Marylandica*) and infuse in it a pint of boiling water for two hours, then strain, and then mix it in an equal quantity of good broth, which the dog will readily take after twenty-four hours' fast. This should be given at night, and the next morning a dose of castor oil should be given, and in a few days the Indian pink be repeated with the oil. If the worms are very strong, administer the medicine as a drench, without the broth. Let him have oatmeal and scalded greaves, mixed with some scraps from the kitchen, as his general food.—*The Field*, 1854.

2580. THE PUNISHMENT of death for burglary was abolished in 1833.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2581. THE Bosphorus connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora; and the Dardanelles connects the Sea of Marmora with the waters of the Greek Archipelago. The Bosphorus is sixteen miles in length, the Dardanelles about fifty.—*The Field*, 1854.

2582. A MORGANITIC MARRIAGE is a left-handed marriage, as it has been termed, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank, nor inherit the possessions of the husband. Such marriages are not uncommon in the families of Sovereign Princes, and of the higher nobility, in Germany, but they are restricted to personages of these exalted classes.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2583. THE eldest son of a knight does not attain the knighthood at the father's death.—*The Field*, 1854.

2584. IN OUR WEST INDIAN possessions the offspring of a white and mulatto is called a quadroon, or one-quarter black; of a white and a quadroon, a muster, or one-eighth black; of a white and a muster, a mustafina, or one-sixteenth black; after which they are said to be whitewashed, and are considered European. On the other hand, the off-spring of a mulatto and a negro is called a cabre; of a cabre and negro, a griffe, and, generally speaking, after this there is no distinctive appellation but negro, though in the Spanish and Portuguese colonial possessions the intermixture of Europeans with negroes, mulattoes, &c., has given rise to a multiplicity of denominations.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2585. IF your adversary at cribbage neglects to score as many as he is entitled to, can you add as many as he scores short to your own score? You cannot take ad-

vantage of your opponent not taking his proper score, but if he takes more than he is entitled to you can take that number from his original score, or add the same to your own.—*The Field*, 1854.

2586. THE FIRST PANORAMA exhibited in London was painted by Barker, in 1793, and represented the objects about Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2587. BEING desirous of trying the fleetness of some hounds in my possession, would you through the means of "THE FIELD," be kind enough to inform me what I am to use for the purpose of making a drag, with as strong a scent as needful to make them go at their best pace? [A peck of stale sprats, kept in a bag 24 hours, will be as good a drag as you can have.—*The Field*, 1854.

2588. It is not necessary to be a cardinal in order to be raised to the Papal dignity; Gregory XVI., for instance, was only a Carmelite monk when he was elected.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2589. "THERE is a greater variety of measures in use in England than most persons perhaps may suppose. Thus it appears by a return just presented to the House of Commons, that while the imperial bushel, meant to be the standard, contains 8 gallons, the bushel by which grain is sold in the Middlesex markets contains 8½ gallons; in Salop 9½; in Cheshire, nearly 10; in some parts of Cornwall, 16, and in others 24; in Westmoorland, 16 for wheat, and 24 for barley and rye. In Suffolk and Norfolk, the 'coomb' of 4 bushels is used; in some parts of England, the 'load,' containing in Bedfordshire 5 bushels of wheat, in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, 3; in some districts in the north the 'boll' of 2 imperial bushels is used; in others the old 'boll' of 6 bushels."—*The Field*, 1854.

2590. THERE is but one species of coffee (coffea arabica) known. The difference in its flavour and quality is attributable solely to the influence of soil and climate. The finest mocha is produced in a very dry climate and an arid soil, on the slopes of mountainous situations.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2591. COURSING.—The length of a slip must depend upon the nature of the ground. Some think that two hundred yards insures the best trial of speed; but in the run up, so long a slip affords great advantage to a large dog over a small one. From seventy-five to a hundred yards laid, we think, a good average distance.—*The Field*, 1854.

2592 BONAPARTE selected the bee as his emblem in preference to the fleur-de-lys, in imitation of some golden ornaments like bees which were found in the coffin of King Childeric, in the church of St. Brice, at Tournay. They are supposed to have studded the robes of Childeric, and are deposited in the King's library at Paris. The bee on the coronation robes of Napoleon is an imaginary insect, differing in form from the real one, though about the same size.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2593. THE Earl of Lucan was so created 1795; Baron Lucan 1776 (Ireland); Bart. 1632 (Scotland). George Charles Bingham, eldest son of 2nd Earl, by the 3rd daughter of the last Earl of Faucouburg, whose previous marriage with B. E. Howard, Esq., (subsequently Duke of Norfolk) was dissolved in 1794. Born 1800, married, 1829, seventh daughter of sixth Earl of Cardigan (she was born 1809). Succeeded his father 1839, entered the army 1816, became a colonel in 1841; is a knight of St. Anne of Russia, 2nd class, was elected an Irish representative peer in 1840. Appointed L.L.C. of Mayo, 1845. Now goes to Turkey in command of cavalry, but we believe has not hitherto seen service in actual war.—*The Field*, 1854.

2594. GUINEA PIGS eat bread, grain, and, in fact, what is commonly given to rabbits; tea leaves they are very fond of, but they ought not to be fed solely on them. In feeding both guinea pigs and rabbits the refuse of vegetables should be carefully avoided. 2. Parsley and celery are not good for either unless under particular circumstances.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2595. MILK FOR TURKEYS.—Sir,—May I be permitted, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, to suggest to the poultry loving public an idea, relative to the rearing of young turkeys, which I find productive of most beneficial results—viz, that of giving them boiled milk to drink. For several years I have tried them with very indifferent success, generally losing one half of my flock; but this year,

out of a large number of young birds, all strong and likely to do well, I have not lost one by disease, and I attribute my good fortune, principally to the quantity of *old* boiled milk they drink, generally upwards of a quart per diem. I am, sir, obediently yours,—ANNE ELIZA.—*The Field*, 1854.

2596. ST. SEBASTIAN was a Christian martyr condemned to be shot to death by arrows, in one of the persecutions of the church under the Emperor Diocletian, about 287. He was fastened to a tree, and after being pierced with a great number of arrows, was left to perish.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2597. THE eleven thousand virgins. The tradition is as follows. When Conan, with eleven thousand warriors, founded the kingdom of Armorica, or Brittany, in the fourth century, Dionotus, King of Cornwall, despatched Ursula, his daughter, with eleven thousand of the elite of the British virgins to be their wives. The fair adventurers being cast ashore by a tempest among the Picts, and declining their addresses, were all barbarously murdered.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2598. GOLD and silver legal marks. The hall mark is of various devices, and shows where manufactured or assayed. Duty mark is the head of the Sovereign, showing the duty is paid; date mark is a letter of the alphabet, which varies every year; the standard mark for gold is, for England, a lion passant; Edinburgh, a thistle; Glasgow, a lion rampant; Ireland, a harp, crowned. Silver—Figure of Britannia. If under 22 carats, gold has the figure 18. The manufacturer's mark is the initials of the maker, as S.H., B.D., C.E., &c.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2599. THERE are forty-two light-houses round the coast of England; fifteen on the east coast, thirteen in the English channel, and fourteen in the Irish channel. There are seventeen on the Scottish coast, and twenty-six on the Irish coasts.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2600. A FRENCH naturalist has discovered that the poisonous property of mussels arises from the presence of a minute star fish, which enters the shell in the summer, but is never found in it in the winter season.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2601. THE ORLEANS' branch of the Bourbon family of which Louis Phillippe was head, originated in Phillippe, a younger son of Louis XIII., created Duc d'Orleans by his elder brother Louis XIV., and of whom Louis Phillippe was the grandson's great grandson. The first Duc d'Orleans married Elizabeth Charlotte, of Bohemia, grand-daughter of James I. of England, consequently the Orleans' family can, through her, trace a direct relationship to the line of Stuart and the present Royal Family of England. 2. Charles X. belonged to the elder branch of the Bourbon family.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2602. THE LINNÆAN arrangement of shells consists of three orders. The first, Multivalve, is made up of shells consisting of more parts than two: every part of a shell which is connected by a cartilage, hinge, or tooth, is called a valve of such shell. Second, Bivalve, having two parts, as the cockle. Third, Univalve; shells complete, as the periwinkle. This order is subdivided: first, into shells with a regular spire, and those without a spire.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2603. THE food of parrots should be confined to roll steeped in milk and fruit. Dr. Bechstein, in his "Cage Birds," recommends when a bird is troubled with frequent sneezing and shaking the head, to give it some drops of pectoral elixir, in pectoral tea made of speedwell, twenty drops to half a pint of tea. For the pip, which properly is a severe cold, the skin on the tongue, hardened by fever, must be removed, and a small pill of butter, pepper, and garlic should be given. A small feather passed through the nostrils will also relieve the nose.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2604. THE sovereign now in circulation was first issued May 8, 1821. The "standard" for gold coin is eleven parts pure gold and one part alloy; or, twenty-two carats of fine gold, and two carats of copper melted together. The true weight of a sovereign is five dwts, and 3·274 grains, 934 sovereigns and a half weigh twenty pounds Troy. The value of one pound weight of gold is £46 14s. 6d., or £3 17s. 10½d. an oz.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2605. THE FLAG of the Bourbons was white. The tri coloured flag, which consists of a stripe of red, white, and blue, owes

its rank as a national emblem to chance. At the first French revolution a distinguishing sign was wanted, and the readiest which occurred was that of the colours borne by the city of Paris, blue and red. This was forthwith adopted; but to conciliate certain influential members of the national guard who were not hostile to the King, white, the colour of the Bourbons, was afterwards added. 2. Louis XVIII. did not continue it at the restoration, but the obligation to maintain the tri-colour was subsequently engrossed in the charters.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2606. THE PHRASE "from Dan to Beersheba," is first met with in modern literature in Sterne, 1768. Dan was usually accounted the utmost northern bound of the land of Israel, as Beersheba was the southern.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2607. JEROME BONAPARTE, King of Westphalia, married Miss Patison, an American, whom he divorced by command of the Emperor, to marry Frederica, daughter of the King of Wurtemburg.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2608. CONCORDAT is the name given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the Pope, usually concerning benefices. The celebrated one between Bonaparte and Pius VII., by which the then French Consul was made in effect the head of the Gallican Church, as all ecclesiastics were to have their appointments from him, was signed at Paris in 1801.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2609. THE illuminated crossat St. Peter's is exhibited on two evenings during Easter week. It is twenty-four feet high and on it are fixed about 120 lamps. At one period during the service all other light is extinguished, and suspended from the cupola, the cross blazes forth in the midst of darkness.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2610. A FAIR was held on the Thames and oxen roasted in the winter of 1716, and [illegible] in January, 1814. Regent-street was [illegible] in 1813; Hanover chapel, 1823; Polytechnic, 1838.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2611. WHY is thirteen an unlucky number to assemble at table? The superstition is a very ancient one, and is said to [illegible] taken its origin from the Paschal [illegible], at which Judas Iscariot was the [illegible]enth guest.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2612. MARSHAL, in the United States, is a civil officer appointed by the President and senate in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county in England.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2613. THE custom of making April fools is a relic of the high and general festival anciently kept on this day by the Britons. The sun at that period of the year entering into the sign of Aries, with it the season of rural sports and vernal delights was then supposed to have commenced.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2614. ST. MARK wrote his gospel A.D. 41; St. Matthew in the same year; St. Luke in 55, and St. John in 96.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2615. THE celebrated armament of Bonaparte against England called the "Boulogne flotilla," excited much apprehension for many years, but the grand demonstration was in 1804; nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2616. THERE are five equerries who ride out with her Majesty, for which purpose they give their attendance monthly, one at a time, and have a table provided for them.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2617. MAROONS is the name given to revolted negroes in the West Indies and in some parts of South America, in many cases by taking to the mountains and forests, and maintaining a brave resistance to the colonies.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2618. JERSEY was attempted by the French in 1779 and 1781. The islands were united to the Crown of England as appendages to the Duchy of Normandy by William the Conqueror.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2619. THE Court of the Queen's Palace, Westminster, held in Great Scotland-yard, was abolished in 1849.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2620. FROM an experiment by Reamur, it appears that cutting off the access of air to the embryo in the egg does not prevent its being hatched, but on the contrary, preserves it alive for a much longer period. He covered eggs with spirit varnish, and found them capable of producing chickens after two years, when the varnish was carefully removed.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2621. IT was formerly customary in Wiltshire and other parts of England to ring the

church bells during a thunder storm, a practice which prevailed until 1783, when, by an ordinance of George III., read publicly in all the churches, the custom was prohibited. In 1461 is a charge in the churchwarden's accounts at Sandwich for bread and drink for "ryngeres in the great thunderyng."—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2622. "TOUS LES MOIS" is the French name for a new aliment prepared from the pith in the roots of canna coccinea, a West Indian plant, which flowers every month, whence its name. It is said to be equal to arrow-root, as an article of diet.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2623. THE degrading ceremony of kissing the Pope's toe was, with other ceremonies, abolished by Clement XIV. in 1773. 2. It is thought by many learned persons that the names of places having the royal prefix of king are improperly altered, in that particular, on the accidental circumstance of a female sovereign coming to the throne; that the change to Queen's Bench is frivolous and absurd, as, though by accident the ruler is a queen, in *sc*, she is virtually a king in *office*, administering the duties of a sovereign irrespective of sex. We do not call the kingdom a queendom because Victoria reigns. 3. After the public penance Jane Shore was a prisoner in Ludgate; but, upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, she was released by King Richard III. in 1481. Sir Thomas More mentions having seen her, which contradicts the tale of her having perished with hunger.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2624. THE performance of French plays at St. James's Theatre began January 22. 1844. 2. The Princess's Theatre first opened in 1840.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2625. THE material of cashmere shawls is the downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the Thibet goat: it is now well imitated in England; but the oriental cashmere shawls are woven by processes so extremely slow, and, consequently, costly, that their prices are very high. In Paris they are sold from 4,000 to 10,000 francs a piece, and from 100 to 400 pounds in London. 2. The French cashmere is an imitation of the oriental.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2626. THE cause of London fogs is said to be the defective drainage of the neighbouring lands, as the numerous stagnant pools, open ditches, and undrained marshes in the east, and cold clay lands along the banks of the Thames, Colne, Lea, Wandle, &c. When these spots are thoroughly drained the fogs will cease.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2627. VICTORIA PARK is situated in Bishop Bonner's fields, Bethnal-green, and was opened in 1847; it contains 295 acres of ground; cost about £50,000; and was paid for by the proceeds of the sale of York House, to the Duke of Sutherland. The annual expense is about £2,000. Cricket, foot-ball, &c., are played there by thousands during the season. Upwards of 20,000 trees have been already planted.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2628. THE FLITCH OF BACON at Dunmow, Essex, has only been claimed five or six times since the institution of the custom by Robert De Fitzwalter, in the reign of Henry III., 1244. After establishing their right, by "kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, and swearing that they had not quarrelled, nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration," they made a large sum of money by selling slices of the flitch to upwards of 5,000 people, who were present at the ceremony.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2629. CORBETT declared that Mr. Canning was the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2630. BONAPARTE was divorced from the Empress Josephine in 1809.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2631. WE OWE the invention of the tread-mill to the Chinese, who employ it to raise water for the irrigation of their fields. Those used in our prisons are of more complicated construction, and the improvements were invented by Mr. Cubitt, of Ipswich.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2632. WOMEN were hired among the ancient Romans to weep at funerals; they were called Carinæ. The Irish howl originated from this Roman outcry at the decease of friends. They hoped thus to awaken the soul, which, they supposed, might lie inactive.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2633. SARDINIAS are a species of pilchard, but they are smaller: they are taken in enormous quantities in the Mediterranean. In Lisbon they are boiled and sold in the streets. Preserved as anchovies, great numbers are exported; but from the quantity of oil contained in the fish, they are not very easy of digestion.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2634. SCAGLIOLA is a material made to imitate various marbles, porphyry, and serpentine. It is used for the interior of houses alone, as damp destroys it. It is chiefly composed of plaster of Paris and glue, coloured by different pigments These are mixed together separately, according to the various parts of the marble to be imitated, and while in a moist state stirred together like the veins in marble.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2635. PLASTER OF PARIS is a fossil stone, somewhat of the nature of lime; it is so called because it was first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris. 2. A clergyman, not a dignitary, takes precedence of a barrister.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2636. CHURCH-VANES made in the form of a cock, were very anciently used; hence the term "weathercock." The cock was intended as an emblem of clerical vigilance, in reference to the bird which roused Peter to a sense of his errors. It was also used as an emblem of vigilance on the masts of ships and on buildings. 2. In the year 1619 the common market price of the potato was one shilling per pound.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2637. IT is not correct for a widow to use her late husband's crest as a seal. 2. A custom prevails in the northern part of England, of women using the titles of their husbands as marks of distinction to themselves; being spoken of, and written to, and even having printed on their cards, Mrs. Col. or Mrs. Dr. So-and-so. This is decidedly wrong. 2. The sons and daughters of barons are entitled to place "Honourable" before the Mr. and Miss on their visiting cards.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2638. THE term "Old Cogers" is derived from that of a public-house in Blackfriars, where a club of men, politicians and thinkers, collected and discussed the affairs of the state. The name "Coger" comes from the Latin word "cogito," and the club was established in 1756. Admission gratis. "You are not required to speak, but it is necessary to drink, for the good of the house."—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2639. EXETER-HALL contains with comfort 3,000 persons. The register books of the Fleet marriages were purchased by Government in 1821, and deposited in the Bishop of London's Registry, Doctors' Commons, the earliest is dated 1674. They are not deemed creditable evidences of marriage.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2640. THERE was no Gin-lane in London before, or in, or after, the time of Hogarth; he made the locality St. Giles's-in-the-fields, and, in the back ground, has drawn the church of St. George, Bloomsbury.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2641. BRAHAM came out 1787. In the playbills he is called "Master Abrahams."—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2642. LORD BYRON was born 1788, at No. 21, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and christened in the small parish church of St. Marylebone.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2643. THE ceremony of marriage between Henry IV. of France and Margaret of Valois, in 1572, was performed *outside* the door of Notre Dame, as the King, being a Huguenot, was not permitted to enter the church.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2644. A QUEEN regnant holds the crown of these realms, and wields the sovereign power in her own right; her husband, Prince Albert, is a subject, and may be guilty of high treason. 2. Ambassadors may be sent by any state; but a legate or nuncio is the title given only to the representative of the Pope.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2645. THE stamped postage covers came into use in May, 1840. 2. The offices of postmaster-general of England and Ireland were united in 1831.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2646. "BUKE" muslin (erroneously written "book"), from the district in India, where it was first made. It was not until 1780 that the manufacture of British muslins became a rival to those from India. India muslins are still famous for preserving their whiteness, and being more durable than those of this country.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2647. The harp does not appear upon the Irish coins until the reign of Henry VIII. In 1635 a mint was established in Dublin by Charles I., but it was stopped by the Irish massacre of 1641 and the many disturbances that followed, and no gold or silver has been coined in Ireland since. In 1689 James II. instituted a mint, and coined shillings and half-crowns of all the refuse metal he could find; particularly some brass guns were employed, hence the coinage commonly called gun money.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2648. Petitfogger is derived from the French words "petit vogue," of small credit or little reputation.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2649. Mori was born at the house of his father, an Italian wig maker, in the New-road, in 1796, and at three years of age became the musical pupil of Barthelemon. When eight years old he played the violin for his own benefit at the King's Theatre, being placed on a table to be properly seen by the audience. He died in June, 1839. *Lady's News*, 1852.

2650. King George III. was reigning in 1817, during the latter years of his life he was totally blind.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2651. Naphtha is a rock oil, exuding from the earth, or from cavities of rocks, and is the thinnest of all the native bitumens which have been distinguished by the names of asphaltum, maltha, petroleum, and naphtha.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2652. Sepoys is the name given to the Hindoo troops in the service of the East India Company, of whom there are nearly 200,000, chiefly infantry, though there are several regiments of cavalry, and some companies of artillery. They are disciplined after the European manner, their dress consisting of a red jacket with a white cotton vest, trousers reaching but a short way down the legs, and a light turban.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2653. Mary Queen of Scots, was imprisoned, in 1580, at Chatsworth, where her bower is still shown.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2654. A bear is one who contracts to deliver a certain sum of stock in the public funds on a future day, and at a stated price; or, in other words, sells what he has not got, like the huntsman in the fable, who sold the bear's skin before the animal was killed. As the Bear sells the stock he is not possessed of, so the Bull purchases what he has not money to pay for; but in case of any alteration in the price agreed on, either party pays or receives the difference, or becomes, in Exchange phraseology, a lame duck, and waddles out; nor can he appear there again until his debts are paid.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2655. Pauline Garcia, sister of Madame Malibran, appeared at the Italian Opera in May, 1839, in *Otello*. 2. The present building of the British Museum was commenced in 1823, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. Since 1846 the works have been carried on by his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke. 3. The order on the exterior is the Grecian tonic.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2656. Crustacea, or crustaceous fish, are those covered with shells, consisting of several jointed scales or pieces, as crabs, lobsters, &c. Testaceous fish, as the oyster, mussel, &c., have shells of a single piece, thicker and stronger than the former.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2657. Gay's "Beggar's Opera" was first performed in 1727. It ran for sixty-three successive nights.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2658. When the Royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says, "La reine le veut." If the Queen does not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "La reine s'avisera," which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the French language should be still employed.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2659. The portico at the Royal Exchange is the largest in the kingdom, being 26 feet wider and 16 feet higher than that of St. Martin's Church, and 14 feet wider and 7 feet higher than that of the General Post Office.—2. The Great Western was opened to Bristol in June, 1841.—3. The Blackwall was one of the most expensive railways to construct in England. The portion from Fenchurch-street to the Minories, only 450 yards long, cost £250,000. The whole line is about four miles and a half.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2660. An act was passed 4 & 5 William IV., declaring that the then pending lottery at Glasgow should be the last permitted to be drawn, July 25, 1834.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2661 A HORSE has forty teeth when he has completed his full number, the mare usually about thirty six 2 Fourteen lbs of hay a day or 10¢ lbs per week with three feeds of corn a day, is deemed sufficient food for a horse that is not over worked —*Lady's News*, 1852

2662 To destroy the green worm on mignonette or any kind of caterpillar, &c put some unslaked lime into a pail of water let it stand for half an hour to settle, and then pour the water on the plants, which will not be injured —*Lady's News*, 1852

2663 BARCLAY AND PERKINS brewery is the largest establishment of the kind in the world, the buildings extending over ten acres of ground, and having two steam engines at work 2 There are said to be upwards of 220 000 domestic servants in London 3 Covent garden market is the property of the Duke of Bedford, whose officers maintain its order and regularity — *Lady's News*, 1852

2664 THE late Duke of York died in 1827 at Rutland House, the body was conveyed to St James's Palace, where it lay in state two days before interment, in a state room so hung with black cloth as to resemble a tent He died on the 5th and was buried on the 20th of January in St George's chapel, Windsor The day was observed throughout the kingdom as one of mourning, and in several places funeral sermons were preached in the churches 2 The procession was headed by the trumpets and kettledrums of the two regiments of Life Guards A body of Life Guards flanked the procession, and the Lancers attended as far as Kensington A large body of troops assembled at Windsor 3 The body was conveyed in a hearse —*Lady's News*, 1852.

2665 STALACTITE is the name given to drippings of water, impregnated with carbonate of lime which harden on the roof of a cave in the form of icicles Stalagmite is a deposit of earthy matter formed by drops of the same on the floor.—*Lady's News*, 1852

2666 HARVEST MOON is an epithet applied to the moons which, in the autumnal months, rise on successive nights soon after sct, owing to the oblique ascension of signs of the Zodiac, through which the [illegible] then passing September is generally called the harvest month, and this month's moon, the harvest or hunter's moon, because by rising thus early, it lights the sportsman on his homeward way — *Lady's News*, 1852

2667 WHEN the Opera House was consumed by fire, in 1789, the favourite opera of 'La Laconda,' by Paisiello was wholly destroyed, score, separate parts and all Mazzinghi, who then presided at the harpsichord, undertook to reproduce from memory the whole of the instrumental accompaniments, in which he succeeded Signor Costa has also a most retentive memory —*Lady's News*, 1852

2668 SIR EDWARD LYTTON BULWER LYTTON was created a baronet for his literary eminence at the coronation of Queen Victoria On succeeding to his mother's fortune, in 1844 he took the additional name of Lytton He married, in 1858, Rosina Wheeler daughter of Francis Wheeler, of Ley and Cornhill in Ireland — *Lady's News*, 1852

2669 THE NEW HALL at Christ's Hospital was completed in 1822 The late Duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall in 1825 —*Lady's News*, 1852

2670 LORD NELSON was made Duke of Bronte in 1799, by King Ferdinand as a reward for his services in the cause of that prince with an income of about £3,000 The present owner still enjoys the estate, though the title of duke is extinct —*Lady's News* 1852

2671 THE QUEEN cannot pardon a nuisance, to prevent its being abated or pardon, where private justice is concerned —*Lady's News* 1852

2672 THE FIRST public subscription concert in England was performed in Oxford, in 1665, and was attended by a great number of persons of rank and talent from every part of England The first in London took place in 1768 Concerts soon afterwards became fashionable and frequent —*Lady's News*, 1852

2673 THE SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT was projected by Colonel Peel, in 1828 The three towns of Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford, were founded in the following year —*Lady's News* 1852

2674 THE NATIONAL ANTHEM was composed by Dr Bull, organist to Queen Eliz-

both. It was first sung in Merchant Tailors' Hall, 1607, before King James the First, by the gentlemen and children of the Chapel Royal, on his escape from the Gunpowder Plot.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2675. BOYDELL'S LOTTERY was one of a gallery of paintings got up at vast expense by the eminent Alderman Boydell, a great encourager of the arts. The collection was called the Shakspeare Gallery, and every ticket was sold at the time of the alderman's death, which took place in 1801. *Lady's News*, 1852.

2676. THE KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in 1832. The Highgate in 1839. 2 Père la Chaise takes its name from a French jesuit, who was a favourite of Louis XIV., and was his confessor. He died in 1709, and the site of his house and grounds, at Paris, is now occupied by this beautiful cemetery, from which is taken our own.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2677. IT WAS remarked that at the time of his re-interment, in the Hotel des Invalides, in 1840, none of the relatives of the Emperor were present, all being proscribed and in exile, or in prison.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2678. GAS-LIGHTS were first introduced, in London, in Golden-lane, 1807, first used in lighting Pall Mall, 1809, and were general through London in 1814.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2679. THE BISHOPRIC OF MAN had formerly united to its diocese the Western Isles of Scotland, which, when Man became dependent upon England, withdrew their obedience, and had a bishop of their own. The diocese, with the island of Man, was given to the Stanleys, and ultimately came by an heir-female to the Duke of Athol, who nominates the bishop to the queen, who sends him to the Archbishop of York for consecration; he is consequently not a lord of Parliament. The bishopric is united to Sodor, a village of Iconkill, one of the Hebrides.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2680. THERE APPEARS to be no doubt that the palace discovered at Nimroud by Dr. Layard, is that of Sennacherib. It is mentioned in holy writ that the Assyrian king went to consult his god, Nisroch, and was slain in the temple; and it is a remarkable circumstance that one of the figures discovered is an eagle-headed god—Nis being the word for eagle in all the Semitic languages. 2. The palace is on the Tigris, 29 miles from Mossul, the present capital of Assyria.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2681. THE WHITE spot on the nails are occasioned by injury, such as a blow, and will gradually disappear at the end. The nails should be well brushed with soap and water, and when quite dry with lemon juice, to be again washed off with clean water. Pare back the scarf skin at the root, but never cut it, or you will have what is called nail springs.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2682. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was crowned Emperor of France Dec. 2, 1804.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2683. THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS chiefly held their meetings at the tombs of martyrs, and from this reason in the Roman Catholic church the altars are generally in the form of a tomb, and are never built without enclosing within them the relics of some saint.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2684. THE FIRST ENGLISH BIBLE translated was that by Wickliffe, about the year 1360. It was never printed, but MSS. copies are still extant. The first printed bible was translated by William Tindal, assisted by Miles Coverdale, printed abroad in 1532, and in England 1540.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2685. THE LADIES' GUILD—a school of instruction in the art of enamel, &c., in which for the sum of two shillings a week to meet the expenses of rent, materials, &c., persons above the age of 12 are taught. As fast as the pupils produce saleable articles they will be sold for the benefit of the persons who have succeeded in making them. The school is at No. 4, Russel-place, Fitzroy-square, where application for admission to the class may be made, and information will be given.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2686. MR. BECKFORD disposed of Fonthill in 1822, for £350,000, to Mr. Farquhar, a gentleman who had amassed a fortune in India—the late proprietor retaining only his family pictures and a few books—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2687. GEORGE I. died at the age of 68; George II. at that of 77; George III. at that of 82; George IV. at that of 68.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2688 By the Reform Bill of 1832 the number of members was 500 for England, 53 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2689. The celebrated dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson, was three feet nine inches high, but the Polish count Boroswski was only two feet four inches.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2690. Epaulettes "originated in the time of Louis XIV., from the riband by which the sword belt was kept fast on the shoulder. *Lady's News*, 1853.

2691. The dials of the new clock at the Palace of Westminster, thirty feet in diameter, are the largest in the world, excepting a skeleton dial at Malines, on which the time is shown by only one hand, which makes one revolution in twelve hours. The dial of St. Paul's clock, which is only eighteen feet in diameter, is the largest in this country that is furnished with a minute hand. —*Lady's News*, 1853.

2692. Johann Strauss was born at Venice, in 1804. He was intended for a bookseller, and was apprenticed to the business.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2693. Cecilia Davies died in 1836; she was once as celebrated a prima donna at the King's Theatre as Grisi now is, and had the honour of giving instruction to the three daughters of Maria Theresa, who afterwards became Queen's of France, Spain, and Naples.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2694. A constant reader wishes to know the meaning of the court, or coat, cards. The four kings, David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, which names are still on the French cards, represent the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Grecks, Romans, and the Franks under Charles magne. The consorts of these illustrious personages are named Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas, typical of birth, piety, fortitude, and wisdom. Argine is an anagram of "Regina," queen by descent. By the knaves were designed the servants valets of the kings, for knave originally meant a servant.—2. The term roué was, we believe, first given by the infamous Duc d'Orleans to his associates, because he said that they were worthy of being broken on the wheel, for which roué is the French word. They took the name, stating that they were ready to suffer the punishment for his sake.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2695. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a peer; though allowed a seat in the House of Lords he has no vote.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2696. Rogation Sunday is the fifth after Easter. The word means supplication, from the Latin "rogare," to beseech. On this, and the three following days, prayers to be defended against calamities, public and private, were delivered in the Roman Catholic Church; and on the eve of Holy Thursday, or Ascension day, after various religious ceremonies, a procession took place in London to perambulate the Tower bounds. The custom of going in procession to boundaries of parishes on Ascension-day is still observed in many places. —*Lady's News*, 1852

2697. Dead languages are those which are no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2698 Macready first appeared at Bath in the character of Romeo, Dec. 29, 1814. 2. Kean appeared at Drury Lane in the character of Shylock, in the same year. 3. Charles Kean appeared as Norval, Oct. 1, 1827.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2699. Tontines are loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, so called from the inventor, Lawrence Tonti, a Neapolitan.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2700. Her Majesty was not married in Westminster Abbey, but in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The service took place in the morning, and was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London. The Duke of Sussex gave her away. After the marriage the royal pair proceeded to the throne-room, where the registry of the marriage was attested with the usual formalities; and in the afternoon they proceeded to Windsor Castle.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2701. The kingdom of the Jews, formed of the twelve tribes, continued entire for the space of 120 years, until Rehoboam, the son and successor of Solomon, refused to lessen the burdens of his subjects. A division of the tribes then took place; ten of them revolting to Jeroboam, formed the kingdom of Israel, while the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, continuing faithful to Re-

hoboam, were called the kingdom of Judah. The kingdom of the ten tribes subsisted for about 270 years; they were then subdued by a king of Assyria, and the nobles and all the most wealthy persons were carried into captivity beyond the river Euphrates; these are now called the lost tribes.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2702. THE edict of Nantes was passed by Henry IV. of France, and by it Protestants enjoyed toleration in that country until 1685, when it was revoked by Louis XIV.; and in consequence of this 50,000 Protestants came to England, some thousands of whom settled in Spitalfields, and carried on the silk manufactory, where their descendants still remain; others brought over the art of making crystal glasses for watches and pictures, and the art of jewellery in greater perfection than was previously known in this country.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2703. THE celebration of marriage in churches was first ordained by Pope Innocent III., about 1200; before which the only ceremony was that of a man publicly leading his bride home to his own house.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2704. Dr. CASPER, of Berlin; who has calculated that the mortality among bachelors from the age of 30 to 45 years is 27 per cent, whilst among married men of the same age it is only 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the age of 40 years, there are 78 married men who attain the same age. The advantage in favour of married life is still more striking in persons of advanced age.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2705. THE war against Bonaparte commenced in 1803, and continued until 1815. The powers of Europe leagued sometimes with England and sometimes against it.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2706. THE doxology of the prayer Gloria Patri was ordained in the Church of Rome, and was so called because it began with the Greek word for glory.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2707. THE ORDER of St. Catherine in modern history belongs to ladies of the first quality in the Russian court. It was instituted in 1714, by Catharine, wife of Peter the Great, in memory of his signal escape from the Turks, in 1711.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2708. ROCK SALT is found in Cheshire at the depth of from twenty-eight to fifty yards, and the beds are from one yard to forty yards thick, separated by clay or flag stones, the colour is reddish, and it is so hard as to require to be blasted with gunpowder. 2. The largest mine is 330 feet deep and 20 feet high, supported by pillars of the salt. 3. Tin, united with mercury, is the silvering of looking-glasses.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2709. THE SCEPTRE is a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages of the world the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; they afterwards were carved, and made much shorter. —*Lady's News*, 1852.

2710. SOUTHWARK was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. But the City finding great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither in order to be out of the reach and cognisance of the City magistrates, a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the Crown, for a small annuity.—*Lady's News*. 1853.

2711. THE king's death is termed his demise, because the Crown is thereby demised to another. He is not, in law, liable to death, being a corporation of himself, that lives continually. There is no interregnum; the moment one king dies, his heir is king fully and absolutely, without any coronation ceremony.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2712. DURING the period in which France was a republic, an entire change was made in the calender; it was in existence more than 12 years. The Gregorian mode of computation was restored in December, 1805. 2. All the public acts of the French nation were dated according to the altered style, which they termed instead of the "Christian era," the "French era."—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2713. THERE is such a word as abecedarian, and it means a teacher of the alphabet. —*Lady's News*, 1853.

2714. THE ice on the ornamental water in Victoria-park gave away on the 13th of January, 1850. About 100 persons fell in, and were, with great difficulty, rescued from drowning.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2715. THE first savings' bank was instituted in 1810.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2716. The Irish sees were reduced from 22 in number to 12 in 1833. That of Armagh is the highest in point of income. *Lady's News*, 1853.

2717. The Koh i-noor diamond was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1550, and from that time, till it became the trophy of English valour, has passed in the train of conquest as the emblem of dominion from Golconda to Delhi, Delhi to Mushed, Mushed to Cabul, Cabul to Lahore.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2718. The Gothic style of architecture did not make its appearance in England till about 1189; Salisbury Cathedral is built in this style, which remained in vogue until near the end of Henry VIII., when the Grecian style took its place.—*Lady's News*. 1853.

2719. In the reign of Henry VIII. white was the prevailing national uniform. Under Elizabeth, dark green or russet distinguished the infantry, while scarlet cloaks were worn by the cavalry. 2. The first standing army in England was established by Oliver Cromwell.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2720. The celebrated painter, Corregio, was so called from the place of his birth; his real name was Antonio Allegri. He died in 1534.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2721. Malibran was engaged in 1829 at the London Opera at 75 guineas a night, with a benefit. Julia Grisi, as was lately proved before a French court of law, realised above £10,000 a year by her performances and concerts in London and Paris.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2722. The houses and shops were removed from London-bridge in 1758. 2 For 750 years this bridge was the only one over the Thames.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2723. Canning, on the anniversary of Pitt's birthday, May 28, 1802, produced the [illegible] the "Pilot that weathered the [illegible]"—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2724. The Queen and Mrs. Somerville are the only honorary lady members of the Royal Astronomical Society. There are, of course, many honorary members of the other sex; among them some of the sovereigns of Europe.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2725. Female Servants' Home Society, 21, Nutford-place. Servants of good character, when out of place, are here lodged at 1s. per week, being provided with a separate bed, coals, candles, house linen, but boarded at their own expense. They have the use of a well-furnished kitchen and washhouse. Subscribers of £1 annually are considered members, and furnished with printed letters for admitting inmates to to the house.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2726. The polyanthus narcissus will flower in glasses in equal perfection with hyacinth; prefer soft water, let it touch only the bottom of the bulb and by daily additions keep it to this height. Change the water entirely once a fortnight or oftener. At each change add nitre, about the size of a small pea. When the flowers fade the bulbs will be strengthened by being planted in the borders, carefully extending the roots in the soil. Obtain fresh bulbs for glasses in the next season.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2727. Silver pennies were much in use till the close of the reign of George I.—*Lady's News*, 1852

2728. The National Library at Paris contains at the present time 824,000 volumes, that of the British Museum library 435,000; but the former lends its volumes to the students, which the latter does not. Almost all the libraries of Europe are entitled by law as our library in the British Museum, to a copy of every work published in their respective states.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2729. The last English version of the whole Scriptures was that which was published in 1607, and is the version still authorised in England by royal authority. It was translated by 47 men of very considerable classical learning, 50 being appointed for the purpose.—2. The British and Foreign Bible Society have published the entire bible in Irish.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2730. The first Life-boat was invented by M. Berniers, director of the bridges and causeways in France, in 1777.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2731. The union of Norway and Sweden was effected in 1814.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2732. The word *Hussar* is of Hungarian origin, and was first given to the cavalry of that country, raised in 1458. Every 20 houses were obliged to furnish a man; and thus from the two Hungarian words, *huss* (20) and *ar* (pay) was formed the name hussar.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2733. THE EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT began on the 28th of August, but the sports were discontinued after two days, on account of the inclement weather. The festivities are said to have cost the earl not less than £40,000.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2734. IT was decreed by the National Assembly that the title of King of France should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "King of the French," in 1789. The royal title was abolished in 1792, but restored to the Bourbon family in 1814. Louis Philippe was invited to the monarchy under the style of "the King of the French," in August, 1830.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2735. THE most remarkable artificial globes are those of Gottorp, and of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. The latter is the largest; it is 18 feet in diameter, and 30 persons can sit conveniently in it while it is in motion. The outside represents the terrestrial, the inside the celestial, globe.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2736. MILK may be preserved in thick, well-corked, and wired bottles, by puncturing the cork, and heating them to the boiling point in a water-bath, by which the small quantity of enclosed air becomes decomposed.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2737. WHITE BAIT is a small and very delicate fish, peculiar to the river Thames. Naturalists have long disputed whether the white bait is a species of itself, or the young of a larger species of fish. The balance of evidence seems to be in favour of the former opinion. It should be eaten very fresh or its flavour is lost; and is to be cooked in the same way as gudgeons, which are very little inferior. They should be dipped in batter, or at least well floured, before being fried, and in a deep pan, so that the fat may be abundant.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2738. JAMES, fourth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, lost his life in a very tragical manner in a duel with Lord Mohun, in 1712, in which both parties were killed. He left three sons.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2739. CHARLES DIBDIN was a dramatist, poet, and actor, but mostly celebrated as a writer of songs and a musical composer. He died in 1814. His sons, Charles and Thomas, have both distinguished themselves as dramatists and song writers, and to their prolific pens the public is indebted for many of the successful farces and extravaganzas which have been produced at the minor theatres. Charles Dibdin died in 1833.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2740. JUSTICES IN EYRE signify the itinerant court of justices, or those who journey from place to place to hold assizes. The word "eyre" is French, and is derived from the Latin *iter*, a journey.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2741. THE Earl of Blessington died in 1829, when all his titles became extinct. His eldest daughter, Lady Frances, married Count Alfred D'Orsay in 1827.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2742. THE bishopric of Rochester is the smallest, and next to Canterbury the most ancient in England, it having been founded by St. Augustin about ten years after he came first to England.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2743. HAILEYBURY COLLEGE is an institution of the East India Company, wherein students are prepared for the Company's service in India. No person is admitted as a student after the age of twenty-one years, or sent out as a writer to India after twenty-three.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2744. THE hearth or chimney tax was one imposed on every fire-place by Charles II., 1662. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2745. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE was knighted by the Queen when high-sheriff of London in 1837, and was the first Jew upon whom that honour has been conferred in Britain.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2746. QUEEN OF GEORGE THE FIRST, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zell. She died a few weeks previous to the accession of George to the Crown, 1714. Queen of George the Second, Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburgh Anspach, married, 1704; died, 1737.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2747. GUINEAS were so named from their having been first coined with gold brought from the coast of Guiana. The original coin bore the impression of an elephant, from having been coined with this African gold.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2748. A LEVEE consists of gentlemen only, by which it is distinguished from a drawing-room, where ladies as well as gentlemen attend.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2749. An unsuccessful invasion was attempted by the French on the coast of Wales in 1797. In 1798 they made one at Killala Island, and being joined by the Irish insurgents, the battles of Castlebar, Colooney, and Ballynamuck followed; but the French were ultimately subdued, the same year, at the battle of Killala.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2750. Newmarket may be considered one of the oldest race-grounds in England. Charles the Second built a stand here in 1667, and from that time to the present horse-races have been of annual occurence. —*Lady's News*, 1852.

2751. The iron crown of the Lombard kings, with which the emperors of Germany are crowned, is a broad circle of gold set with large precious stones. The sacred iron rim of the crown, from which it has its name, was intended to protect the monarch in battle. Bonaparte, when crowned King of Italy, at Milan, 1805, used this crown, saying, in French, as he placed it on his head, "God gives it to me, let him who touches it beware."—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2752. The Prince Regent, three of the Royal Dukes, and almost all the nobility of England attended the funeral of Lord Nelson in carriages. The Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge followed the car on horseback. The relations of deceased in mourning coaches, and sixty other mourning coaches were filled with naval officers. 2. The Bishop of Lincoln, as Dean, assisted by the canons residentiary, performed the funeral service. 3. The inner coffin was made during the hero's lifetime of the iron and wood of L'Orient's mast, which was picked up in the Bay of Aboukir.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2753. Assam came under British dominion in 1826; the tea plant was discovered by Mr. Bruce in 1823. In 1836 the Assam Tea Company was formed, at the suggestion of Sir William Bentinck.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2754. The term Methodist appears to have been brought forward in the days of Puritanism, being suggested by the Latin "Methodistæ," given to a college of physicians in Rome in consequence of the strict regimen under which they placed their patients.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2755. The celebrated Milan decree of Napoleon, against all continental intercourse with England, declaring it in a state of blockade, was issued in 1807.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2756. Hanover was erected into a kingdom in 1814. The Duke of Cambridge was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1816. The Duke of Cumberland succeeded to the throne in 1837.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2757. The noble was an ancient English coin of the value of 6s. 8d. It was first struck in the reign of Edward III., and, being stamped with a rose, was hence called a rose noble.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2758. At the time of Lord Nelson's funeral the vast space under the dome of St. Paul's was illuminated by a temporary chandelier, the contrivance of Mr. Wyatt, consisting of an octagonal framing of wood, painted black, on which were disposed 200 patent lamps. It was suspended by a rope from the centre of the chandelier.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2759. The Girondists were a republican party of an elevated character in the second French legislative assembly (1791-3); they were distinguished for the abilities and eloquence of their most eminent speakers, and for their six months' fatal contest with the Mountain party in the national convention. They are called Girondists because their leaders were all from the department of the Gironde.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2760. There were three painters of the name of Teniers, a father and two sons; of the two last, David is the most famous, and his name may generally be found at the bottom of his pictures. David, the father, was a pupil of Rubens: he died in 1649.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2761. The beverage called mum, once so much drank in England, is now chiefly confined to Germany. It is made from wheat malt in a similar way to ordinary beer from barley malt.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2762. Nonconformist is the name taken by the Puritans after the Act of Uniformity passed, when 2,000 ministers left the Established Church, not choosing to conform to the Thirty nine Articles.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2763. The cavalry of the British army consists of the two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal regiment of Horse Guards, seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, seventeen regiments of Light Dragoons, of which the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th are Hussars, and the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th are called Lancers.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2764. Watches may be traced to the fourteenth century; they were shaped like an egg, and are supposed to have been invented at Nuremberg.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2765. Field Marshal is a rank of modern date in the British army. The Duke of Marlborough was Captain General. George II. first conferred the rank upon John Duke of Argyle and George Earl of Orkney, 1736. 2. The first military chief bearing the rank were those of France.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2766. The Praise God-Barebones Parliament (so called from the fantastic name of one of its founders) met July 4, 1653. It consisted of 144 members, surnamed by the Protector Cromwell, who were to sit for fifteen months, and then were to choose a fresh Parliament among themselves.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2767. The Pigott diamond was sold by auction in London, 1802, for 9,500 guineas, but we do not know who was the purchaser. The Pitt or Regent diamond was brought from India by a gentleman of the name of Pitt, and sold by him, in 1720, to the Regent Duke of Orleans, by whom it was placed among the crown jewels of France. It is now set in the handle of the sword of state of Bonaparte.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2768. Pope Pius IX. was born in 1792 and elected in 1846. 2. Queen Elizabeth's fleet, at the time of the Spanish Armada consisted of only twenty-eight vessels, none larger than frigates. 3. We have in the royal navy 161 steam vessels, and, in addition to these, 47 steam vessels employed as packets under contract, and capable of being made available for warlike purposes in case of emergency.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2769. The first dissenting place of worship in England was established at Wandsworth, in 1572. It was called the Wandsworth meeting-house.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2770. Fonthill Abbey, and its treasures, were sold in 1819. When the sale was announced, 72,000 catalogues, at a guinea each, were sold in one day.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2771. The hereditary peerage of France was abolished in that country in 1831. 2. Bonaparte enacted a new order of nobility in 1808.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2772. The duties on glass were entirely remitted in 1845. Baron Rothschild was returned to Parliament for London in 1849, but he has not been permitted by the members to take his seat in the House of Commons.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2773. The first Bible printed in Ireland was in 1704 at Belfast. 2. The income-tax is not as you suppose a new impost. In 1512 Parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, to enable the King to carry on the war with France. 3. The title of Lord Mayor is one peculiar to London, Dublin and York.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2774. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised, in the town of Coldstream, that regiment of Royal Guards which still bears the name.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2775. The crosier is a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop. The pastoral staff, or bishop's staff, with which it is often confounded, was in the form of a shepherd's crook, intended to admonish the prelate to be a true spiritual shepherd.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2776. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" appeared in 1805. 2. Sir Walter was married in 1797 to Miss Charlotte Carpenter, a ward of Lord Downshire's, possessed of an annuity of £400 per annum. 3. The crown appointment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, obtained by the poet, was worth £300 a year; he was also entitled as principal clerk of the court of session, to a further income of £1,200 a year. Waverley was published in 1814.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2777. "Æsop's Fables," printed by Caxton about 1475, is supposed to have been the first book printed with its leaves numbered.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2778. From the revolution of 1791 the French have had ten constitutions.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2779. The broad-brimmed hat worn by the Quakers was not adopted peculiarly by that sect, it was the prevailing fashion of the time when the sect was founded, and has been worn with but little alteration from that time to the present.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2780. Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford, in 1853.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2781. Arrack is the East Indian name for all kinds of ardent spirits, and it is there made from various materials. One kind is distilled from rice, another is made from palm, a third from both these mixed, and another from molasses and mowh—a kind of berry. The flavour, of course, differs.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2782. Lieutenant Waghorn died in January, 1850. He stated in a letter to the *Times* newspaper, that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in twenty one days. Death, however, put a period to his patriotic career.—*Ladys News*, 1852.

2783. The title of Princess of Wales was first held by Mary, of England, who was thus treated by her father, Henry VIII., in order to conciliate the Welsh people, and keep alive the name.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2784. Draft is a corrupt spelling of "draught," in the sense employed; see Todd's "Johnson." It does not occur in any dictionary with the meaning of "a current of air" attached to it.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2785. By the decease of Edward VI., there were four female claimants to the throne; Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and the first in succession by her father's will, but whose declared illegitimacy had never been repealed; Elizabeth, who had been also declared illegitimate, but whose Protestant principles might otherwise render her more acceptable to the nation; Mary, Queen of Scotland, descended from Henry's eldest sister, whose legitimacy could not be questioned, but who had been overlooked in Henry's will; and Jane Grey, the daughter of Henry's youngest sister. The title of Mary was rendered legal by her father's will. The right of James I. to the throne was further strengthened by the act of Parliament which had settled the succession on the heirs of Henry VIII., by the dying bequest of Elizabeth, consequently he was the rightful heir to the throne, in preference to the infant daughter of Lady Catherine Grey.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2786. Apply, about 8 o'clock in the morning to Mr. Taunton, the surgeon of the Truss Society, 48, Hatton-garden, taking with you a letter from some respectable housekeeper that your means are such that you are a proper object of charity. Mr. Taunton will furnish you with the names of half a dozen subscribers living nearest to your own residence. These gentlemen are furnished yearly with blank forms of recommendation according to their subscription. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2787. The mother of the Emperor Louis Napoleon was a very accomplished woman, with a great taste for poetry and music. She composed and set to music the popular song of "Partant Pour la Syrie." She died in 1837, her husband in 1846.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2788. The Widows' Friend Society has an office at 200, Upper Thames street. It is a small affair, though it does much good, but there is a difficulty in obtaining its help. It does not furnish a list of subscribers, and it will attend to no case that does not come recommended by a subscriber, so that its relief is restrained to cases which come personally to the knowledge of the contributors. Its mode of relief is by affording temporary aid for five or six weeks. It does not aim at preventing the sick and destitute from going into the Union; but rather to help those who, with a little assistance, can be enabled thereafter to support themselves. We believe, however, that the recommendations of the clergymen of the metropolis are always taken into consideration.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2789. Andrew Philidor, the eminent musician and chess-player, was a Frenchman, born 1726, and died 1795. He once played, at the same time, two games of chess blindfolded, with two men of rank skilled in chess, and was conqueror in both. —*Lady's News*, 1853.

2790. Sentence on Robson.—We have received several letters of inquiry on this subject. The words used by Mr. Justice Erle, in passing sentence were —"I order that for the forgery of which you have been convicted you be transported for 20 years,

and with respect to the larceny, of which you have pleaded guilty, I pass upon you the sentence of 14 years' transportation concurrently with the other sentence." As the two terms of transportation are concurrent, it follows that the shorter period is embraced in the larger, and that the sentence is practically one of 20 years' transportation. It was necessary, in order to satisfy legal forms, that the offence to which he had pleaded guilty should have a punishment awarded to it independently of the greater offence of which he was convicted. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2791. CAPERS are the pickled buds of the capparis spinosa, a low shrub generally growing out of the fissures of old walls, or rocks, in most of the warm parts of Europe. The best come to us from Toulon.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2792. A CLERK who is unable to find employment in the metropolis, though he is qualified for any situation and has a good character, asks what prospect there is of bettering his condition by emigrating, and whether a free passage can be obtained. His occupation is one that excludes him from obtaining either a free or half free passage to Australia. A passage would cost £14, and an outfit would cost him £9 more. This is evidently an amount now beyond his reach, and he has no relatives to help him. And if he could get there he would not be able to procure employment as clerk. He would be obliged to turn shopman or shepherd. A great number of clerks rushed to the diggings, but found the labour and privations greater than they could bear. He might get to New York for £5, but it would be imprudent to go at this season of the year, when the waters and the land are ice bound and trade is in its most sluggish state. If he could get there when business is brisk he might get employment, as the home grown stock of young men are less docile and reliable. As he can neither go to the United States nor Australia he had better make up his mind to apply for a place in the Metropolitan Police, or in the Royal Artillery, where his education will secure his promotion. He should prefer the Foot Artillery, as attention to a horse imposes great additional labour. Promotion is more rapid in the East India Service than in her Majesty's.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2793. THE name of St. Mary Axe is a designation given to the church from a holy relic it once possessed—an axe, with which several martyrs were said to have been beheaded.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2794. THE cotton oil is prepared at the place of growth. A greater quantity of seed is grown than is required for the next crop, and this surplus is considered almost waste, but oil is pressed out of it, and the cake is given to the cattle. A means has been discovered of removing the dark colour it exhibits. Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, has obtained a prize for purifying and preparing the oil.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

2795. MRS. FISHER, the granddaughter of Milton, kept a small chandler's shop at Lower Holloway for many years; she died in great poverty, May, 1754, in her sixty-sixth year, and by her death the family of Milton became extinct.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2796. THE apartments, if locked, should be opened in the presence of a constable, and an inventory taken in his presence, when the goods should be removed to a proper place of safety, and the apartments relet.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2797. ALL seamen in the merchant-service pay threepence monthly towards the poor-rates of the parish of Stepney, for a fund for the maintenance of all persons born at sea, who, provided they have no other settlement, can claim Stepney as their parish.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2798. THE luggage, not coming within the denomination of personal baggage or luggage, but being in the nature of merchandise, is properly chargeable with carriage, although accompanying the passenger. See the terms and conditions of passengers travelling in the company's books and time tables.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2799. THE Greek inscription over the foot entrance of Exeter Hall may be rendered "The loving brethren."—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2800. THE proprietor of shares in a joint stock company is liable for three years after the sale for the company's debt. If it were otherwise all the shareholders in a failing company would transfer their shares to persons of no property, and the public would be cheated.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2801. THE statue of Nelson, on the monument in Trafalgar-square, is eighteen feet high.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2802. THE places in the Bankruptcy Court are in the gift of the Treasury.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2803. THE maiden name of Lady Hamilton was Emma Lyon. She lived as nursery-maid in the family of Dr. Budd, one of the physicians of Bartholomew's Hospital, and the housemaid, at the same time, was the afterwards celebrated actress, Mrs. Powell. —*Lady's News*, 1853.

2804. THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS has been recently re-organised. It consists of citizens who are called together on special occasions.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2805. JOE MANTON was a gun-maker, who patented his principal improvements in 1792.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2806. THE whole of the four guests partaking of the refreshment supplied are individually liable to pay the whole of the reckoning, and each man may be sued for the balance due in the County Court.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2807. THE Roman Catholic Church of St. George's, at Lambeth, is the largest erected in this country since the Reformation. It is calculated to hold three thousand people.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2808. THERE is no statue of Cromwell in the New Houses of Parliament. Our correspondent must surely remember the controversy which a few years since waged so fiercely on the subject. The greatest of England's rulers, who contributed more than any of the long line of legitimate monarchs to raise this country to the dignity of a great European Power, is denied a memorial in the halls of her legislature. True it is, however, he had no respect for our legislative body. He despised and dispersed them.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2809. THE real name of Peter Parley is Goderich, formerly a schoolmaster, and by birth an American. He is not the author of half the books bearing his name, having a successful rival in this country in the author of Peter Parley's annual, and many other works.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2810. THE whole distance from New York to Liverpool has not been performed in less than nine days.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2811. THE statue of William Pitt, in Hanover-square, by Sir Francis Chantrey, cost £7,000, and was set up in 1831.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2812. THE qualification for a guardian of the poor consists in the party being rated to the poor's rate of some parish or township of the union to such an amount not exceeding £40 as shall be fixed by the commissioners; but residence in the particular parish is not required.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2813. THE term "Palladian" comes from the celebrated Italian architect Palladio, styled the Raphael of architects, who was born at Vicenza, in Lombardy, 1518. His treatises on architecture are still held in high estimation.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2814. ALTHOUGH rabbits are not game, yet persons shooting or otherwise destroying them in any warren or any enclosed ground, without the consent of the occupier, are liable to be surcharged for a game certificate, and to be prosecuted for the trespass on the land.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2815. THE Millbank prison is the largest in London. Every male and female prisoner is sent there for three months previous to transportation. At the model prison, Pentonville, the inmates are detained for two years and taught useful trades.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2816. THE TOWER OF LONDON is not in the City, but the tower stairs are, and the Lord Mayor embarked from those stairs when the Alderman of Portsoken ward (Thomas Johnson) was selected to fill the office. Alderman Pirie embarked at London-bridge.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2817. BLANKETS took their name from Thomas Blanket, who, in 1340, first set up looms for weaving them at Bristol.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2818. DANIEL GOOD was hanged for the murder of Jane Jones, May 23, 1842.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2819. MRS. SIDDONS retired from the stage in June, 1812, after appearing in the character of *Lady Macbeth*; but she appeared between that time and 1817, on two or three particular occasions, and also gave a course of public readings from Shakespeare, and from "Milton's Paradise Lost," at the Argyll Rooms.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2820. AN EXCHEQUER BOND which may now be purchased at 98¼ would yield 8½ per cent. till the year 1859, and then it would be paid off at par. But it could be sold in the interim if the money were wanted, and as it would so soon be payable at par it could not fall much below that price even if a considerable fall should take place in Consols.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2821. HER MAJESTY'S forty-eight chaplains-in-ordinary, who are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, receive no payment for their spiritual services, which are confined to one chaplain preaching once a year in the Royal chapel, on Sundays. The appointment, however, is generally a stepping-stone to more valuable preferment. The Dean of the Chapel Royal is chosen by the sovereign and has a stipend of £200 per annum.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2822. THE HOUSE DUTY is a tenant's tax, but the premises if not of the annual value of £20 are not liable to be assessed to it. As you omitted to appeal in due time against the assessment, on notice thereof being given to you of your being assessed, you have no alternative but to pay the amount, and to make the appeal next year on being brought into charge again.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2823. ST. PATRICK was born in Scotland, at Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde, A.D. 373. He undertook the conversion of the then Pagan Irish, and had singular success, converting the kings of Dublin and Munster and the seven sons of the King of Connaught. 2. He fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh, where he founded monastaries and schools. His missions are said to have lasted forty years, and his death took place at Down, in March, 493. Sir James Ware has published his life and works.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2824. ROBERT asks what is the benefit of the freedom of the City which he has just obtained. The right of voting for members of Parliament he, of course, possessed before as a householder. He has now as a householder and freeman of the City acquired the right of voting for Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Inquestmen of the Ward in which he lives. The extension of the freedom to all householders makes representation and taxation co-extensive. The householders only pay the rates, and the householders only elect the representatives by whom the rates are expended. The electors in their wards choose, in the first instance, the Mayor, when they choose an Alderman who will in turn become the Mayor, unless he has rendered himself unpopular by some act. There are now three orders of citizens. The first is the freemen, who, if not wealthy enough to hold a house or purchase the livery, are deemed not sufficiently independent or incorruptible to be intrusted with any political functions. Then comes such as are freemen and householders, who choose the Common Council, who manage the city's revenues and who elect their magistrates; and, lastly, the liverymen, many of them opulent merchants and retired tradesmen.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2825. THE GREAT FIRE of London was stopped in its westward career by the brick buildings of the Temple. The houses in Fleet-street were built of wood.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2826. THE sun was totally eclipsed, visible at Greenwich, July 28, 1851. It began about twelve at noon.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2827. THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead, was opened by the King of the Belgians in 1843; Prince Albert laid the foundation stone in 1841. 2. General Tom Thumb was born in 1832; when he was exhibited he weighed 15lbs., and stood 25 inches high. His name is Stratton.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2828. A PERSON receiving weekly wages is liable to the income-tax just the same as persons who are paid by yearly salaries.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2829. ROBERT FULTON, the engineer, was an American; it is said that he died of grief in 1815, from being denied the credit of steam navigation.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2830. A PERSON dying in the West Indies, if he had settled there, would probably make a will appointing residents in the islands his executors, and it would be registered there. It would not be forwarded to Ireland or England as a matter of course.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2831. THE WORD "reverend" occurs only once in the Bible, which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2832. The maiden name of Mrs. Fitzherbert was Smythe. Her first husband was Mr. Wild, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset; her second, Mr. Fitzherbert, a physician at Derby. She was born 1756, and died in 1837.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2833. In the process known as "nature printing," the marks of the lines of the plant or leaf are transferred to metal by pressure, and then printed from at the ordinary copper-plate press.—*Weekly Despatch*, 1856.

2834. Exeter-hall, Strand, was opened in 1831.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2835. Her Majesty does not exercise her patronage in any of the charities, except the St. Katharine's Hospital for decayed gentlewomen.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856

2836 The cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome, is 164 feet high; Salisbury cathedral, 463 feet, St. Paul's, London, 404 feet. The monument, London, is 210 feet high.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2837. No person is eligible to be placed on the list of candidates for a widow's pension of £30 at the National Benevolent Institution, in Southampton-row, who has not attained 60 years of age.—*Weekly Despatch*, 1856.

2838. Rowland Hill, like Whitfield and Wesley, obtained episcopal ordination, but without submitting to the discipline of the Establishment. He died in 1833, at the age of 89, and left no family. 2. He was the sixth son of Sir Rowland Hill.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2839. Sun refers, we presume, to the Training School for Females, belonging to the National School Society, at Whitelands House, King-road, Chelsea. The cost of training is £20 a year. The student must be over 17 years of age. The Home and Colonial School Society House is in Gray's-inn road.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2840. Grains of Paradise are the seeds of the amomum grana paradisi; they possess similar aromatic properties to the other spices, and in some parts of the world are used as a condiment, but in England they are employed to impart a false strength to wine, beer, spirits, and vinegar. There is a penalty of £200 on the brewer for using them, and of £500 on any druggist who sells them to a brewer.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2841. As nearly as can be arrived at, in round numbers, there are about 100,000,000 Protestants and 140,000,000 Roman Catholics in Christendom.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2842. The phrase, "according to Cocker," is an allusion to Edward Cocker, who is said "to have taught the arts of writing and arithmetic in an extraordinary manner." In 1660 he published the "Pen's Transcendancy," as a proof of his skill in the art of writing well.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2843. The deposit of the title-deeds will operate as an equitable lien for securing the money lent, and as a charge upon the property for the same; but the property cannot be sold, or otherwise dealt with, except by order of the Court of Chancery, or the Court of Bankruptcy or Insolvency, in the event of the debtor becoming bankrupt or insolvent. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2844. There are ninety-one City companies, twelve of which are called the chief, and are styled the Honourable. Nearly fifty have halls, some of which are noted for their splendour, and others for their antiquity, paintings, and curiosities.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2845. There is no asylum for cripples. Such as can be helped by the aid of surgical skill may apply at the Orthopædic Hospital, 6, Bloomsbury-square.—*Weekly Despatch*, 1856.

2846. The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, was originally a theatre and public promenade; the first building was burnt down in 1792; the second was taken down in 1812, and the third erected the same year; in 1834 it was converted into a bazaar.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2847. It would be wise for caution's sake to have the bill of sale prepared by an attorney, and to take care that the same be duly registered under the late Act of Parliament, so as to make it valid in the event of the debtor's bankruptcy or insolvency, or as against an execution creditor.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2848. Mr. O'Connell was elected first Roman Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1821. The first Roman Catholic Sheriff of London was Mr. Alexander Raphael, in 1834.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2849 THE ARABIANS took the new name of Saracens in 622, when they followed Mahomet, as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2850. THE commercial intercourse between England and China was kept up through the East India Company until the year 1833. The term of the Company's last charter having expired, all British subjects were equally at liberty to send out ships to China for tea, and other products of the country, which prior to 1833, had never been brought by any vessels but those belonging to the privileged company. 2. The Marquis of Hastings was succeeded in the Government of India by Lord Amherst, in the year 1823.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2851. THE BARRACK-MASTER ranks next after the quartermaster, and before the quartermaster-sergeant.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2852. THE CUCKOO begins early in the season with the interval of a minor third; the bird then proceeds to a major third, next to a fourth, then to a fifth; after which his voice breaks, without a minor sixth. This defalcation of the voice is alluded to in an epigram of John Heywood, as far back as 1587:—

"In April, the koo koo can sing her song by rote;
In June, of time she cannot sing a note.
At first, koo-koo, koo-koo, sing still can she do;
At last, kooke, kooke, kooke, six kookes to one koo"

Some authors have supposed that no other bird loses or changes its note, but this is an erroneous idea, for the voice of the nightingale undergoes a woeful change, resembling in the autumn the hoarse croaking of a frog, a reptile which has been called facetiously, and not quite inaptly, it would seem, the "Dutch Nightingale"—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2853. A tosses B for the best out of three, and A wins the first toss. After this four events can happen. First: A may win both; second, B may win both; thirdly, A may win the second and B the third; and fourthly, B may win the second and A the third. These events are all equally likely, and there is only one, in consequence, which B may win. The odds in favour of A are, therefore, 3 to 1.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2851. IF A BODY, as a piece of iron, be heated and allowed to cool in the open air, the heat gradually passes off from the surface in straight lines in the form of rays, in the same manner as light proceeds from a candle or the sun; this is called *radiant heat*. Radient heat is supposed to move with the same velocity as light; that is, at the rate of 192,000 miles per second.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2855. THE arraignment means the reading of the indictment, and calling upon the prisoner to plead—that is, to say whether he is guilty or not guilty.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2856. THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS succeeded to the throne of Russia by the abdication of his brother, the late Grand Duke Constantine, 1825. The present Grand Duke Constantine is the second son of the Emperor, born in 1827. Alexander, the Prince Imperial, was born in 1818. The other sons, Nicholas and Michael, were born, the one in 1831, the other in 1832. The daughters, Marie and Olga, in 1819 and 1822. The former married the late Duke of Leuchtenburg. The Empress, daughter of William III. of Prussia, was born in 1798.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2857. THE extreme velocity of the wind was found, by Dr. Lind, to be 93 miles an hour. The machine used to measure it with is called an anemometer.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2858. MATTHEW LOCK, who composed the music in *Macbeth*, was an English composer of great celebrity. He was a chorister in Exeter cathedral, and was instructed in the elements of music by Wake, the organist. He was appointed to write the music for the public entry of Charles II., and was appointed composer to that king. He died 1677.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2859. THE ARMADA arrived in the British channel in July, 1588.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2860. TAKING one Parliament with another, the duration of each, since the reign of Henry VII., does not exceed the space of three years, even including the Long Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and the still longer one which has been retained for the enormous period of nearly seventeen years.—*Lady's News*, 1853

2861. There are two Lord Mayors in England and one in Ireland.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2862. The confederacy of the northern powers against England, called "The armed neutrality," was commenced by the Empress of Russia in 1780, but its objects were defeated in the following year.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2863. The length of the river Thames is assumed to be nearly 215 miles.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2864. The Princess's Theatre was opened for the first time, by Mr. Maddox, on the 26th December, 1842. The performances were the opera of La Sonnambula and the late Gilbert A'Beckett's Burlesque of The Yellow Dwarf.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2865. Links were carried before carriages and foot passengers in London as late as 1807.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2866. Asbestos is a fossil stone, which may be split into threads or filaments.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2867. It is said that the houses of Parliament can never be wholly burnt down again as there is very little wood about the building, and the main joists and beams are of iron. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Arston, in Yorkshire, selected with great care from the building stones of England by the Commissioners.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2868. Mr. Barry Sullivan made his first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, as Hamlet, on the 7th February, 1852.—*Sunday Times*, 1852.

2869. Charing-cross was pulled down in 1647; part of the stones were converted into pavement before Whitehall. Cheapside-cross and other crosses were voted down by the Long Parliament four years previous.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2870. The parties to the treaty of Amiens were Great Britain, Holland, France, and S[illegible].—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2[illegible]. The tendency to deafness in the Dalmatian or carriage-dog is generally occasioned by the absurd practice of cropping the ears, and these, being deprived of natural assistance and defence, the organ of hearing suffers.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

[illegible] The Frigate Amphion was blown [illegible] riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, in September, 1796.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2873. Gavel-kind is a tenure or custom annexed and belonging to certain lands in Kent whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons, or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2874. Sir Frederick Pollock was twice attorney-general—first in 1834, and then in 1841.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2875. Prince Albert derived from his mother a property which produces an annual income of about £2,400. When his marriage was decided upon, he granted pensions to several persons attached to his household, and then transferred the estate to his elder brother.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2876. The arms of England and France were claimed and quartered by Edward III., in 1330. They were discontinued on the union with Ireland.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2877. The domestic chief is dubbed husband, from his being, or at least from his obligation to be, the *band* that unites the *house* together—the bond of union among the family. How desirable that all husbands should be husbands in reality, as well as in name!—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2878. Mr. Sheridan Knowles played the tragedy of *Julius Cæsar*, for his benefit, at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 16th May, 1843. He did not on that occasion perform Julius Cæsar, but Casca; Mr. Macready was the Brutus, and Mr. Phelps the Cassius of the piece.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2879. The bishopric of Argyle ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, in 1688.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2880. If a widow or bachelor be the last of his family, a skull—Death's-head—heraldically termed a *mort*—is annexed to the escutcheon, the arms, crest, and motto being displayed in the usual manner. The hatchment of a maid or widow, who is the last of her house, represents the arms in a lozenge, with a *mort* annexed.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

2881. During the run of Mr. Buckstone's Ascent of Mount Parnassus, in 1853, the Spirit of Mont Blanc was personated by Mr. Caulfield, who gave an imitation of Mr. Albert Smith's voice and manner, which was very successful. One evening the real Smith, by private arrangement with the

actor, assumed the character, and, ascending through the trap on the stage, gave an imitation of himself, to the great amazement of Mr. Buckstone, who was on the stage at the time, but not being in the secret, could not comprehend how the substitution had occurred.—*Sunday Times*, 1856.

2882. HIBBERD rode the winners of both races you name—One Act for Chester Cup, and Malacca for the Cambridgeshire.—*Era*, 1856.

2883. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR introduced into England what was called Troy weight, from Troyes, a town in the province of Champagne, in France, now in the department of Aube, where a celebrated fair was held. The English were dissatisfied with this weight, because the pound did not weigh so much as the pound in use at that time in England. Hence arose the term "Avoir du poids," which was a medium between the French and the English weights. Silver coinage is not a legal tender for more than forty shillings. The Mint price for standard silver is 5s. 6d. per ounce; for gold, £3 17s. 10½. per ounce.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2884. THE REV. MR. COOK, with ordinary tackle, and hook dressed with a single gut, caught a salmon, not three weeks since, in the river Annan, Scotland, weighing not less than thirty-nine pounds and three quarters nett. The Mount Annan waters are six miles from Dumfries. Sixty years ago, a fish weighing 70lb. was caught by the rod in the Nith. At that time, however, much coarser tackle was used, and the captor had a line of ten or twelve horse hairs.—*Era*, 1856.

2885. MAN has 246 bones. The head and face, sixty-three; the trunk, fifty-nine; the arms, sixty-four; and the lower extremities, sixty. That part of anatomy which treats of bones is called Osteology. The bones are covered with a thin, strong membrane, which, in a sound state, has little sensibility, but when inflamed, is extremely sensible.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2886. FLATMAN has only ridden two St. Leger winners.—*Era*, 1856.

2887. THE CUSTOM of wearing cravats is of French origin. Two distinct etymologies have been given for the word cravat. According to Menage it is a corruption of *carabette*, a kind of collar peculiar to the French Carabineers. Other etymologists derive the word cravat from *croat*. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century a military corps was organised in France in imitation of some Croatian regiments employed in the service of Austria. In this French corps, even the dress of the *Croats* was imitated. They wore a sort of scarf, folded round the neck and tied in front in a rosette, the ends falling gracefully over the chest. In course of time this fashion was generally adopted, and the scarf received the name of *croat*, which, for the sake of euphony, was changed to cravat.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2888. THE ODDS were 8 to 1 when Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet won the Leger in 1842.—*Era*, 1856.

2889. THE MITE OF COMMERCE, a small formerly current, was equal to one-third of a farthing. The mite of Scripture was the quarter of a denarius, and worth seven farthings.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2890. THE TELEGRAPH for announcing those horses that had won as well as those that had weighed, was first used at Doncaster in 1841, when Satirist (No. 14 on the card) won the St. Leger by half-a-neck from Coronation.—*Era*, 1856.

2891. AMONG ENGLISH WRITERS, Horace Walpole is admitted to be one of the best models for lively epistolary correspondence. In French literature, Madame de Sevigné stands unrivalled as a letter-writer.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2892. LITTLE CHARLEY carried 9st. 8lb. when he won the Warwick Steeple Chase last season.—*Era*, 1856.

2893. IRON PAVEMENT has been tried in London, but did not succeed. Before the Paving Act in 1762, each inhabitant paved before his own door with any material he chose.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2894. THE GOODWOOD STAKES race was inaugurated in 1825, the winner being found in Stumps, who carried 6st. 13lb.—*Era*, 1856.

2895. THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park, was incorporated in 1839; it consists of Fellows who pay an admission fee of five guineas and an annual subscription of two guineas. There are three annual exhibitions, in May, June, and July.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2896. WARLOCK, the winner of the last St. Leger, has started nine times—winning thrice, to the amount of £4,060 in stakes. —*Era*, 1856.

2897. COLONEL DENNIS O'KELLY, the owner of the celebrated Eclipse, amassed an immense fortune by gambling and the turf, and purchased the estate of Canons, near Edgeware, which was formerly possessed by the Duke of Chandos. The colonel's training stables and paddocks, at another estate near Epsom, were supposed to be the best appointed in England. Eclipse died in 1789, a year after his master.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2898. NOT ALONE Yellow Jack, Indian Warrior, &c., but Lambourn has actually been second six times in races, amounting in value to £2,700.—*Era*, 1856.

2899. IT WAS CUSTOMARY, from the earliest times, to carry two figures, made of pasteboard and wicker-work, supposed to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon, in the Lord Mayor's show; these, when not used, were kept in Guildhall, where they have gradually decayed; the present figures, called Gog and Magog, were carved by an eminent carver, to take their place in Guildhall, in the year 1708.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2900. LITTLE NELL was killed by lightning, when at exercise on Middleham Moor, in April, 1847. She was by Provost, out of Morsel.—*Era*, 1856.

2901. THE LEGION OF HONOUR is an order instituted by Napoleon while Consul in 1802, for civil and military merit. It consists of different grades of merit; as grand crosses, crosses, commanders, officers, and legionaries, all of whom received pensions with this mark of distinction.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2902. LAPWING, bred by Lord Fitzwilliam, was shot in 1851.—*Era*, 1856.

2903. DANIEL LAMBERT, who died in 1809, is supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived; he weighed 52 stone 12lbs.; 10lbs. more than Mr. Bright.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2904. FANDANGO has won his noble owner £3,380 and three cups in seventeen [illegible].—*Era*, 1856.

2905. FLORIN was a coin first made by the Florentines from which it takes its name. One was coined by Edward III. of the value of 6s. The florin of Holland is of the same value as the coin lately issued in this country; in Germany it is 2s. 4d.; in Spain, 4s. 4½d.; in Sicily, 2s. 6d. 2. Walmer Castle was built in 1539.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2906. BACHELOR OF MUSIC is a title of distinction, given at the Universities to a musician who has obtained his first degree in music, one of the qualifications for which honour is, to compose an exercise for voices and instruments in six parts.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2907. QUEEN CAROLINE was interred in the family vault, Brunswick, August 25, 1821.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2908. THE "CELEBRATED SYNOD" was in 1618, when deputies were sent from all the reformed churches in Europe, to Dort, in Holland, to adjust the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2909. AFFINITY signifies relationship by marriage only; consanguinity, relationship by blood.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2910. IN 1788, Mr. Barker exhibited, at Edinburgh, a panoramic view of that city, being the first picture of the kind.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2911. THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE at Sandhurst, consists of two departments, called the senior and the junior; the former is intended to instruct and qualify officers for the general staff of the army; the latter is composed of two companies of cadets, who get their commissions from the college by purchase or without. In the latter case the cadet must have passed such an examination as may recommend him for this mark of royal favour. The building is calculated to accommodate 400 cadets and 30 students of the senior department.—*Lady's News*, 1852.

2912. THE celebrated botanist Decandolle was born in Geneva, on the 4th of Febuary, 1778, and died in his native city on the 9th of September, 1841. It is a curious fact that Decandolle's birth occurred within a few days after the death of the great Linnæus.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2913. THE term *Bandana* is of Indian origin, and was introduced into England as the name of a peculiar kind of pocket-handkerchiefs, both of silk and of cotton, made in India. These handkerchiefs were at first

much sought after, probably from the circumstance that at that time nothing equal to them could be produced in Europe. The ground of the Bandanas, on their first introduction, was usually red, blue, or purple, and the pattern almost always consisted of spots, either white or yellow. The colours with which these handkerchiefs were dyed were uncommonly permanent and enduring.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2914. The Cathedral of Strasburg was erected by a lodge of Freemasons who gained such high reputation by the work that the German Lodge established in Russia, Swabia, Bavaria, Franconia, Savoy, &c., acknowledged it as their head by a solemn act passed at Ratisbon in 1458. The act was confirmed forty years afterwards by a diploma granted by the Emperor Maximilian.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2915. Mozart was born in the year 1756, at Salzburg, in Austria. He visited England in 1784 and remained in this country till the following year. He died at the early age of 36.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2916. Mother-o'-pearl is the interior laminæ or scales of the shell of various fish living in the Indian seas. The pearl oyster as it is called, exhibits the most beautifully variegated colours of mother-o'-pearl.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2917. Skating does not appear to have been practised by the ancients. There is every reason to believe that it is a modern invention, which originated in Holland, where it was practised, not only as a healthful exercise, but as a useful and expeditious mode of travelling in winter, when the lakes and canals are frozen over. In England, skating seems to have been introduced as early as the twelfth century.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2918. An important plan for improving chemical nomenclature was introduced in 1787 by the French chemists, Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Fourcroy. This plan was founded on the excellent idea of calling simple substances by names which would indicate their most characteristic properties, and of deriving the names of compounds from the elementary parts of which they are composed. The adoption of this new nomenclature, which soon became general, enhanced the precision of chemical science, and greatly assisted in diffusing the important truths of which it is composed.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2919. The celebrated Admiral Coligny did not fall in battle. He was killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on the 24th of August, 1572.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2920. The Drum-Major is the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers. The Fife-Major is the first or chief fifer.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2921. The manufacture of needles in Whitechapel was originally established by a person named Mackenzie. The trade was afterwards removed to the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire; but the fame of Whitechapel needles still endures, and labels marked "Whitechapel," continue to be used. It is stated by Stowe, that needles were sold in Cheapside as early as the reign of Queen Mary, and that they were understood to be made by a negro who had brought the art from Spain, and who made a secret of it. Needles were also said to have been made in London by a native of India, in 1545, and by one Elias Krause, a German, in 1566.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2922. The building of the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople was commenced in the year 532, and completed 540.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2923. The period when the long-bow was first used in England as a military weapon is unknown. The bow used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings was the *arbalest* or *cross-bow*. Recorded facts show that the use of the cross-bow was continued through the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III. It seems to have been last used in England at the Battle of Bosworth, in the year 1485; though as late as 1572 Queen Elizabeth engaged by treaty to supply the King of France with 6,000 men, armed partly with long and partly with cross-bows.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2924. Dr. Thomas Sydenham was a very celebrated physician of his time. He was born in the year 1624, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Cambridge. He died in 1689. Dr. Sydenham was particularly distinguished for his successful treatment of the small-pox.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2925. THE coronation of Richard II. is the last occasion on which history mentions the appearance of a champion to support the monarch's right to his crown. Yet the custom must have been of older date, since Sir John Dymocke, who then exercised the office of champion, claimed it, as holding the Manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnshire, in right of his wife Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Marmion.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

2926. JURORS—QUALIFICATION—PARTNERS.—In case two men in partnership, jointly tenant a house rated to the poor at £21, are they both or is either of them liable to serve on jury in respect of it?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2927. *Answer.*—We apprehend that both partners are liable to serve on juries in any other county than Middlesex. The qualification required by the 6 Geo. 4, c. 50, s. 1, is that the party shall be a "householder," and shall be rated or assessed to the poor-rate on a value of not less than £20. The *R.* v. *Hall*, 1 *B. & C.* 123, and *R.* v. *Poynder*, 1 *B. & C.* 178, show that each partner is a "householder;" and the case of *Paynter* v. *Reg.*, 13 *L. P.* 457, also shows that each partner is liable for payment of the whole rate, and consequently must be considered as rated to the full amount of the rate.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2928. "DAYS OF MY YOUTH."—In answer to the inquiry made a few months since, whether Judge St. George Tucker, of Virginia, was the author of the lines beginning "Days of my youth," the undersigned states that he was a friend and relative of Judge Tucker, and knows him to have been the author. They had a great run at the time, and found their way not only into the newspapers, but even into the almanacs of the day.—*Notes and Queries*, [illegible].

2929. MARRIAGE — VALIDITY — PRESUMPTION OF HUSBAND'S DEATH.—A. B. deserted his wife, and went to America about eight years ago. His wife heard from him by letter, in January, 1849, and some time afterwards, she states, she was told by a person whom she did not know, that her husband had died at Baltimore, in America, of cholera, in the same year, 1849. In October, 1853, A. B.'s wife married again; and your opinion is requested, whether, under the above circumstances, the second marriage is legal or not? There is no proof of the first husband's death, except the statement referred to. It is not known whether he is living or not; and the wife had received a letter from him within the period of five years previous to the second marriage.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

2930. *Answer.* — The second marriage will, of course, not be legal, if it can be shown that the first husband is still alive. But it is, in our opinion, so far legal that the woman could not be indicted for bigamy. The last time she knew her husband to be living was in January, 1849, for the information which she afterwards received from a stranger as to her husband's death could not, as we think, be received as evidence, in an indictment for bigamy, that she knew he was alive up to that time. But even assuming that it would be receivable for that purpose, it would also prove that she knew he was dead at that time, and consequently that she had not in point of fact committed any offence.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2931. MOTHER OF THIRTY CHILDREN.—An instance has come under my notice of a woman, whose maiden name was Lee, born in Surrey; married, first, Berry, with whom she lived thirty years, and had twenty six children (four times twins): all survived infancy. Married, secondly, Taylor, by whom she had four children. Died at Stratford, aged eighty-four. Within a few weeks of her death, was as upright as a young woman. At the time of her death, there were one hundred and twenty-two of her descendants living. She lived most of her married life near Whitechapel and Radcliffe, and was buried in the Brickfield burying-ground. She had sixteen boys and fourteen girls.—*Notes and Queries*, 1854.

2932. SEAMEN (NAVY)—LIABILITY TO ARREST — MAINTENANCE OF FAMILY.—A.B. in the month of November last deserted his wife and three children, leaving them chargeable to the parish. They were placed in the union workhouse, and a warrant obtained for A. B.'s apprehension under the vagrant act. Search was made for him throughout the country, and last week he was found a seaman in the royal

navy in Haslar hospital. Can A. B., now that he is a seaman in Her Majesty's service, be apprehended under the vagrant act, for deserting his wife and family, whereby they become chargeable to the parish? And if he is now protected from the operation of the vagrant act, under what statute, or other authority, is he so protected? — A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

2933. *Answer.*—We are unable to discover any statute which protects seamen in the navy from arrest under such circumstances. On the contrary, the 44 Geo. 3, c. 13, s. 1, appears to assume their liability to arrest "for any civil or criminal matter," by providing that if they are taken out of Her Majesty's service for any such matter, they shall be kept in custody after they are entitled to be discharged, and shall be conveyed and delivered to some commander or commissioned officer in the navy. The only exemption that we can find is from arrest for debt under the 11 Geo. 4 and 1 Will. 4, c. 20, s. 8. As that does not apply to the present case, there can be no reason, so far as we see, why A. B. should not be arrested under the warrant for deserting his family.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2934. "CHILDREN IN THE WOOD."—Was Weyland Wood in Norfolk the scene of the "Children in the Wood?"—S. Z. Z. S.—[The following tradition is given in *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. xi. p. 269, Norfolk:—"Near the town of Watton is Weyland Wood, vulgarly called *Wailing* Wood, from a tradition that two infants were basely murdered in it by their uncle; and which furnished the story of a beautiful, pathetic, and well-known ancient ballad, entitled "The Children in the Wood, or the Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament," preserved in Percy's *Reliques*.]—*Notes and Queries*, 1854.

2935. MARRIAGE — SOLEMNISATION — PUBLICATION OF BANNS—CHURCH UNDER REPAIR.—In the parish of B. a certain building has been duly licensed for the performance of divine service during the repair of the church. It is intended to publish banns of matrimony in such place, but to marry in the church as usual. A doubt, however, exist in some minds whether such marriages would be valid, not having been solemnised where the banns have been published. The 4 Geo. 4, c. 76, s. 13, provides for banns being published in places which have been so licensed; and the 5 Geo. 4, c. 32, s. 1, further provides for the solemnisation of marriages in such places, which under the 3rd section of this act are to be registered as having been proclaimed and solemnised in the parish church. Your opinion is therefore requested as to whether marriages must be solemnised where banns have been published in order to render them valid; or whether, under the circumstances above named, marriages may not still be solemnised in the parish church, notwithstanding the banns have been published elsewhere?—A CHURCHWARDEN.

2936. *Answer.*—The marriage must be solemnised in the place where the banns have been published. That is provided for by the 4 Geo. 4, c. 76, s. 2, which enacts that "in all cases where banns shall have been published, the marriage shall be solemnised in one of the parish churches or chapels where such banns shall have been published, *and in no other place whatsoever.*" Moreover, the 11 Geo. 4, and 1 Will. 4, c. 18, s. 1, was passed for the express purpose of giving validity to certain marriages which had been solemnised under circumstances precisely similar to the present. The 2nd section provides that in such cases banns shall be published, and marriages solemnised in some consecrated chapel of the parish as the bishop shall direct, and that this chapel shall for all purposes, relating to the publication of banns of marriage, and to the solemnisation of marriages, be deemed and taken to be the parish church.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2937. VALUE OF MONEY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Say, in his "Political Economy" (Prinsep's translation, i. 413), has furnished a comparative statement, the result of which is, that the *setier* of wheat, whose relative value to other commodities has varied little from 1520 down to the present time, has undergone great fluctuations, being worth—A.D. 1520, 512 grains of pure silver; A.D. 1536, 1063 ditto; A.D. 1602, 2060 ditto; A.D. 1789, 2012 ditto; whence it may been inferred that £1.000 in 1640, 1660, and 1680 did not vary much

from its value at the present time, such value being measured in silver. But as the value of all commodities resolves itself ultimately into the cost of labour, the rate of wages at these dates, in the particular country or part of a country, must be taken as the only safe criterion. Thus, if labour were 20d. per diem in 1640, and is 40d. at this time, £1,000 in 1640 is equivalent to £500 (only half as much) now. But, on the contrary, as the cost of production of numerous articles by machinery, &c., has been by so much reduced, the power of purchase now, as compared with 1640, of £1,000, is by so much increased. The article itself must determine by how much. The question put by C. H. is too general to admit of a positive solution; but should he specify the commodity and place of investment in the seventeenth century and to-day of the £1,000, our statistics might still be in fault, and deny us even a proximate determination of his inquiry. Even his £1,000, which he may consider a fixed measure of value, or *punctum comparationis*, is varying in value (=power of purchase) daily, even hourly, as regards almost every exchangeable product. Tooke on Prices is a first-rate authority on this subject.—T. J. BUCKTON. —*Notes and Queries*, 1854.

2938. IT IS DIFFICULT to define in a short space the requisites for a valid notice for the purpose of making a church-rate; but it should contain the place, day, hour, and special purpose for which the meeting is to be held, and copies of such notice, signed by one of the churchwardens, or the minister, should be affixed previously to the commencement of divine service on Sunday (taking care that the Sunday be at least three days before the day appointed for the meeting), at or near the doors of all the churches and chapels within the parish. The payment to the ringers and the organist will be illegal, unless such sums have been specially included in the estimate for the rate, sanctioned by the vestry, and if not so provided for should be objected to on the passing of the churchwarden's accounts. The rectory or vicarage, and the glebe-land attached thereto, within the parish, are not liable to be rated to the church-rate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2939. BUILDING SOCIETIES—RULES—SECRETARY AND SOLICITOR—JOINT APPOINTMENT.—A few years back a society was formed, called the H. benefit society, of which Messrs. A. B. and C. D., partners, and Mr. E., another solicitor, were appointed joint secretaries and solicitors. Mr. E. has since absconded, and been made a bankrupt by his creditors. Are Messrs. A. B. and C. D. by law the sole secretaries and solicitors; or is it in the power of the members to appoint another secretary and solicitor in the room of Mr. E? The following are the rules of the society affecting these appointments:—"Secretary and Stewards.—There shall be a secretary and two stewards appointed for the purpose of assisting the president in conducting the business of the society. The secretary shall retain his office during the pleasure of the society. The steward shall be elected at every annual meeting, and shall serve one year each." "Duties of Solicitor.—That a solicitor shall be appointed by the society, who shall prepare the purchase, mortgage, and other deeds of the members, and transact the other professional business of the society, for which he shall be paid his reasonable charges." Your opinion is requested by—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

2940. *Answer.*—We should doubt the power of the members to appoint another secretary and solicitor in the room of Mr. E., inasmuch as the rules only contemplate the appointment of one person to fill each office, and he is already appointed. The secretary, however, only retains his office "during the pleasure of the society," and the same must necessarily be the case with the solicitor, although nothing is said upon the subject. The society therefore, in point of law, may, if they think fit, appoint another secretary and solicitor, though not in the room of Mr. E., but of the parties now filling the office.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2941. A CORRESPONDENT wishes to caution the public against advertising unenrolled loan offices. He applied to one for a loan of £5. The manager said he could only let him have £3, but he must have 1s. 6d. to inquire about the security. The demand was paid and the security proving satisfactory, upon repairing again to the office, a promissory note was handed to him for signature for the sum of £3 10s., the manager explained that the 10s. was added

only nominally for the payment of £3 by weekly instalments would clear off the account. It was added to be enforced if the society had to sue upon it. The note was accordingly signed. The manager then handed out £2 10s. instead of £3, stopping the whole of the interest in advance. The repayment was to be made at 2s. per week, with a fine for default of a halfpenny per shilling for the first week and a penny a week afterwards. After paying regularly for three months our correspondent was unable to pay till the fifth week, when Shylock, the manager, insisted on fining him 1s. 6d. instead of 8d., besides 4d. for a letter, which complainant had never received. Such is the treatment he is obliged to submit to.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2942. ATTAINMENT OF MAJORITY.—In my last communication upon this subject I produced undeniable authority to prove that the law did not regard the fraction of a day; this, I think, A. E. B. will admit. The question is, now, does the day on which a man attains his majority commence at six o'clock a.m., or at midnight? We must remember that we are dealing with a question of *English* law; and therefore the evidence of an English decision will, I submit, be stronger proof of the latter mode of reckoning than the only positive proof with which A. E. B. has defended Ben Jonson's use of the former, viz. *Roman*. In a case tried in Michaelmas Term, 1704, Chief Justice Holt said:—"It has been adjudged that if one be born 1st of February at eleven at night, and the last of January in the twenty-first year of his age at one o'clock in the morning, he makes his will of lands and dies, it is a good will, for he was then of age."—*Salkeld*, 44; *Raymond*, 480, 1096; 1 *Siderfin*, 162. In this case, therefore, the testator was accounted of age forty-six hours before the completion of his twenty-first year. Now, the law not regarding the fraction of a day, the above case, I submit, clearly proves that the day, as regards the attainment of majority, began at midnight.—RUSSELL COLE.—*Notes and Queries*, 1854.

2943. POOR-RATE—ASSESSMENT—CRITERION OF VALUE—RENT.—A. lets B. a house for offices, at £50 per annum, for three years. At the expiration of two years B. quits, and although he advertises the house, cannot get more than £25 of C. for his remaining term (one year.) The overseers assess C. at the old assessment, £47, although C. informs them his rent is but £25. As C. has to pay all rates and taxes (except property-tax, and land or quit rents) he contends, that as occupier *bonâ fide* to the amount of £25, he cannot be charged more than other persons in the parish paying the same rent. Your advice is requested, has C. grounds of appeal?—NEB. SIVAD.

2944. *Answer.*—C. can only appeal in the event of the £47 being more than the net annual value of the premises, as defined by the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96, s. 1. If it is not more than that amount (and it seems most likely that it is not), he has no ground for complaint, inasmuch as he is merely rated upon the real value. The rent which an occupier pays is presumptive evidence of the real value of the premises, because it may be presumed, generally speaking, that landlords will get the utmost rent that the premises are worth, and that their valuations therefore *may* be adopted with safety. But it is by no means conclusive, as is evident from the consideration that if it were so, a party who from favour or affection has a house at a peppercorn rent could not be rated at all, and by that means, if all the owners thought fit to do the same, there would at least be no rate whatever for the relief of the poor. —*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2945. THE LIABILITY of railway companies to make compensation to the public, both as regards injury to life and to property, is regulated by common law, as also by several statutory enactments. At common law any person sustaining bodily injury by reason of accident arising from carelessness or negligence, or by any wrongful act, may maintain an action for damages for the injury so sustained, and the 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 93, commonly known as Lord Campbell's Act, extends the right of action to the personal representative of any person killed by any wrongful act, neglect or default, for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent or child of the person killed; and as regards injury to land or houses the company's liability is regulated principally by the Lands Clauses and the Railways Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 8th Vict.; caps 18 and 20, which provide that the company shall make to the

owners and occupiers, and all other parties interested in any lands taken or used for the purpose of the railway, or injuriously affected by the construction thereof, full compensation for the value of the land so taken or used; and for all damage sustained by such owners, occupiers, and other parties by reason of the exercise of the power of the Act authorising the making of the railway, and gives the claimant the option of leaving the amount of such compensation to be settled by a jury of the country or by arbitration, as the party may think proper.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2946. THE MOST CURIOUS BOOK IN THE WORLD.—The following account of this truly wonderful specimen of human patience and skill is from a rough copy that I took some years ago. I regret that I cannot give any reference, as I made no note of my authority, which has now escaped my recollection. But this is of little consequence, as the book is well known to bibliographists. Perhaps the most singular bibliographic curiosity is that which belonged to the family of the Prince de Ligne, and is now in France. It is entitled *Liber Passionis Domini nostri Jesu Christi, cum Characteribus nulla materia compositis.* This book is neither written nor printed! The whole letters of the text are cut out of each folio upon the finest vellum; and being interleaved with blue paper, is read as easily as the best print. The labour and patience bestowed on its completion must have been excessive, especially when the precision and minuteness of the letters are considered. The general execution, in every respect, is indeed admirable; and the vellum is of the most delicate and costly kind. Rodolphus II. of Germany offered for it, in 1640, 11,000 ducats, which was probably equal to 60,000 at this day. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure is that it bears the royal arms of England, but it cannot be traced to have been in this country.—*Notes and Queries*, 1854.

2947. DANGEROUS ANIMALS—DRIVING BULL THROUGH A TOWN.—Could you oblige me by answering the following queries?—Is there not an act of Parliament which prevents a drover from driving a bull through a town, without his having a rope or chain attached to the beast to prevent it doing injury if it should become furious? Is the man compelled to lead the bull so secured by a chain or rope, or not? In either cases, what is the fine for not complying with the act? If the animal so secured, should break from the drover, and kill any person, can the owner be had up for manslaughter under the circumstances, for allowing a furious bull to be taken through the public streets? What would you do in the above case, should the bull only seriously wound the person he runs at?—A SUBSCRIBER.

2948. *Answer.*—We are not aware of any such act of Parliament as that in question. The 2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 54, imposes a penalty of forty shillings on any person who by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle causes any mischief to be done by them within the metropolitan police district; and the 62nd section requires him to make compensation to the extent of £10 for any hurt or damage occasioned thereby. But we know of no general act on the subject. But the driving of a bull which is likely to become furious, through the public streets, as we conceive, is a public nuisance, and therefore indictable at common law; though it would seem from *Buxenden* v. *Sharp*, 2 *Salk.* 662, that no action would lie for any mischief it might cause, unless it could be shown that the driver or party against whom the action was brought knew that it was likely to run at men.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2949. A WORKING MAN is not relieved from his obligation to maintain his wife if she takes the liberty of pawning or selling his furniture in his absence. It is a good reason, perhaps, for leaving her and making a reasonable allowance for her maintenance. This allowance would be regulated by the amount of his wages and the number of children his wife has to keep. A husband cannot demand to take the care of a child a month old on himself and refuse to maintain it otherwise. When a working man and his wife separate, the latter is expected to make up a part of her living by her labour. A hardworking labourer requires more sustenance than the wife to enable him to give satisfaction to his employer, and keep up his health and strength, which is of great importance to

his children. K. would not be justified in advertising a caution against trusting his wife; as a legal defence to a summons it would not be worth a farthing.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2950. "OUGHT" AND "AUGHT."—I regret to observe that *ought* is gradually supplanting *aught* in our language, where the meaning intended to be conveyed is "anything." Todd's *Johnson* gives authorities, but may they not be errors of the press? I am aware that use has substituted *nought* for *naught* in the sense of "not anything," the latter now expressing what is "bad," and convenience may justify that change, *nought* being not otherwise used. Let me add that I am the more in fear for our old servant *aught*, who surely has done *nought* worthy of excommunication, from observing that such a writer as the Rev. Chevenix Trench has substituted *ought* for *aught* to express "anything." If convenience is allowed to justify our having *nought* and *naught*, it surely claims that we should keep *aught* and *ought* each for its appropriate signification in writing, impossible as it is to distinguish one from the other in speech.—*Notes and Queries*, 1856.

2951. CHURCH-RATE — LIMITATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—A party who was rated to a church-rate made at Easter, 1855, went to reside out of the parish at Michaelmas following without paying the rate. Your opinion is respectfully solicited as to whether the party can now be made to pay the rate by order of justices; or whether the provision of the 11th section of the 11 & 12 Vict., c. 43, applies to this case.—A SUBSCRIBER.

2952. *Answer.*—Justices, as we consider, have no jurisdiction in such a case, provided it can be shown that the rate has been demanded six months before the complaint is made. The case is one wherein the justices have power to make an order and is subsequently within the 11 & 12 Vict., c. 13, s. 11, so as to require the complaint to be laid within six calendar months from the time when the matter of complaint arose.—*Justice of the Peace*, 1856.

2953. PATRONAGE OF THE BISHOPS.—We quote the following summary of the patronage enjoyed by the Bishops of the Established Church (a patronage which, we are afraid, is not invariably used to reward the most deserving, if a son or nephew should happen to be wanting a good thing) from the "Political Annual, for 1856," a clever publication, which devotes itself to ferreting out abuses, and must be a sad thorn in the side of those comfortable gentry who get their purple and fine linen with very little exertion or merit of their own, while far abler and better men are struggling for a miserable existence:—"A recent Parliamentary return (394, 1855) shows the extent of the responsibility assumed by one class of 'patrons'—the episcopal body, of whom it is not too much to say that they are the least popular, and least trusted of our public functionaries. According to this return there are in the diocese of Canterbury 124 livings in the patronage of the archbishop situate within the diocese, and 15 locally situate in other dioceses. The value of these livings varies from £86 to £1,780. In York there are 103 livings in the patronage of the archbishop, varying from £80 to £1,540, besides 17 in other dioceses. In St Asaph there are 119 livings within the see, the aggregate value of which is £32,654, and 2 without the see, value £417. In the diocese of Bath and Wells the bishop holds 55 livings, value £12,363. In the diocese of Carlisle there are 23 livings, varying from £80 to £550 in value, besides 11 without the diocese. In Chester diocese there are 60 livings, but the patronage is divided. In Chichester the bishop is sole patron of 30 livings, value £9,760. In St. David's the bishop is sole patron of 131 livings, value £15,980. In Ely the bishop is patron of 33 livings, value £15,955. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol holds 65 livings, value £13,991, besides the divided patronage of other places. The Bishop of Lichfield holds altogether 90 livings, value £17,626. In the diocese of Lincoln there are 63 livings, belonging to the bishop, varying from £62 to £639. In Llandaff there are 16 livings, value £2,384. In the diocese of London the bishop has the patronage of 80 livings, value £34,206, besides 18 livings in other dioceses, value £5,482, and six livings of which he is joint patron. In the diocese of Manchester there are 60 livings in the gift of the bishop. In Norwich, 87 livings; value £23,940, and three in other dioceses; value £2,078. In Oxford, 65 livings; value

£15,802. In Ripon, 52 livings, value £8,993 In Rochester, 53 livings, value £17,377. In Salisbury, 51 livings, value £17,260 In Winchester, 80 livings, value £31,351, and in Worcester, 91 livings, value £27,882"—*Weekly Despatch*, 1856.

2954 WORM in Books.—Alethis is presented with the following recipe from a very curious old French book of receipts and secrets for everything connected with arts and trades Put some powdered colocynth into a phial, and cover the mouth with parchment pierced with holes With this the book should be powdered, and from time to time beaten to drive out the powder, when the same process must be repeated—*Notes and Queries*, 1854

2955 THE MINT gives no reward for the detection of smashers, unless the trifling addition to the witness's ordinary expenses can be termed such. This seldom amounts to more than 10s When the Mint obtains information where a coiner may be found, we observe Inspector Brennan is always the man selected to effect apprehension The solicitor to the Mint never declines to prosecute notorious utterers when two or three recent utterances can be shown, but still they often escape, because the spurious coin has been mixed with other money Much more might be done for the public if the Mint would employ two or three detectives to watch the persons discharged from the police court and the prison By attending to this business only, they would become acquainted with the faces and haunts of these criminals, as the Mendicity officers know the history of all the beggars—*Weekly Despatch*, 1856

2956 FALSE SPELLINGS FROM SOUND—The observations of Mr Waylen deserve to be enlarged by numerous examples, and to be, to a certain extent, corrected He has not brought clearly into view two distinct classes of 'false spelling' under which the greater part of such mistakes may be

1 One class arose solely from mispronunciation, the second from traditional alteration I will explain my meaning by two examples both which are, I believe, in Mr Waylen's list The French expression *dent de lion* stands for a certain plant and some of the properties of that plant originated the name When an Englishman calls the same plant *Dandylion*, the sound has not given birth "to a new idea" in his mind Surely, he pronounces badly three French words of which he may know the meaning, or he may not But when the same Englishman, or any other, orders *sparrow grass* for dinner, these two words contain "a new idea," introduced purposely either he, or some predecessor, reasoned thus—there is no meaning in *asparagus*, *sparrow grass* must be the right word because it makes sense The name of a well known place in London illustrates both these changes *Convent* Garden becomes *Covent* Garden by mispronunciation, it becomes *Common* Garden by intentional change. Mistakes of the first class are not worth recording, those of the second fall under this general principle words are purposely exchanged for others of a similar sound, because the latter are supposed to recover a lost meaning I have by me several examples which I will send you if you think the subject worth pursuing—J O B—*Notes and Queries*, 1854

2957 COST OF STATE EDUCATION—In 1854 (the "Reformers' Handbook" informs us), grants to the amount of £326 487 7s 6d were voted (Parliament voted £396 921 in 1855) Of this sum the Church of England schools obtained nearly two thirds' the amount being thus divided—

	£	s	d
Church of England Schools	209 871	3	7
British and Foreign Schools	31 651	1	5
Wesleyan Schools	14 049	8	10
Roman Catholic Schools (Great Britain)	10 907	12	9
Workhouse Schools	885	12	7
Scotland Established Church Schools	19 193	13	5
Do Free Church Schools	21 895	9	1
Do Episcopal Church Schools	1 336	2	4
Expenses of Administration	7 189	0	3

The wasteful expenditure incurred in the training of schoolmasters under Government management is shown by a return relating to the Kneller hall Training School It cost £11,007 for the land, buildings and furniture, and the aggregate annual expenditure in support of the establishment in little more than five years, has been, £21,131 In 1854 it was £5 031 and the number of resident students in 1855 was 37 and the whole number who have been in the five years is 120—showing that each student has already cost the public (exclusive of the cost of the building), on the average, £176. The useful ends attained by

this training institution so little corresponded to the expenditure, that the Home Secretary suggested to the Committee of Council the propriety of discontinuing it, which advice is adopted. In the Normal Schools receiving aid from Government there have been 9,384 students trained since the first Parliamentary grant, of which 8,216 have been since the minutes of council of 1846. Of these 4,407 were presented for examination for certificates, but only 2,882 succeeded in obtaining certificates, and of them only 283 obtained first-class certificates. As many as 658 students have left the profession of teaching (nearly all since 1849), after being wholly or in part trained in Normal Schools at the public expense. Of these, 417 left it to follow other occupations, and 241 on account of failure in health or death. The number of pupil teachers who have been trained to become teachers, but who have not been received into Normal Schools is 9,788; of whom 6,619 are now serving apprenticeships. Of the remaining 3,169, it is stated that 1,544 have completed their apprenticeship, and "the greater part of them are known to be employed as public teachers," 172 are dead, 180 have failed in health; 307 have been rejected, for want of proficiency, 968 have been rejected, or have withdrawn from other causes. A great number of young persons, therefore, are trained at public expense, who never fulfil the object of their training, namely, the teaching of public schools.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2958. THE ADVANTAGE held out by the various savings' banks differs apparently, but not really. They all give their customers full amount of interest allowed by law, and absolutely dare not give more. For instance, A person gives notice to withdraw at one savings' bank on the 25th of the month, all interest will cease from the 1st of that month in one institution, while at another, the interest will be continued till the 30th, when the bank itself ceases to receive interest. One, therefore, can apparently afford to give a higher rate of interest than the other, but the withdrawer fares much the same at both. We consider the Bloomfield-street Savings' Bank a safe concern, because it has so large a body of directors, and because it has so large a business that the expenses are always below the allowance from Parliament. The number of paid officers, each finding security, and each man being made a check on the money-taker, must add to the security of such concerns. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2959. THE MARRIAGE by an ordinary license must be solemnised in the church of the parish where one or other of the parties resides. The license must be taken out in the place where the marriage is to be had. It may be taken out by any person who can make oath that both parties are of full age, and have the consent of parents or guardians if not of age. The better course would be to enter notice with the registrar of the intention to marry at the parish church. Then the marriage can take place at short notice any day within three months.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2960. A CANDIDATE for admission as a student at the Royal Academy must present a letter requesting to be admitted as a pupil, accompanied by a certificate from a clergyman as to his moral character and a specimen of his progress in the art. This is to be a chalk drawing of a certain size of the human figure, the particulars of which may be obtained by applying to the secretary at the Academy. There are schools for training persons in the particular style required from candidates; but the Government schools can help you a little, though it is no part of their purpose to train scholars for the Academy.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2961. CUSTOMS were originally duties on goods exported, and the duties levied on foreign goods imported were called prisage. They were imposed at the pleasure of the King. At length, Customs' duties were levied on imports as well as exports. Charles II. granted a duty of one per cent. on the value of all goods exported, and this tax was made perpetual by an Act of George I. The duties on goods exported amounted only to about £100,000, in 1827, one article after another having been exempted to encourage our manufacturers.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2962. THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, being a natural son of King Charles II. by the Duchess of Portsmouth, obtained a Royal grant of 1s. per chaldron on coals. In 1802 the Government bought of his Grace one-third of the grant for £144,600. All the

duties on coals were repealed in 1831, and an Act was passed for selling coals by weight instead of measure. Queen Elizabeth farmed all the Customs' duties for several years at £20,000, the farmer, Mr. Thomas Smith, collecting upwards of £30,000 a year. King Charles the II., in 1666, farmed his Customs for £390,000; but in 1688 they were found to produce to the Crown £557,000. When King William III. came to the Crown it was found necessary to increase the different taxes, and by 12 Wm. III., c. 12, an arrangement was made with the Crown that the Customs and other Crown revenues should be collected for the public, the King receiving £700,000 a year in lieu thereof, and this sort of contract is renewed at the beginning of every reign.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2963. THE NAVAL SCHOOLS at Greenwich Hospital are reserved to sons of seamen and officers in the navy. The Royal Naval School is one also limited to sons of naval men, in which they are educated at a small expense, the rest being covered by voluntary subscriptions. There is a class of scholars in the Bluecoat School who are taught navigation; but these are all sons of naval officers. There is a naval school at Portsmouth, but this is a sort of finishing school for young officers. All you can do is, perhaps, to try to get the boy into Bancroft's School, under the Drapers' Company, or the Bluecoat School, telling the master your intention to fit him for the sea service, and then his education will be more particularly directed to astronomy, geography, and the higher rules of arithmetic. A half-year's schooling in navigation would afterwards make him a desirable apprentice to a large shipowner.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2964. J. M. asks if he is liable to pay income-tax on £100 when he can show that his salary for the last 15 or 16 months has been only £99 5s. This is a suspicious case. The act reaching incomes of £100 came into operation 20 months ago, and the affair savours of the master and servant having mutually concurred in lowering the salary 5s. a year to evade the tax of £5 a year. We will call his attention to the 78th section of the Income-tax Act, which enacts "That if any person by any falsehood, wilful neglect, fraud, covin art, or contrivance whatsoever, shall not be charged or assessed according to the true intent and meaning of the Act," he shall be charged three times the amount of duty he ought to have paid. And it will be prudent that you should remember the Commissioners can call and examine your employer on oath, and examine his books, and can require you to answer in writing any questions as to your salary on the 5th of April, 1854, and about Christmas boxes, &c.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2965. LEGALLY no person can contract for a passage to the colonies after the 1st of February, 1856, without taking out a license, and no such license is granted till a bond with two sureties in £500 has been given at the Custom-house. The fact whether the party is licensed or not may be ascertained from Captain Lean, the Government Emigration Agent for the Port of London, near the gate of the London-dock, or the Commissioners at the Chief Emigration-office, 8, Park-street, Westminster.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2966. BISHOP ANDREW'S gift is a payment of £5 to a certain number of widows, changed every year, and those whose petitions are backed by a recommendation, signed by the clergy and gentry of their neighbourhood, stand the best chance of obtaining the preference. Not one in twenty of the applicants can be relieved, and no answer is given to those who are not selected to receive the gift. The trustees meet to consider petitions only once a year. Mr. Banks, of No. 5, Old Palace-yard, is the principal trustee.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2967. A CANDIDATE for a civil appointment or clerkship in a dockyard, victualyard, or naval hospital at home, is required to produce a certificate of age, and of health, and of character, and a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, that he has been examined in writing from dictation, legibly, correctly, and quickly, and in arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and in book-keeping. He will remain on probation six months before he is finally appointed. The examination extends to other subjects for higher civil departments.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2968. THERE IS A WAY of getting married at a church on any day of the week, without going to the expense of a license, and

without having the banns read in church. You can give notice of your intention to be married at your proper parish church to the registrar of births, &c., for your district, and at the end of 21 days he will give you a certificate, which the clergyman will receive as equivalent to the license or banns. In this way the expenses come to 12s., or 14s., independent of any gratuity you may choose to make to the parish clerk, and the sextoness, or pew opener. We never heard of such a thing as a clergyman looking askance at his proper fee, like a cabman looking at a sixpence received as his whole fare.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2969. A PERSON who has been baptized by a Methodist parson may be admitted to receive the sacrament in the Church of England, without rebaptism according to the Established Church, as defined by the majority of its ministers; but the Puseyite section would require rebaptism, as the apostolic sanction had not descended from St. Peter, through a long race of bishops upon the head of the Methodist parson.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2970. AFTER having advertised for and taken other measures to discover the owner of the note found, you could not be criminally punished for applying the same to your own purposes; but if the owner thereof should be found, he would have a right, notwithstanding such advertisements, to recover the value of such note from you, the mere fact of finding it not giving you any property therein as against the true owner.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2971. BEFORE the new Wills Act came into operation, 1st of January, 1838, wills relating to freehold property were required to be attested by three witnesses, but those relating to leasehold estates, money and other personalty were held to be good without any attestation of the testator's signature; but since the period above-named, the execution of all wills relating either to freehold or personal property must be attested by two witnesses.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2972. AN INSPECTION of the pawnbroker's sale-book should be demanded, for which a fee of 1d. is payable, and if an account of the sale of the pledge is not there found, an action should be brought for the recovery back of the same, after tender of the principal and interest due. The goods pawned consisting of books, could only be legally sold at one of the quarterly sales, to be held in the month of January, April, July, or October.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2973. THE PARLIAMENTARY electoral district of Glasgow is larger than that of Manchester by 14,000 inhabitants, but the limits of the municipality of Manchester contain twice as many inhabitants as that of the city of Glasgow. In Manchester 316,000 people live in 53,000 houses. In Glasgow 330,000 people stow themselves into 12,000 houses.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2974. THE APPRENTICE is not bound to serve the widow of his late master. By the death of either a master or apprentice, the interest, being a mere personal trust, is at an end, except so far as the master may have covenanted to find the apprentice during the term in necessaries and clothing, to which extent his executors would be liable to perform it, so far as assets may have come to their hands belonging to the master.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2975. WE CANNOT answer the question; but a letter addressed to Napoleon, and marked private, would not be opened by the Minister of any department, but would be delivered and opened by Napoleon's private secretary. Letters from his private friends would bear their name in the corner of the superscription, and if the name and the writing be known to the secretary he would pass it on unopened to his Majesty.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2976. THE RAISING of the rate of discount lessens the export of gold, because the merchants cease to purchase foreign goods, and the remittances in payment are deferred for a time. The low rate of profits on large transactions do not allow of the purchase being made with borrowed capital taken at a high interest; and, besides, the merchants wait for the fall of prices which the raising of the rate of discount brings about.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2977. THE KING OF BELGIUM is on our pension list for £50,000; but he takes no part of the money for his use in Belgium. What he does not require to keep up Claremont he returns to the Exchequer. He knows too well he sits on a ricketty throne,

and therefore reserves his right to his pension that he may be easy as to the future.—*Weekld. Dispatch*, 1856.

2978. THE LOSS of the bill will not be fatal to the recovery of the amount secured thereby. By a recent statute, the 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 125, the Court in which any action is brought on a Bill of Exchange, has power to order that the loss of such instrument shall not be set up, provided an indemnity is given to the satisfaction of the court or judge, against the claims of any other person upon such bill.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2979. THE GIRL with no vice but a bad temper may be improved if you can persuade her to make a trial of the Asylum at the Manor-house, Fulham-road, Chelsea. A weekly payment must be made towards her maintenance. It is not an asylum for girls who have qualified for the Magdalen Hospital, but for pilferers, liars, and the like, who may be reasoned out of their errors.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2980. A CANDIDATE for the East India Civil Service must be above 18 years of age and under 22. He must produce a certificate of good moral character from the head of his school or college, or some other satisfactory reference. He must also produce a certificate of good health, showing he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2981. BOYS ADMITTED to the Berkhampstead Free Grammar School pay, if what are called foundationers, £5 a year, and non-foundationers £9 a year. Four classes of boys are eligible to the foundationers; the sons of inhabitants of Berkhampstead; sons of former inhabitants; sons of residents in the neighbourhood, being daily pupils; sons of persons residing at a distance, but sent as boarders. Of forty foundationers the fees of £5 are paid out of the church estate.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2982. IN LOMBARDY, in 1843, there were 3,373 legitimate births and 4,204 illegitimate. In the Venetian States 84,000 legitimate births and 2,100 illegitimate. In France the births are more numerous than in Italy. There are in Italy twenty-six to every 100 persons living, while in France there are thirty-three births to every 100 persons living, and in England thirty-one births to every 100 persons living.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2983. THE GOVERNORS of the foundling do not care where the child is born, nor about the sex or name of the accoucher. The admission of the child is considered only with a view to the restoration of the mother to society. They consider whether the burthen of maintenance falls solely on the mother, and whether, if relieved from that burthen, she is likely to regain her position, judging from her previous character.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2984. OFFICE COPIES of wills from Doctors' Commons are charged for after the rate of 8d. per folio of 90 words. To obtain information relating to the dealings with the stock one of the parties interested under the will should address a letter to William Smee, Esq., the chief accountant of the Bank of England, in which the interest of the party in the stock in question under the will should be explained.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2985. WHEN THE Poor Law Commissioners state that upwards of 1,000,000 persons are relieved during the year, the same persons are counted many times over. The true number of paupers is found by the number relieved on a given day in all parts of the kingdom.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2986. PERSONS who are sureties for a loan are presumed to be each liable for the whole amount lent, and they cannot dictate to the lender whom he shall proceed against first, or whom he shall forbear to sue. If Z. is security for a loan which remains unpaid by the borrower and his sureties, that is a good reason for refusing to make any further loan to him.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2987. A FIREMAN of the London Fire Brigade gets 20s. per week, with an extra sum for every attendance at a fire, and a share of the fire rewards for being the first, second, or third in attendance at a fire. The income in fact, therefore, varies between 25s. and 35s. per week. The fireman may be a married man, but he is expelled from the brigade as a disgrace to it if he is adjudged the father of an illegitimate child.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2988. IT IS POPULARLY believed that Oliver Cromwell was buried with great

pomp in Westminster Abbey, after lying in state at Somerset-house, at an expense to the country of £60,000; but a writer in a recent number of *Chambers's Journal* has accumulated a mass of evidence, which causes considerable doubt as to the identity of the body.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2989 THE CLOTHING of the Army has been taken entirely out of the hands of the colonels of regiments. They have now nothing to do with "off reckonings." An Army Clothing Department has been established, under the direction of a Director General of Army Clothing, who took off from the hands of colonels of regiments all their clothing contracts. To him alone all requisitions for clothing are addressed. The Consolidated Board of General Officers is defunct.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2990. THIS YEAR is not an exception to the common rule for observing the fast of Lent. To fix the beginning of Lent the time for celebrating Easter is first ascertained, and then 40 days are counted backward and three days more, which were added by one of the Popes. Easter Sunday is the next Sunday after the first full moon that happens on or after the 21st of March. This year the full moon happens on Friday, the 21st of March, and Sunday, the 23rd of March, is Easter Sunday.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2991. B., WHO RETURNED his income at £70, and has been assessed at £10 more, is not entitled to question the assessor on his authority for the increase. His course is to appeal, by asking the collector for the form, and making such a return of his income from every source, except from houses and the Funds, as he is ready to swear and show the truth of by his books.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2992. THE NON-PRODUCTION of the savings-bank book once a year, as required by the rules, will not work a forfeiture of the deposit, nor even of the interest beyond the year, unless that is expressly stated in the rule; the observance of the rule is necessary to prevent defalcations, and a depositor who will not help the managers to look after money can be scarcely said to do his duty to the managers.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2993. IT IS NOT necessary that a poor law guardian should be an inhabitant of the parish in respect of which he is elected, the qualification for guardian consisting in being rated to the poor's rate of some parish or township constituting part of the union. Secondly.—If the annuity be a charge on the property, the same will not be affected by the sale of such property under the order of the Court of Chancery.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2994. AS THE Statute of Limitations has once begun to run, the same will continue to do so notwithstanding the debtor's absence from the country, and at the expiration of six years from the contracting of the debt, the debtor may plead the statute in bar to the recovery thereof. The debtor may now be sued by process from this country, notwithstanding his absence abroad; or a writ may be issued and continued under the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, so as to prevent the operation of the Statute of Limitation.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2995. A PIECE WORKER, working at the rate of seven days per week, and earning 35s. to 50s. per week, is liable to pay the income-tax on his actual earnings for the year, and no deduction will be allowed in respect to the sum paid for the maintenance of his sister or for rent; nor the doctor's bills for the wife and children. If his income should fall below the usual amount from his own illness, or the stagnation of his master's business, he may claim repayment. It is no excuse that his future earnings may be uncertain and are always uncertain.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2996. ST. GEORGE'S is not the richest of the hospitals. Guy's has an income of £30,000, St. Bartholomew £29,000, St. Thomas's £25,000, while St. George has about £15,000, about half of which arises from voluntary subscriptions. — *Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2997. IF A BILL is accepted and made payable at a banker's and the acceptor lodged funds at the bankers at the proper time to pay it, the acceptor would be relieved if the holder failed to present it in due course, and the money were lost by the subsequent stoppage of the banker. When a bill is made payable at a particular place, the holder is not bound to present for payment elsewhere, and if it be dishonoured, may at once sue both drawer and acceptor. —*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2998. By paying a shilling at the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Office, you may see who were registered as the promoters and directors of the brewing company, and hear from them what has become of the money you paid for your shares. In doing so, however, you will tread upon delicate ground, for perhaps the directors would be very happy to find somebody to share with them the debts of the company.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

2999. All raffles being illegal, the goods raffled for cannot be recovered from the putter up of the same; but he may be sued in an action for the recovery back of the money paid for the chance, or be proceeded against for the penalties incurred by reason of the raffle.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3000. A coffee-shop keeper, who puts nothing but cups and saucers, which he does not sell, in his window, cannot be said to expose goods for sale in his window, and must pay 9d. in the pound inhabited house duty. On the contrary, if he exposes eggs, chops, steaks, penny loaves, penny pats of butter, &c., he will be charged only 6d. in the pound.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3001. Boys between 14 and 15 years of age are taken as apprentices in the Royal Navy, if healthy, and 4 feet 8 inches in height. Boys over 15 must be two inches higher for every year beyond 15. Lads above 18 are not required to enter as apprentices. No outfit or premium is required upon entering as an apprentice.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3002. "How to Detect Forged Bank of England Notes" is not a catch-penny tract. It really discloses the means. All the notes recently issued have the name of M. Marshall, the cashier, in the water mark. The paper is manufactured so as to be thick in some parts, and thin in others. Imitate the water-mark vanish on being rubbed with the tongue and dried. All the notes issued during the past year were of the improved description.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3003. Petitions for the Royal Bounty money must be delivered at the Almonry. The petitioner should be a very aged person, a regular attendant at church, and have a testimonial to piety and good character from the clergyman of the parish. The selection is made by a clergyman, and the persons of the highest character for piety are preferred rather than the most destitute.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3004. The calculation is that one in 73 of the population bear the name of Smith, one in 76 that of Jones, and one in 576 that of Robinson; 11 per cent. of our surnames begin with the letter B, and 9 per cent. with H.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3005. Apprentices enlisting in the army and concealing their apprenticeship when brought before a magistrate to be attested, may be indicted for obtaining money under false pretences; and if, after the expiration of their apprenticeship, they do not surrender to a recruiting officer they may be apprehended as deserters.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3006. The Richmond shilling duty on all coals shipped in the Tyne was brought up about the year 1799. It produced £21,000 a year, and the Government gave in exchange a perpetual annuity of 19,000, chargeable on the Consolidated Fund.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3007. If you have a twelvemonth's character apply to the Female Servants' Home Society, 110, Hatton-garden, and 21, Nutford-place. Above 3,000 servants have been lodged at the Home on very moderate terms, when out of place, and 23,000 girls have been placed free of expense on the register for servants wanting places.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3008. The President steamer sailed from New York on the 11th of March, 1848, and has never since been heard of. She had many passengers on board.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3009. The Coroners preserve records of the finding of the jury and the minutes of evidence taken, which may be searched on paying a fee at the coroner's office.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3010. The marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been deemed a good marriage by the Scotch law; but the decision may be reversed.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3011. Penal servitude is used to imply that the offender will not be put to picking oakum, or on the treadmill to grind the wind; but be set to downright hard out-of-door work in chains, such as making breakwaters, docks, and digging the land where

all is a barren waste covered with great stones, and where the subsoil requires to be brought to the top. They are chained together in twos and threes, and work under the direction of an overseer on horseback, and some soldiers are at hand to ensure obedience.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3012. The enormous creature called the Great Mastodon, was the largest of all the fossil animals whose skeletons have been found complete, or nearly so. It is about 120 years since the remains of the Mastodon were first discovered in America, and vast quantities of them have since been found in that quarter of the world, buried chiefly in marshy grounds.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3013. Sir Isaac Newton was born at Woolstrope, in the county of Lincoln, on the 25th December, 1642. He was Master of the Mint, and twice a Member of Parliament. He died in 1726.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3014. "Partant pour la Syrie," which France has adopted as her national air, and which is now no less popular in London than in Paris, is the composition of Hortense, Queen of Holland, the mother of the present Emperor of the French.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3015. The "Golden Rose" is merely what its name implies, viz., a rose made of the precious metal. The Pope, after having blessed it, sends it on certain occasions to sovereigns and other royal personages. It is, in the first instance, presented to the Pope himself—a custom which dates back to the very remote age of Pope Leo IX. That Pontiff, who was elected in 1048, entered into a compact with the Monastery of Sainte-Croix, in Alsace, by which the monastery was bound to send a "golden rose" every year to the head of the Roman Church. The ceremony of the benediction of the rose takes place on the fourth Sunday in Lent. It has been announced that the Pope will this year present it to the Empress of Austria.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3016. The dried currents used in making puddings and cakes are prepared from grapes of a very small species, grown only in Greece and the Ionian Islands. They are cultivated chiefly in the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca; but the other Ionian Islands also produce them, and so likewise do the neighbouring shores, of the Morea. All attempts to grow this peculiar kind of grape in other parts of the world have failed.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3017. Salvator Rosa was a musician, as well as a painter and a poet. His musical talent was, indeed, of the highest order. Not only was he able to accompany himself in his *improvisations* and songs, but he set many of the latter to music himself, and thus united in his own person the threefold character of composer, singer, and poet. Dr. Burney, in his "History of Music," repeatedly mentions the compositions of Salvator Rosa, which he procured in Italy, during his visit there in 1770.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3018. Whit Sunday, or the Feast of Pentecost, commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles. In the Romish Church many ceremonies are observed on this day. The Whitsun Ales were derived from the Agapæ, or Love-feasts of the early Christians. The English term Whitsuntide signifies *White Sunday-tide* (or time). The feast of Pentecost is said to have received the name, because, in the Primitive Church, those who had been newly baptized appeared in church, between Easter and Pentecost, arrayed in white garments.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3019. The art of silk-weaving was known and practised by the Chinese, and by the people of various parts of the East, in the most remote ages. It was introduced into Constantinople and into Greece about the middle of the sixth century; but it did not find its way into Italy, Spain, and France until a much later period. The silk manufactures founded in Palermo and Calabria, about the year 1148, were the parent establishments; and to them, those which subsequently made their appearance in other parts of Europe owed their origin. The first silk-weaving manufactures established in France, date from the reign of Louis XI., and about the year 1470.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3020. Frederick the Great was the first who suggested a partition of Poland; purposing that Russia and Austria should take a large share of the Polish territory, reserving to himself those parts which touched upon his own dominions. A treaty to this effect was signed at St. Petersburg in 1772. The Poles, under

Kosciusko, made some attempts to protect the little remnant of liberty and nationality which was left to them, but their efforts proved ineffectual, and during the reign of Catherine II (in 1793), another partition of Poland took place This was followed by a final division of the remaining Polish provinces among the three Powers, Russia obtaining on each occasion by far the largest share The last King of Poland was Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowsky — *Lady's News*, 1855

3021 THE origin of churchyards dates from the eighth century In England, the practice of erecting vaults in chancels, and under the altars was begun by Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, when he rebuilt the cathedral in the year 1075 —*Lady's News* 1855

3022 THE curious remnants of antiquity, called the 'Round Towers' (or which I believe) two exceptions in Scotland There in number are of extreme antiquity, and many learned dissertations have been written upon them, but their use or the precise purpose for which they were constructed has not yet and probably never will be satisfactorily determined —*Lady's News* 1855

3023 THE commemoration of Handel took place in Westminster Abbey, in the year 1784 The performance was the Oratorio of the 'Messiah' King George III and Queen Charlotte were present on the occasion, and it is related that the Queen was so overcome by the grand effect of the Hallelujah Chorus that she fainted — *Lady's News* 1855

3024 THE term *Reveille* is French and is formed from the verb *reveiller*, to awake In military language the Reveille" is the beat of the drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise, and for the sentinels to forbear challenging —*Lady's News*, 1855

3025 THOSE great roads in the Highlands of Scotland distinguished by the designation of Military Roads, are so called from the circumstance of their having been originally made by the soldiers stationed in the Highlands during the rebellion of 1745 These roads afforded a communication from Stirling to Inverness, and from Inverness to Fort William.— *Lady's News*, 1855.

3026 THE Cape of Good Hope was discovered in the year 1486 by the Portuguese navigator Bartolomeo Diaz It was originally called the 'Cape of Tempests' on account of the boisterous weather frequently encountered on its coasts It was also named the 'Lion of the Sea,' and the 'Head of Africa' These appellations were subsequently dropped and by order of John II, King of Portugal, who gave to the newly-discovered territory the name of Cape of Good Hope *(Cabo de boa Esperança)*, because it afforded a favourable spot for the future discoveries of Diaz —*Lady's News* 1855

3027 THE Spanish Cortes is the assembly of the States of the kingdom. It is composed of nobility clergy and representatives of cities and in some measure it corresponds with the Parliament of Great Britain.—*Lady's News*, 1855

3028 THE Field of the Cloth of Gold *(Champ du Drap d'Or)*, is so called from the magnificence displayed by Francis I, of France on the occasion of his celebrated interview with Henry VIII, of England Francis made this ostentatious display with the view of gaining Henry over to his side The two monarchs met in a plain near the little town of Guines which is about eight miles south of Ardres This plain is the celebrated Field of the Cloth of Gold — *Lady's News* 1855

3029 HANDEL was buried in Westminster Abbey where a monument by the celebrated Roubiliac, marks the place of his interment This monument consists of a statue of the great composer, who is represented holding in his hand a scroll bearing the words I know that my Redeemer liveth together with a set of figures representing the subject of the melody to which these words are so admirably set in the oratorio of the Messiah —*Lady's News* 1855

3030 THE EARLIEST historical record of the appointment of a Poet Laureat at the English court appears in the reign of Edward IV. The distinction was conferred on John Kay who though he has left us none of his poetic compositions has given to the world a translation of the 'Siege of Rhodes" from the Latin This work he dedicated to the King, styling himself 'his humble Poet Laureate' —*Lady's News*, 1855

3031. THE VILLAGE or *bourg* of St. Cloud, anciently called Novigentum, received its present name from Clodoalde, or *Cloud*, son of Clodomir, King of Orleans, and grandson of Clovis I. Clodomir, being at war with the King of Burgundy, was killed in battle whilst his sons, Theobalde, Gontaire, and Cloud were yet of tender age. Their uncle, Clotaire, wishing to appropriate their patrimony to himself, conceived the idea of murdering the three children. Two were slain; but Cloud, the youngest, escaped and concealed himself, leading a hermit's life in the woods which then covered Novigentum. Here he died towards the close of the sixth century, having bequeathed his hermitage and an adjoining chapel which he had built to the clergy of Paris. Cloud, who was unknown whilst he lived, became celebrated after death by numberless miracles which were performed at his tomb, for these he was canonised and ranked among the saints. Crowds of pilgrims were attracted to the spot, and the inhabitants, from gratitude to their new patron saint, changed the name of the place from Novigentum to *Sanctus Clodoaldus*, since altered to St. Cloud.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3032. THE STORY of Columbus and the egg is as follows. During, on his return from his first voyage with a party of courtiers who had rallied him on the easy path which such discoveries as his might be achieved, Columbus, taking an egg from one of the dishes on the table, challenged any one of the company to make it stand on its smaller end. They tried in vain, and gave up the attempt. The great navigator performed it by breaking the lower part of the shell. "We could have done the same," cried they. "Yes," replied Columbus, "but not before I showed you how."—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3033. THE NUTMEG is the produce of a tree of the genus Myristica, growing in the Islands of the Indian Ocean and the South Sea. The fruit is *drupaceous*, and opens by two valves when ripe, displaying the beautiful reticulated arillus, which constitutes mace. Within this is a thin, hard, dark-brown, glossy shell, covering the kernel, which is the nutmeg.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3034. THE *mezzo soprano* is a female voice of lower pitch than the *soprano* or treble, and higher than the *contralto*. Music for the *mezzo soprano* voice used formerly to be written in C clef, placed on the second line of the stave. Now the music for all female voices is written in the G clef.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3035. THE first large ship of war built in England was in the reign of Henry VII. She was named the "Great Henry," and cost £14,000.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3036. HENRY THE SEVENTH'S chapel in Westminster Abbey is considered to be one of the finest existing specimens of florid Gothic architecture. The cost of its erection amounted to about £80,000 of modern money.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3037. EXCELSIOR is the comparative degree of the Latin adjective *excelsus*, and therefore signifies *higher*—*more high*. In the popular song alluded to, the word is employed to indicate the persevering upward progress of the Alpine youth, who, regardless of every danger, continues to ascend *higher* and *higher* up the snow-capped steep.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

3038. THE title of Stadholder was formerly given to the Chief Magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of a Province. The word in its Dutch orthography is *Stadhouder*, and is compounded of *Stad* a city, and *houder*, holder.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

3039. RAPHAEL *was* surnamed the "Prince of Painters." He was born at Urbino, on Good Friday, in the year 1489, and he died, also, on Good Friday, in the year 1529.—*Lady's News*, 1853.

3040. THE COMMON CHORD is a combination of consonant intervals in music. It consists of a bass note, accompanied by its third and fifth. The octave to the bass is generally added in the upper part, or, in its stead, the octave to the third or fifth may be used. The common chord is the most perfect of all harmonic combinations, and for this reason most regular compositions begin, and all invariably terminate, with this chord.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3041. THE SHAWL manufacture of Cashmere is said to engage sixteen thousand looms, each of which gives employment to three men. It appears that the material of which the shawls are made is not of native growth. The wool is imported from Tibet and certain parts of Tartary, in which

countries alone the goat which produces it is said to thrive. The value of the material is as nothing compared with the cost of the labour. Of the best and most richly-worked shawls, not so much as a quarter of an inch is completed in one day by three people, the number usually employed on each shawl.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3042. EIDER-DOWN is obtained from the nest of the Eider. The bird is a species of duck, which inhabits the northern shores of the Old and the New World. It is about twice the size of the ordinary duck.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3043. MASTERS cannot claim their apprentices enlisting in a regiment of the line or serving in the militia, unless they shall, within one calendar month after such apprentices have left their service, go before a justice, and take the oath prescribed by the Mutiny Act; nor unless the apprentice shall have been bound if in England for seven years, not having been above the age of 14 years when so bound. In Ireland, Scotland, and the British Isles the period of binding and age is different.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3044. CAMEOS are of two descriptions; those cut in stone, and those cut in shell. The value of the cameo depends on the nature of the stone as well as on the quality of the work. The stones most prized at the present time, are the oriental onyx and the sardonyx. Except on the best stones of these two kinds, no good artist will now bestow his time. A stone cameo, of good brooch size, of two colours, artistically wrought, may be worth about £20. The shell cameos are cut from large shells found on the African and Brazilian coasts. They generally show two layers, the ground being either a pale coffee colour, or a deep reddish orange; the latter is preferred. The subject is cut with little steel chisels out of the white portion of the shell. A fine shell, before being cut, is worth about a guinea. Cameo cutting is pursued with most success in Rome. The Romish artists have attained perfection in this beautiful art.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3045. A CIRCULAR NOTE is one that a man going abroad takes with him to avoid the risk of carrying notes or cash. He deposits a sum at the Union, or some other respectable bank in London, and receives a form by which he can get a certain amount from bankers at certain points in Europe or elsewhere.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3046. PAPER is said to have been first made from linen rags about the beginning of the twelfth century. Previously to that date it had been composed of cotton.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

3047. A MAN and his wife, aged 50, and having £800 Three per Cents. might exchange the stock for a Government life annuity on the following terms.—With the Three per Cents. at 87, £100 stock would give the wife £22 15s. 4d. a year, and £400 more would give the husband £26 a year. Perhaps the husband should lay out only £375 on his own life.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3048. IN England the first lottery was proposed in the years 1567 and 1568, and it was held at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral. The drawing was continued daily from the 11th of January, 1569, to the 6th of May following. The lottery contained 400,000 tickets, at ten shillings each. The prizes consisted partly of money and partly of silver plate, and other valuables. The net profit was appropriated to the improvements of the English harbours. —*Lady's News*, 1855.

3049. YOU have incurred penalties upon each occasion of giving a receipt for 40s. without a stamp, and such penalties may be sued for by the Crown at any time within two years of such respective receipts being given.—*Weekly Dispatch*, 1856.

3050. A SUFFRAGAN is an assistant bishop, or one who officiates as an assistant to his metropolitan. By a law passed in the reign of Henry VIII., it was enacted that suffragans should be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist.—*Lady's News*, 1855.

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